

(1) Number of pages 44

(2) Date of repair 22-5-43

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 751

Press
~~Mis.~~

Dated 18. 6. 1883.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

22-5-43

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th May 1883, No. 147:—

Read—the following letter from J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cochin, 4th May 1883, No. 59:—

With reference to Government Proceedings, No. 94, dated 22nd January 1883, * No. 575, 2nd May 1883, with enclosures. I have the honor to forward copies of a letter * from the Dewan of Cochin, from which it will be perceived that the Cochin Government agree to accept Mr. Peet's line from Palakadavoo to Kalyanapandal and to follow Major Freeth's compromise thence to the Trijunction station at Pannimed Kuttu.

2. From Palakadavoo northwards to Sheklakund, however, the Sirkar prefer to adhere to the line previously agreed upon.

Map showing the boundaries near the Trijunction of Coimbatore, Cochin and Malabar.

Sketch No. 1.—Showing new lines from Sheklakund to Palakadavoo, by Mr. A. W. Peet.

Sketch No. 2.—A sketch map of a portion of the Coimbatore and Cochin boundaries, by Mr. A. W. Peet.

Sketch No. 3.—A eye-sketch of the country between Kalyanapandal and Pannimed Kuttu, by Mr. A. W. Peet.

† By Banghy.

3. I also forward † the maps noted in the margin.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. W. HUDSON, Esq., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, to the Dewan of Cochin, Ernacollum, dated Trichoor, 26th April 1883, No. 196.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 299, of the 28th February, forwarding copy of G.O., No. 147, Miscellaneous, dated 20th February 1883, and its enclosures, in reference to the Cochin and Coimbatore boundary proposed by Mr. Peet, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore.

2. My reply has been delayed for want of the maps referred to, which only reached me recently.

3. In commenting upon Mr. Peet's exhaustive report, I will start from the Trijunction at Pannimed Kuttu, and follow the line northwards (the system adopted by Ward and Connor). By this means, I shall be able to trace the different stations in the order given in Messrs. Ward and Connor's Memoirs.

4. From Pannimed Kuttu to Kalyanapandal it is agreed to follow the line known as Major Freeth's compromise.

5. From Kalyanapandal to Chorikal it is agreed to follow the present boundary along the Sholayar river.

6. From Chorikal to Palakadavoo Mr. Peet objects to the boundary line demarcated by the Madras Revenue Survey, on the ground that there is another stream falling into the Palakadavoo river opposite Sitakal, which is an *approximately* correct distance from Palakadavoo and from Anamachery, a place that we have not been able to identify.

7. Mr. Peet, therefore, recommends the boundary line to be taken between the Noygund and Palgund ridges, following this "nameless" stream from its source to its junction with the Palakadavoo river.

8. If we refer to Ward and Connor's Memoirs, we find it stated:—

"From Chorikal the boundary line descends (should be ascends, as pointed out by Mr. Peet) by a small stream, a high woody top on a table-land, along which it passes for nearly a mile, when descending its steep declivity it falls into one of the nullahs springing from it, and is marked by its course till it unites with the Palakadavoo river at Sitakal."

9. To get the summits of either Noygund or Palgund from Chorikal, or even to reach the source of the stream, we have to leave the "Woody table-land," or rather the thick shola jungle, and enter upon a large open space, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

10. Ward and Connor say nothing about this open space in their memoirs, and I could hardly imagine any one not being struck with the place, and commenting on it, more especially after travelling for miles in the thick shola jungle, which any one must do in marching either from Chorikal or Kalyanapandal.

11. To judge from the description given in their memoirs they kept to the "Woody table-land," and never left the shola. This would take them to the source of the Palaginar, its course defining the boundary till it unites with the Palakadavoo river at Sitakal.

12. Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in his letter, No. 7934, dated 23rd January 1876, to Colonel W. H. Hessey, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, when the line was demarcated states:—

"The line is described as following a stream flowing into the Palakadavoo, and from the description of the country it was determined to follow the stream named Palaginar in our map, which flows into the Palakadavoo near the end of Ward and Connor's river line. This stream was followed to its source *over the table-land* described in the old memoir, along a footpath, down to Chorikal on the banks of the Sholayar."

13. The line as laid down by the Madras Revenue Survey, therefore, agrees with the description given in Ward and Connor's Memoirs. It also agrees with the line shown on the lithographed map, a small portion of which is herewith enclosed. In this map the points Noygund and Palgund are clearly shown by small circles thus—o the word Palgund I have written opposite the circle in red ink; this shows Palgund to be well within Cochin Territory.

14. Now as to the natural boundary. The summit of Palgund is quite as high; indeed, I believe it is higher than Noygund. If it is decided that a nullah is the best natural boundary, then I submit that the nullah named Palaginar is a better boundary than the *nameless* stream flowing between the Noygund and Palgund ridges.

15. Mr. Peet alludes to the Palaginar as the headwaters of the Palakadavoo river, and contends that Ward and Connor, in their memoirs, would never have described it as a nullah had they intended it to form the boundary. It must, however, be remembered that our visit to the Anamalais was in the month of August, during the height of the south-west monsoon, whereas Ward and Connor seem to have been there in the month of December, when the streams, if not dry, have far less water in them.

16. As to the Palaginar not flowing into the Palakadavoo river at Sitakal, but at some distance to the east of it, this may be accounted for by the loose manner in which the names of places are given by the Kaders, for, as Mr. Peet points out in paragraph 7 of his report, they extend the name of a place to half a mile or a mile away from it, and there is no reason to suppose that the Kaders were any more explicit in 1818 (the year in which Ward and Connor's survey was made) than they are at the present time.

17. From Palakadavoo to Sheklakund, the boundary line as demarcated by the Madras Revenue Survey was accepted by Cochin so far back as 1876.

18. Mr. Peet now proposes to have this line altered and set back, which would involve a loss of about three-quarters of a square mile of territory to Cochin.

His reason for this being, that there is a more natural boundary to be had by following the slope of the Sheklakund ridge, which leads to the junction of the Chinnar or Cumalar with the Palakadavoo river. At the same time he admits that this does not correspond with Ward and Connor's boundary line, for they distinctly state that they left the river at Palakadavoo.

19. Palakadavoo, the fording place of the river, is an unmistakable point.

20. Purrian Kadavoo, the other ford, is marked on the map a little to the west of the junction of the Cumalar and Palakadavoo rivers, and is shown to be well within Cochin Territory.

21. I agree with Mr. Peet that the boundary line he proposes is a very good one; but as we cannot ignore Ward and Connor's Palakadavoo station, I think that the boundary line as laid down by the Revenue Survey should be adhered to, more especially as we accepted it in the year 1876.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Plan.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From T. GOVINDA MENON, Devan of Cochin, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 2nd May 1883, No. 575.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 178, of the 27th February last, enclosing G.O., No. 94, dated 22nd January 1883, in regard to the settlement of the boundary between Cochin and Coimbatore.

* Herewith returned.

2. *I have been in communication with Mr. Hudson, the Chief Engineer and Cochin Commissioner, on the subject, and I beg to forward copy of a report received from him which contains his views on the proposal of Mr. Peet, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore.

3. You will observe from Mr. Hudson's report that the grounds urged by Mr. Peet are not so conclusive as to establish that the line marked by the Revenue Survey Department is wrong; but as no better results can be anticipated by any further investigation, His Highness' Government is prepared to accept the suggestion of the Madras Government that from Palakadavoo the boundary ought to follow the line indicated by Mr. Peet *via* Sitakal and Chorikal to Kalyanapandal, from which point it is agreed that it should follow Major Freeth's compromise to Pannimmed Kuttu. From Palakadavoo northward His Highness' Government would, however, prefer that the line already agreed upon should be adhered to.

4. The plans received with your letter, No. 295, of the 3rd ultimo, are herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Plan.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 5 to 7.—Sketches.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.—Description of the boundaries of Urlam.

No. 896, 8th May 1883, Political.

Transferred to the Revenue Department, with the maps received, with reference to G.O. in that Department, No. 94, dated 22nd January 1883.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department, with maps.

Mis. No. 1991, 15th May 1883, Revenue.

Referred, in original, to the Board of Revenue for remarks.

(Signed) J. D. REES,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To the Board of Revenue, with four enclosures.

18TH JUNE 1883, No. 751, REVENUE.

Resolution—dated 28th May 1883, No. 1457.

The Board consider that the line to which the Cochin Sirkar is willing to agree may be accepted and demarcated accordingly as the permanent boundary. It is observed that the terms now proposed were suggested to the Sirkar in G.O., dated 22nd January 1883, No. 94.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed)

E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with letter and enclosures, in original.

Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

" " Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

" " Deputy Conservator of Forests, in charge of Central Office of Accounts.

" " Collector of Coimbatore.

ORDER—dated 18th June 1883, No. 751, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

As stated in G.O., 22nd January 1883, No. 94, the Government did not press for any alteration of the boundary north of Palakadavu which will remain as demarcated in 1876. From Palakadavu to Kaliyanapandal, Mr. Peet's line to which the Sirkar agrees, will be adopted, and thence to the Trijunction Major Freeth's compromise, which has already been accepted, will stand.

2. The whole length of line from Vengoli Peak to the Trijunction will be surveyed and demarked at an early date and a track cut and maintained for its ready recognition hereafter.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

" the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

" the Political Department, for communication to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Exd. W. H. French.

80 Copies.

Original
Govt. of (1883) Madras.
REVENUE.

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 18th June 1883, No. 751.

JUNE.

Coimbatore-Cochin Boundary.

Directing adoption of Mr. Peet's line to which the Sirkar agrees, and the survey and demarcation of the whole length of line from Vengoli Peak to the Trijunction.

No 196. Chief Engineer's Office
Trichur
26 April 1883.

To the Government of Madras
OF 1883

I. Govinda Menon Esquire
Dewan of Cochin
Cannacollum

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No 299 of the 28 February, forwarding copy of G.O No 147 Miscellaneous dated 20 February 1883 and its enclosures, in reference to the Cochin and Coimbatore Boundary proposed by Mr Peet, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore.

2. My reply has been delayed for want of the maps referred to, which only reached me recently.

3. In commenting upon Mr Peet's exhaustive report, I will start from the Trijunction at Pannimad Kuttu, and follow the line northwards (the system adopted by Ward and Courner) by this means, I shall be able to trace the different stations in the order given in the said Ward and Courner's Memoirs.

4. From Pannimad Kuttu to Kalyanapandal it is agreed to follow the line known as Major Smith's Compromise.

5. From Kalyanapandal to Chorrhal it is agreed to follow the present Boundary.

along the Sholayar River.

6 From Chorikal to Palakadavu Mr Pet objects to the Boundary line demarcated by the Madras Revenue Survey, on the ground that there is another stream falling into the Palakadavu River opposite Sitakal, which an approximately correct distance from Palakadavu and from Anamalechery, a place that we have not been able to identify.

7 Mr Pet therefore recommends the Boundary line to be taken between the Noyyund and Palgund ridges following this nameless stream from its source to its junction with the Palakadavu River.

8 If we refer to Ward & Connor's memoirs we find it stated.

"From Chorikal the Boundary line described" (should be as described pointed out by Mr Pet) by a small stream a high woody top on a table land along which it passes for nearly a mile when descending its steep declivity it falls into one of the Nullahs springing from it, and is marked by its course till it unites with the Palakadavu River at Sitakal."

9 To get the summits of either Noyyund or Palgund, from Chorikal, or even to reach the source of the stream, we have to leave

the Woody Table Land or rather the thick Shola jungle, and enter upon a large open space commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

10 Ward & Connor say nothing about this open space in their memoirs, and I could hardly imagine anyone not being struck with the place, and commenting on it, more especially after travelling for miles in the thick Shola jungle, which anyone must do in marching either from Chorikal or Kalpanapandal.

11 To judge from the description given in their memoirs they kept to the Woody Table Land, and never left the Shola, this would take them to the source of the Palaginai its course defining the Boundary till it unites with the Palakadavu River at Sitakal.

12 Lieut Colonel Cloete Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey in his letter No 7934 dated 28 January 1876 to Colonel W. H. Hoarey Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey when the line was demarcated states.

The line is described as following a stream flowing into the Palakadavu and from the description of the country it was determined to follow the stream named Palaginai in our map, which flows into the Palakadavu

"near the end of Ward and Courner's river line. This stream was followed to its source over the Table land described in the old Memoir, along a footpath down to Chorikal on the banks of the Sholayar."

13. The line as laid down by the Madras Revenue Survey therefore agrees with the description given in Ward & Courner's Memoirs, it also agrees with the line shown on the lithographed map, a small portion of which is herewith enclosed, in this map the points Noygund and Palgund are clearly shown by small circles thus - o the word Palgund I have written opposite the circle in red ink, this shows Palgund to be well within Cochin Territory.

14. Now as to the natural Boundary - The summit of Palgund is quite as high, indeed, I believe it is higher than Noygund, if it is decided that a Mullah is the best natural Boundary, then I submit that the Mullah named Palaginar is a better boundary, than the Samelas stream flowing between the Noygund and Palgund ridges.

15. Mr Peet alludes to the Palaginar as the headwaters of the Palakadaon River, and contends that Ward & Courner, in their Memoirs, would never have described it as a Mullah had they intended it

to form the Boundary, it must however be remembered that our visit to the Mallee was in the month of August, during the height of the S.W. Monsoon; whereas Ward and Courner seem to have been there in the month of December, when the streams, if not dry, have far less water in them.

16. As to the Palaginar not flowing into the Palakadaon River at Sitahal, but at some distance to the east of it, this may be accounted for by the loose manner in which the names of places are given by the Naders, for as Mr Peet points out in para. 7 of his report they extend the name of a place to half a mile or a mile away from it, and there is no reason to suppose that the Naders were any more explicit in 1818 - (the year in which Ward and Courner's survey was made) than they are at the present time.

17. From Palakadavu to Sheklacund, the Boundary line as demarcated by the Madras Revenue Survey ^{was} accepted by Cochin so far back as 1876.

18. Mr Peet now proposes to have this line altered and set back, which would involve a loss of about three quarters of a square mile of Territory to Cochin.

His reason for this being, that

there is no more natural boundary to be had by following the slope of the Sheklacund ridge, which leads to the junction of the Chinnar or Cumalar with the Palakadavu River. At the same time he admits that this does not correspond with Ward and Connor's Boundary line, for they distinctly state that they left the River at Palakadavu.

19. Palakadavu, the fording place of the River is an unmistakable point.

20. Purvian Kadavu, the other ford, is marked on the map a little to the West of the junction of the Cumalar and Palakadavu Rivers, and is shown to be well within Cochin Territory.

21. I agree with Mr Peet that the Boundary line he proposes is a very good one, but as we cannot ignore Ward & Connor's Palakadavu Station, I think that the Boundary line as laid down by the Revenue Survey should be adhered to, more especially as we accepted it in the year 1876.

In closure No 2. I have
[Signed] A. W. Henderson. M. I. C. E.
Chief Engineer

[True Copy]
[Signed] J. Govindachari
Deputy
[True Copy]
[Signature]
Resident.

No 575

10 6
Muzoor Butcherry
Ernaacolum in Cochin
2nd May 1883

3/5/83
To

J. C. Hannington Esqr
British Resident in
Travancore and Cochin

Sir,

I have the honor to ac-
knowledge the receipt of your letter
No 178, of the 27th February last en-
closing G. O No 94, dated 22nd January 1883
in regard to the settlement of the
boundary between Cochin and
Bombay.

2. I have been in com-
munication with Mr Hudson, the
Chief Engineer and Cochin Commissioner
on the subject, and I beg to forward
copy of a report received from him
which contains his views on the
proposal of Mr Pitt, the Deputy Con-
servator of Forests Coimbatore.

3. You will observe from
Mr Hudson's report that the grounds
urged

Encl No 2025/83

Recd 29/5/83
In 10/11/83
2
P. 2/6/83

Imp C.

urged by Mr. Pet are not so conclusive as to establish that the line marked by the Revenue Survey Department is wrong, but as no better results can be anticipated by any further investigation His Highness' Government is prepared to accept the suggestion of the Madras Government that from Palacadavoo the boundary ought to follow the line indicated by Mr. Pet via Sitakkal and Chorrakal to Kalyana-pandal from which point it is agreed that it should follow Major Street's compromise to Pannimad-Rattu. From Palacadavoo Northward His Highness Government would however prefer that the line already agreed upon should be adhered to.

4. The plans received with your letter No 295, of the 3rd Ultimo, are herewith returned.

Enclosure No. 4. - Plan
I have received Nos. 5 to 7. - Sketches
(Sig?) J. Govinda Murug. No. 8. - Description of the boundary
Newau

(True copy)

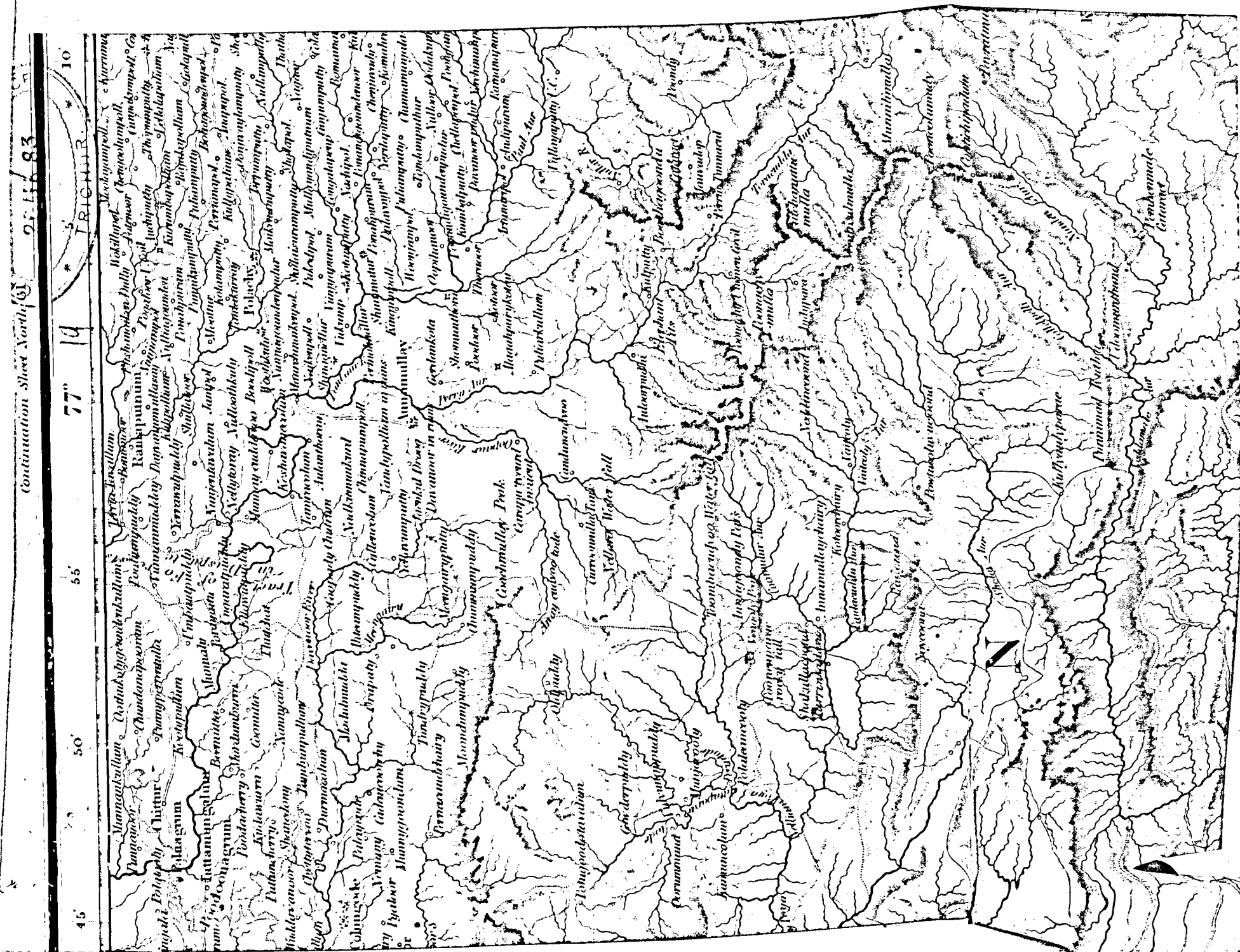
Mammy D.
Resident.

Subd.

GO. 4751 2/18.1.12

Genl.
 2025/83

In Pr. 425/83



No 59

From

Resident's Office
Cochin 4th May 1883
J. C. Harrington Esq
British Resident in
Travancore & Cochin

To The Honble C. G. Master
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir,
With reference to Government
Proceedings, No 94, dated 22nd January 1883.
I have the honor to forward copies of a letter
from the Dewan of Cochin from
which it will be perceived that the
Cochin Government agree to accept
Mr Pett's line from Palakkadavoo
to Kalyanapandal and to
follow Major Fretts' compromise
thence to the Trifurction Station
at Pannimed Kuttu

2. From Palakkadavoo
Northwards to Shakkalund
however the Sirkar prefer
to adhere to the line previously
agreed

No 575 1/2 May
1883 for the
enclosures.

4

2026/83

4

In Pa. 425/83

2026/83

4

1357/1
agreed upon

3. I also forward the
Maps noted in the Margins.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Yours Most Obedt Servt
James D. Cunningham
President

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Sketch showing the boundaries near the junction
of the Colorado, Gila and Colorado
Sketch No 1 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 2 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 3 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 4 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 5 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 6 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 7 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 8 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 9 showing new lines from Shokalskii
Sketch No 10 showing new lines from Shokalskii

x By B. B. B.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text on the reverse side of the page.]

15.1.57. 46
20.2.58. 147.

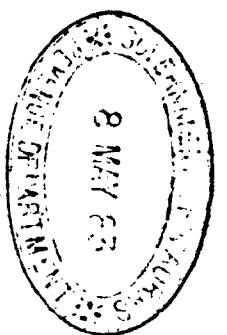
Cotacamund
8 May 83

Transferred to the
Revenue Department
with the maps received
with reference to G.O.
in that Department,

N 94, dated 22nd Jan 1883.

Chief Secretary

Revenue Department
Madras



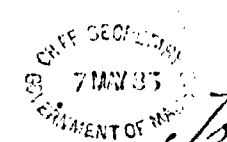
Pol. (1883) Dept
From (Boundaries)
The Resident in
Travancore & Cochin

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George

Dated 4 May 1883
Recd 7

No 59
No. 425.
Enclosures.
3

Forwarding Cochin
Durant's letter regarding the
settlement of boundary
between Cochin and
Bombay.



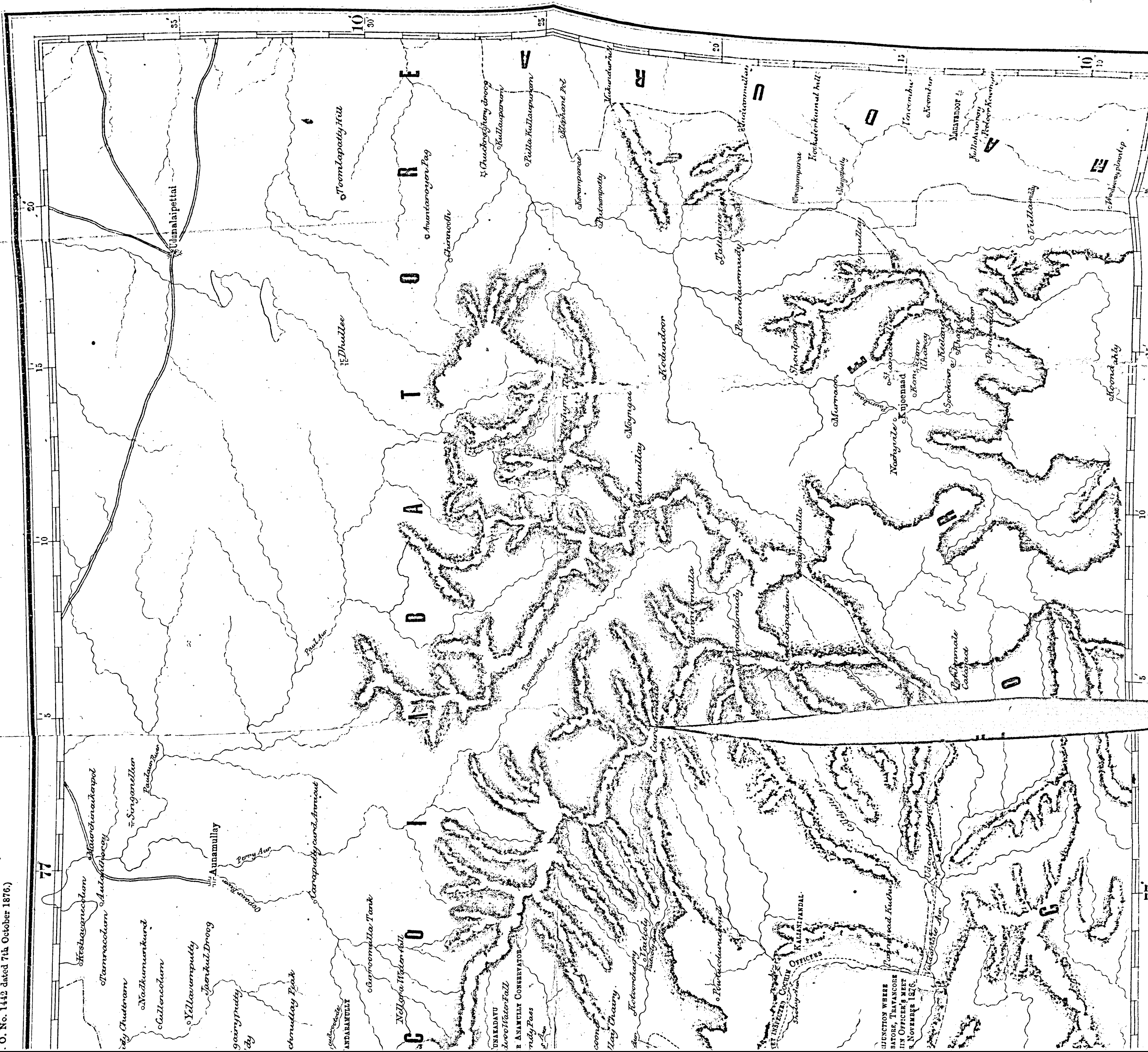
Transferred

Spec.
2025/83

BOUNDARIES JUNCTION

IN & MALABAR

O. No. 1442 dated 7th October 1876.)



PANDANATTULLY } The boundary and names shown thus taken from the sketch of the resident of Travancore.

(Signed) J. G. CLARKE Esq.,
Deputy Surveyor General Travancore Survey

And later
J. G. Clarke Esq.,
Deputy Surveyor General Travancore Survey



 SHEWING THE

 NEAR THE

COIMBATORE, CO

(Enlarged from Ordnance Sheet Vile para)

To accompany letter No. 165/59 dated 13th February 1877.



E.A. by Mr. W. S. Smith

Revenue Survey Office
 Coimbatore
 12th February 1877.

656/13
2025/13

Transferred

27
Description
of the
Boundaries of
Cochin

Eastern Boundary of the Cochin State
as measured from Tanney mind Kuthi or Sada munathum the
point at which the Boundaries of Coimbatore, Travancore and
Cochin unite or separate.

Leaving the Point of Tanney mind Kuthi the
Boundary descends into a small Mulla, which
describes its course till to Kollyampundall where
it mixes its waters with those of the Cholay river.

From the above point the line of separation
follows the course of that stream, till passing Chaykul.

From whence it descends by a small stream, a
high rocky hill, on a table land.

Along which it runs for nearly a mile, when ascending
its steep declivity, it falls into one of the lakes springing from
it, and is marked by its course till it unites with the
Pattanamutta River at Shalassal.

Crossing the Vaitilly River or Pattanamutta River it
meets the Pattanamutta in the place bearing the Pattanamutta

It leaves this stream and reaches the point of Union
between the Suddamallacutta and Pottolka Taluqs.

It passes over easy acclivities where it descends,
and is intersected by the Coomuller River.

From Coomuller and below Anamalakavayal getting
over Shakkullacand, it crosses the Road from Anamalakavayal
at 2 miles to Kingdy Mullay Rock, where the boundaries of
Cochin, Malabar, and Coimbatore unite.

(True Extract) As per
Deputy Commissioner's Order.

Course	Distance	
	N.	S.
N. 21/2 E.	5	50
N. 11 E.	1	6
N. 4 W.	3	60
N. 34 E.	5	3
N. 5 E.	3	60
N. 53 W.	3	3
N. 22 W.	6	3
N. 58 W.	4	60
N. 84 W.	2	50
S. 49 W.	5	5
N. 70 W.	7	100
N. 38 W.	3	170
N. 77 W.	5	60
N. 61 W.	3	160
S. 58 W.	3	3
S. 57 W.	7	100
N. 13 E.	3	170
N. 29 W.	5	5
N. 13 E.	7	130
N. 53 E.	1	5
N. 41 E.	5	100
N. 11 E.	1	0
N. 77 E.	1	120
S. 81 W.	4	110
N. 57 W.	2	5
S. 57 W.	2	5
N. 28 W.	4	4
N. 28 W.	2	5
N. 16 W.	1	2
N. 37 E.	2	110
N. 17 W.	2	4
N. 57 W.	3	3
N. 78 W.	4	3
N. 10 W.	3	3

7025/83

Archie

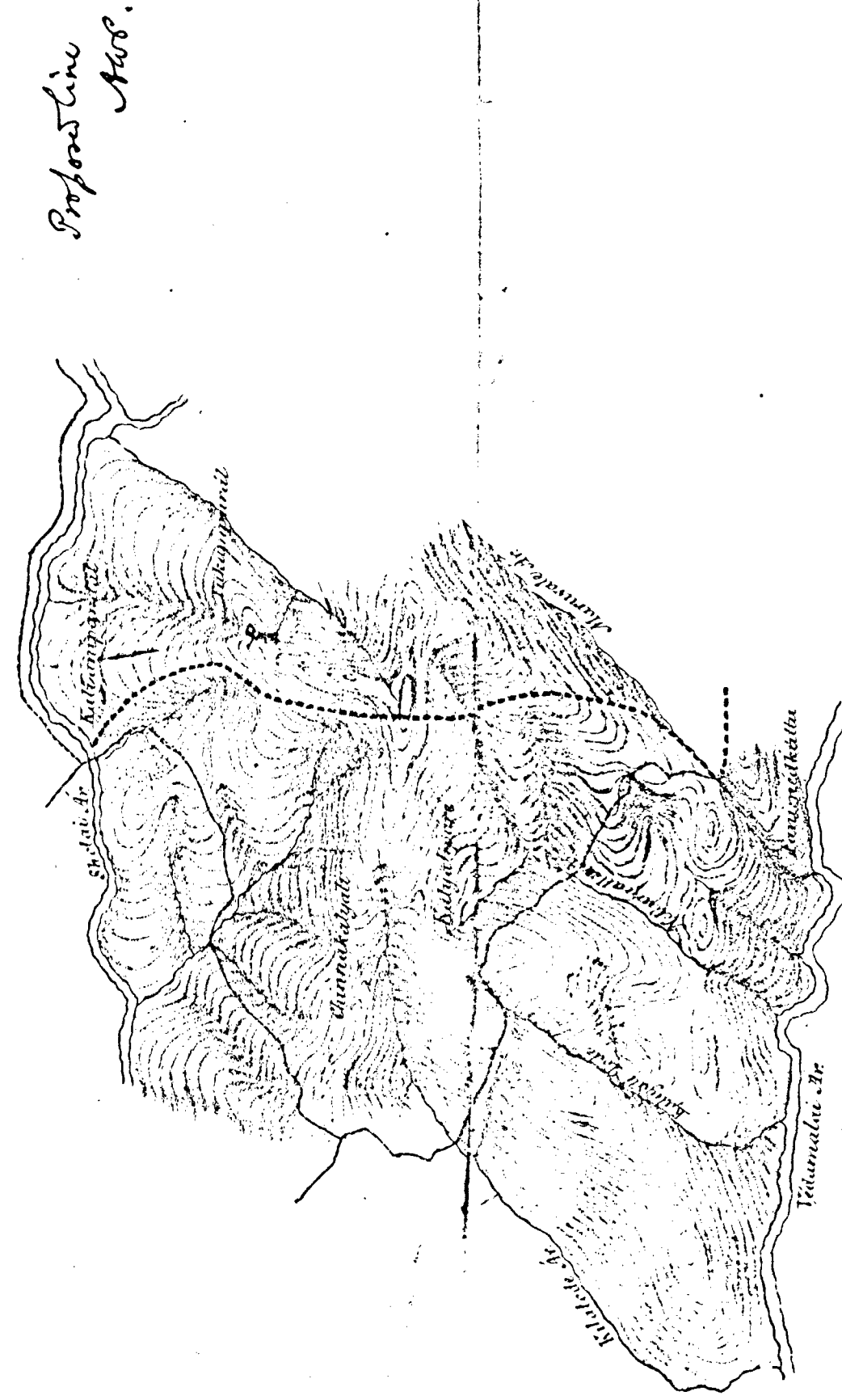
7025/83

III 25

To accompany
my report on the boundary
dispute
dated Oct. 27th 1802.

B
EYE SKETCH
of the
COUNTRY BETWEEN KALLANIPANDAL
and
PANIMEDKUTTU

Scale about 1 Inch = 1 Mile.



REFERENCE

Boundary as per Ward and Corner which
is described by them as follows:-
“Quitting the point of Pannimattukallu,
Boundary descends into a small Mullaib
which, defines its course till Kadavampundal”
Foot path.

Revenue Survey Office
 Coimbatore;
 29th January 1876.
 Central Survey Office
 Madras;
 14th February 1876.
 Ed. by J. Clarke

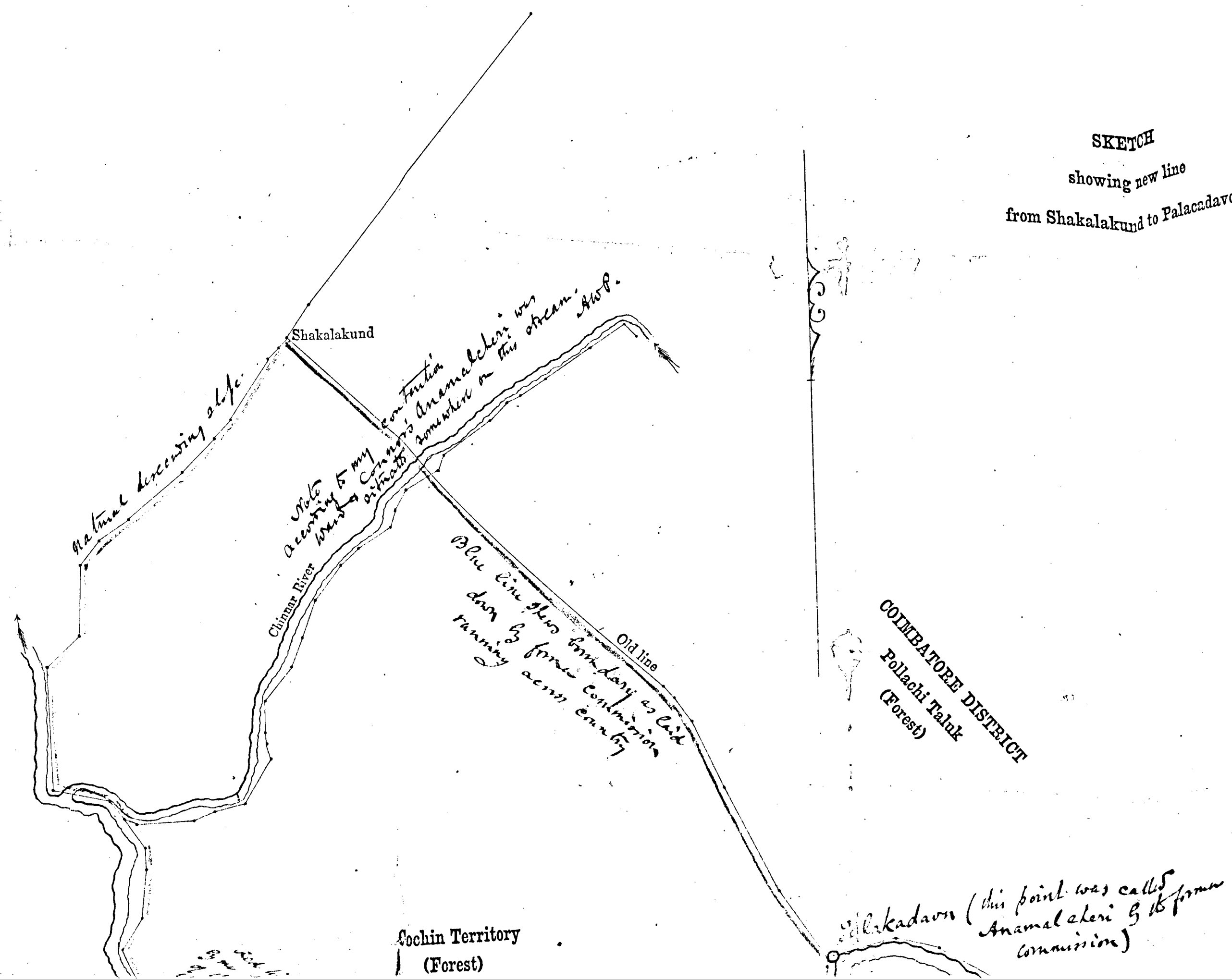
*/Signed/ J. G. Claude Inventor & Co.
Dignity Sup^r Rev. Survey
Chas. H. De Long Inventor & Co.
Acting Sup^r Revenue Survey.*

No I

Map of Survey
at my request
between Sheklad
Palakadum,
buccomfang m
on the boundary
dated Oct. 2

SKETCH
showing new line
from Shakalakund to Palacadavoo

14.1



O
H
I
N

F
E
R
I
O
B
A

Palacavero River

also line proposed
along river to junction of
Chinua & Palacavero rivers
then along the river to Palacavero
New line

note
Both the old and proposed boundaries follow the
river between Palacavero & Litalak
but my proposed boundary stops short at a stream
near Litalak, whereas the former boundary goes far beyond

Palacavero River

Scale 8 Inches = 1 Mile

Links 1000 500 0 1 2 3 4 5000 Chains

Survey Office
Combarosa
6 October 1852
Prepared by W.P.
Compared by L.D.

No. 29/83

From the Resident in Travancore
& Cochin
with Encl. Political Dept.
No. 896 of 8.5.83

Dated 15th }
Recd. 8th } May 83

No. 87

Encl. 8
(2 4 maps)

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Cochin
letter regarding the settlement
of boundary between Cochin
& Travancore

(15/5)

Amal

with notes

BOARD OF REVENUE, 28TH MAY 1883, No. 1457.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—the following letter from J. C. HANNYNGTON, Esq., British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cochin, 4th May 1883, No. 59:—

With reference to Government Proceedings, No. 94, dated 22nd January 1883, * No. 575, 2nd May 1883, with enclosures. I have the honor to forward copies of a letter * from the Dewan of Cochin, from which it will be perceived that the Cochin Government agree to accept Mr. Peet's line from Palakadavoo to Kalyanapandal and to follow Major Freeth's compromise thence to the Trijunction station at Pannimed Kuttu.

2. From Palakadavoo northwards to Sheklakund, however, the Cirkar prefer to adhere to the line previously agreed upon.

Map showing the boundaries near the Trijunction of Coimbatore, Cochin and Malabar.

Sketch No. 1—Showing new lines from Sheklakund to Palakadavoo, by Mr. A. W. Peet.

Sketch No. 2.—A sketch map of a portion of the Coimbatore and Cochin boundaries, by Mr. A. W. Peet.

Sketch No. 3.—A eye-sketch of the country between Kalyanapandal and Pannimed Kuttu, by Mr. A. W. Peet.

3. I also forward † the maps noted in the margin.

† By Banghy.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. W. HUDSON, Esq., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, to the Dewan of Cochin, Ernacollum, dated Trichoor, 26th April 1883, No. 196.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 299, of the 28th February, forwarding copy of G.O., No. 147, Miscellaneous, dated 20th February 1883, and its enclosures, in reference to the Cochin and Coimbatore boundary proposed by Mr. Peet, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore.

2. My reply has been delayed for want of the maps referred to, which only reached me recently.

3. In commenting upon Mr. Peet's exhaustive report, I will start from the Trijunction at Pannimed Kuttu, and follow the line northwards (the system adopted by Ward and Connor). By this means, I shall be able to trace the different stations in the order given in Messrs. Ward and Connor's Memoirs.

4. From Pannimed Kuttu to Kalyanapandal it is agreed to follow the line known as Major Freeth's compromise.

5. From Kalyanapandal to Chorikal it is agreed to follow the present boundary along the Sholayar river.

6. From Chorikal to Palakadavoo Mr. Peet objects to the boundary line demarcated by the Madras Revenue Survey, on the ground that there is another stream falling into the Palakadavoo river opposite Sitakal, which is an *approximately* correct distance from Palakadavoo and from Anamalchery, a place that we have not been able to identify.

7. Mr. Peet, therefore, recommends the boundary line to be taken between the Noygund and Palgund ridges, following this "nameless" stream from its source to its junction with the Palakadavoo river.

8. If we refer to Ward and Connor's Memoirs, we find it stated:—

"From Chorikal the boundary line descends (should be ascends, as pointed out by Mr. Peet) by a small stream, a high woody top on a table-land, along which it passes for nearly a mile, when descending its steep declivity it falls into one of the nullahs springing from it, and is marked by its course till it unites with the Palakadavoo river at Sitakal."

9. To get the summits of either Noygund or Palgund from Chorikal, or even to reach the source of the stream, we have to leave the "Woody table-land," or rather the thick shola jungle, and enter upon a large open space, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

10. Ward and Connor say nothing about this open space in their memoirs, and I could hardly imagine any one not being struck with the place, and commenting on it, more especially after travelling for miles in the thick shola jungle, which any one must do in marching either from Chorikal or Kalyanapandal.

11. To judge from the description given in their memoirs they kept to the "Woody table-land," and never left the shola. This would take them to the source of the Palaginar, its course defining the boundary till it unites with the Palakadavoo river at Sitakal.

12. Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in his letter, No. 7934, dated 28th January 1876, to Colonel W. H. Hessey, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, when the line was demarcated states:—

"The line is described as following a stream flowing into the Palakadavoo, and from the description of the country it was determined to follow the stream named Palaginar in our map, which flows into the Palakadavoo near the end of Ward and Connor's river line. This stream was followed to its source *over the table-land* described in the old memoir, along a footpath, down to Chorikal on the banks of the Sholayar."

13. The line as laid down by the Madras Revenue Survey, therefore, agrees with the description given in Ward and Connor's Memoirs. It also agrees with the line shown on the lithographed map, a small portion of which is herewith enclosed. In this map the points Noygund and Palgund are clearly shown by small circles thus—o the word Palgund I have written opposite the circle in red ink; this shows Palgund to be well within Cochin Territory.

14. Now as to the natural boundary. The summit of Palgund is quite as high; indeed, I believe it is higher than Noygund. If it is decided that a nullah is the best natural boundary, then I submit that the nullah named Palaginar is a better boundary than the *nameless* stream flowing between the Noygund and Palgund ridges.

15. Mr. Peet alludes to the Palaginar as the headwaters of the Palakadavoo river, and contends that Ward and Connor, in their memoirs, would never have described it as a nullah had they intended it to form the boundary. It must, however, be remembered that our visit to the Anamalais was in the month of August, during the height of the south-west monsoon, whereas Ward and Connor seem to have been there in the month of December, when the streams, if not dry, have far less water in them.

16. As to the Palaginar not flowing into the Palakadavoo river at Sitakal, but at some distance to the east of it, this may be accounted for by the loose manner in which the names of places are given by the Kaders, for, as Mr. Peet points out in paragraph 7 of his report, they extend the name of a place to half a mile or a mile away from it, and there is no reason to suppose that the Kaders were any more explicit in 1818 (the year in which Ward and Connor's survey was made) than they are at the present time.

17. From Palakadavoo to Sheklakund, the boundary line as demarcated by the Madras Revenue Survey was accepted by Cochin so far back as 1876.

18. Mr. Peet now proposes to have this line altered and set back, which would involve a loss of about three-quarters of a square mile of territory to Cochin.

His reason for this being, that there is a more natural boundary to be had by following the slope of the Sheklakund ridge, which leads to the junction of the Chinnar or Cumalar with the Palakadavoo river. At the same time he admits that this does not correspond with Ward and Connor's boundary line, for they distinctly state that they left the river at Palakadavoo.

19. Palakadavoo, the fording place of the river, is an unmistakable point.

20. Purrian Kadavoo, the other ford, is marked on the map a little to the west of the junction of the Cumalar and Palakadavoo rivers, and is shown to be well within Cochin Territory.

21. I agree with Mr. Peet that the boundary line he proposes is a very good one; but as we cannot ignore Ward and Connor's Palakadavoo station, I think that the boundary line as laid down by the Revenue Survey should be adhered to, more especially as we accepted it in the year 1876.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Plan.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From T. GOVINDA MENON, Devan of Cochin, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 2nd May 1883, No. 575.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 178, of the 27th February last, enclosing G.O. No. 94, dated 22nd January 1883, in regard to the settlement of the boundary between Cochin and Coimbatore.

• Herewith returned.

2. I have been in communication with Mr. Hudson, the Chief Engineer and Cochin Commissioner, on the subject, and I beg to forward copy of a report received from him which contains his views on the proposal of Mr. Peet, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore.

3. You will observe from Mr. Hudson's report that the grounds urged by Mr. Peet are not so conclusive as to establish that the line marked by the Revenue Survey Department is wrong; but as no better results can be anticipated by any further investigation, His Highness' Government is prepared to accept the suggestion of the Madras Government that from Palakadavoo the boundary ought to follow the line indicated by Mr. Peet *via* Sitakal and Chorikal to Kalyanapandal, from which point it is agreed that it should follow Major Freeth's compromise to Pannimed Kuttu. From Palakadavoo northward His Highness' Government would, however, prefer that the line already agreed upon should be adhered to.

4. The plans received with your letter, No. 295, of the 3rd ultimo, are herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Plan.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 5 to 7.—Sketches.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.—Description of the boundaries of Urlám.

No. 896, 8th May 1883, Political.

Transferred to the Revenue Department with the maps received with reference to G.O. in that Department, No. 94, dated 22nd January 1883.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department, with maps.

Mis. No. 1991, 15th May 1883, Revenue.

Referred, in original, to the Board of Revenue for remarks.

(Signed) J. D. REES,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To the Board of Revenue, with four enclosures.

RESOLUTION—dated 28th May 1883, No. 1457.

The Board consider that the line to which the Cochin Cirkar is willing to agree may be accepted and demarcated accordingly as the permanent boundary. It is observed that the terms now proposed were suggested to the Cirkar in G.O., dated 22nd January 1883, No. 94.

(True Copies and Extract.).

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with letter and enclosures, in original, ~~to be returned~~.

Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
" " " Northern Circle.

" " Deputy Conservator of Forests, in charge of Central Office of Accounts.
" " Collector of Coimbatore.

- a Vengola Plate.
- b Shikla Kunda.
- c Palakodan.
- d Kallion-pundols.
- e Pomicina Kuntia.

Revenue Department

No. 3603

1883.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

Printed June 5th.

Recd. 7/6/83
Encl. 9

Proceedings, 28th May 1883, No. 1457.

Encl. 9

Supd. 8/6/83

Considering that the line to which the Cochin
Cirkar is willing to agree may be accepted and
demarcated accordingly as the permanent bound-
ary between that State and Coimbatore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3603

From the Board of Revenue 28th May

Dated the 4th June 1883.

FOR ORDERS.

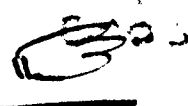
- A Kozhikottai
B Shiklakuud.
C Palakadavu
sitakal.
D Kaliasapendal
E Pannimed Kuttu.

The boundary between Cochin and
Coimbatore had been marked in
1876 up to point D (see margin)
but the Cirkar objected to a further
Mr. Pratt was ordered to report,
after meeting Mr. Hudson.
Subsequently the Cirkar withdrew
their objection and both sides
were then agreed an order issued
for demarcating the line accordingly
up to (E) the trijunction between
Coimbatore, Cochin & Madras.

See the small map of old district
of Cochin. The boundary between
the Cochin & Coimbatore
S.O. 25th October 1882 no: 1175

S.O. no: 4090 d. 5th Dec: 82

At the instance of
Major Walker however the
order was suspended for
receipt of Mr. Pratt's report which
was on its way to Govt.

within  On receipt of the report Govt. observed that Mr. Pratt's ~~at~~ ^{own} ~~man's~~ showed them to be entitled to a tract of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of Palakadavu (C) of a tract judged from the map within the current ~~no.~~ to be of about 2 sq. miles in extent south of Palakadavu and they asked the Circar to agree to Mr. Pratt's line but only pressed for his line south of Palakadavu (C).

The Circar reply that they prefer to stick to the old line (agreed to in 1876) from Palakadavu (C) northwards but that they have no objection to Mr. Pratt's line from Palakadavu (C) to Kalianapandal (D).

43
southwards though they had agreed previously ~~as~~ to the line now discarded.

From (D) Kalianapandal to (E) the Trijunction, Mr. Pratt's compromise, with, as previously agreed, stands.

The difference then between the line now agreed to by Cochini & that agreed to by the S.O. 25th Oct: 1882 no: 1175 is that a piece of land between Palakadavu & Kalianapandal is gained by the British Govt.

Mr. Hutchins guessed this was 2.5 sq. miles in extent but from Mr. Hudson's reports & from the fact that the Circar give it up without mentioning its extent while they speak of the $\frac{3}{4}$ ^{other piece} mile (which Mr. Pratt wanted) North of Palakadavu

Combarator-Cochin Boundary

FOR ORDERS.

Mr. Hon. Mr. Sullivan

Print
18/6

18/6/83

Draft Order

As stated in P.O. 22nd Jan 1883, no. 94, the Govt. did not press for any alteration of the boundary north of Palakadavu which will remain as demarcated in 1876. From Palakadavu to Kalliyugapandal, Mr. Pat's line to which the line as agreed, will be adopted & thence to the Trijunction Major & the compromise, which has already been accepted, will stand.

The whole length of line from Kuzoli Prak to the Trijunction will be surveyed & demarcated at an early date & a back cut maintained for its ready recognition hereafter.

18-6-83 14/6/83

To Board of Revenue
S. " Supa. Survey
S. " Political Dept. for Comm.
to Resident in Travancore

29-6-83