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CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 26

Press
Mis.

Dated

22/1/1893.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

22ND JANUARY 1883, No. 94, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 25th October 1882, No. 1175, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on letter from Resident in Travancore and Cochin intimating acceptance by Cochin Sircar of boundary between Cochin and Coimbatore as settled by the Survey Department.

READ—also G.O., dated 5th December 1882, Mis. No. 4090, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting that the boundary line referred to in G.O., No. 184, dated 10th February last, cannot well be adopted on the *ex parte* statement of the Cochin representative, and the survey and demarcation of it had better be deferred.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th December 1882, No. 3053:—

Read—the following letter from G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd November 1882, No. 253:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G.O., Revenue Department, dated 25th October 1882, No. 1175, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 8793, of 15th November 1882.

2. I think it is to be regretted that the Government did not await the report of their own Commissioner before taking up the line they have done, for Mr. Peet's line is better in every way as a true and natural boundary and his identification of Sitakal is certainly correct. By taking Mr. Hudson's recommendation, the Government make over a piece of forest to Cochin that is of very much value to us as enabling us to keep a hold on the hill people, without whom the gathering of hill produce is impossible.

3. I forward Mr. Peet's report, for it has been very carefully drawn up.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. W. PEET, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated Settimudday, 27th October 1882, No. 2241.

Enclosures.

Three Maps to be returned.

One Extract from Ward and Connor's memoir regarding the point at which Coimbatore, Travancore and Cochin boundaries unite or separate.

I have the honor to report on the Cochin-Coimbatore boundary question. In order to prevent unnecessary references, I delayed my report until copies of a survey made lately at my request of a part of the line were completed; but I found other causes of delay in trying to reconcile Ward and Connor's line about Pannimed-kuttu, by further inquiries about points of the country, but in this attempt I have failed.

At the risk of prolixity I enter somewhat fully into a description of points on the line, as we found the inconvenience of not having some fuller information from the former correspondence.

I therefore divide my letter into—

- I.—A diary of our proceedings.
- II.—Remarks on evidence, and suggestions as to the correct boundary.
- III.—Recapitulation of suggestions.

I. *Diary of our Proceedings.*—Mr. Hudson, Chief Engineer to the Cochin Government, met me on the Anaimalais on the 2nd August 1882.

Our orders were to go over the boundary south of Sheklacund to Pannimed-kuttu.

2. I had previously erected a line of camps along the boundary, and all was in readiness for a start, when information was received that wild elephants had knocked down our first two camps. This information was received on the 3rd, and men were at once sent out to rebuild the camps. However, as I thought the story might be false, I walked out to Palakadavu and back to Tunacadavoo on the 5th—a fairly long march. The track leads over the Aragoondy Pass, and descends by some rugged country to the Palakadavu River.

The report was true; for the elephants had not only knocked our huts down, but apparently tried to break them into small pieces.

3. Both the camps were completed by the 8th and we marched to Palakadavu on the 9th; on the 10th we halted at Palakadavu, spending the day in going back and examining the country along the river as far as Purriankadavu, and trying to trace down the natural descent of the Sheklacund ridge.

4. On the 11th we went on to camp on the Noygund ridge. I went on a semi-shooting expedition, following up the course of the river on its left bank, examining the position of Sitakal and tracing up a stream which joins the Palakadavu River near that spot. About Sitakal, the scenery is most impressive. The position of the stone, an upright block on the right bank of the river, visible from the left bank, is well marked by a roaring cataract. The jungle around abounds with huge trees, and some of the grandest and most perfect clumps of bamboos I have ever seen. The general impression forced on the mind is of magnitude and gloom; and the fresh foot-prints of elephants seemed only in keeping with the surroundings.

5. Noygund, where the camp was situated, is a somewhat steep ridge, the summit being marked by some conspicuous rocks, and commanding a most extensive view of the Lower Anaimalai and parts of Cochin. Our camp was very badly chosen on the slope, and in the direct run of elephants; and I may as well leave it on record that the best place to camp is by the rocks on the summit. There is no water immediately at hand, but it is to be found at a reasonable distance on the southern side.

My belief is that the proper boundary, and certainly the natural boundary, runs parallel to the Noygund ridge, as I will mention below; for Ward and Connor took the stream, and not the ridge, as their boundary.

6. After Noygund, we get into the evergreen or shola forest proper; for although several patches of shola had been passed through on our route, they were alternated with deciduous forest. In fact, it is very interesting to notice examples of what I have learnt elsewhere to be the fact, that deciduous forest will actually change its character and give place to evergreen, if the permanent moisture of the locality is increased from any cause. In the case of the forest we had gone through up to Noygund, evergreen forest was found in all the moist bottoms.

7. I should like here to draw attention to the fact that the Kaders are very loose in their names for places. For instance, they call the whole ridge right up to the summit indifferently Noygund; and it may be a source of difficulty to be told, as we were told last year when camped on a piece of flat ground on the ridge, that one is on Noygund.

8. Looking east and south-east from the summit of Noygund is seen the ridge of Palgund. The boundary, as laid down before, runs down the Palagirar to the east again of this Palgund ridge; and it is here, as I shall endeavour to show, that the line does not follow Ward and Connor's line. What I maintain to be Ward and Connor's line, as nearly as can be made out from their loose description, is the stream that flows into the Palakadavu River near Sitakal, flowing between the Noygund and Palgund ridges.

9. From our camp on the Noygund slope we went to Chorikal. There is a very steep ascent to the top of Noygund, and the heavy shola commences on the other side. The country is very much broken; but there is more descent than ascent from the commencement of the shola.

10. We came to the conclusion that there could be no doubt about Chorikal being the place of that name mentioned throughout the dispute. It is situated on the right bank of the Sholayar, and by the path we went can be reached only by wading a considerable stream that flows from north to south into the Sholayar. I may mention that we had no horses with us, as it is almost impossible to ride in this country. Bullocks never go beyond Noygund. The followers suffered a good deal from the swarms of leeches all along the route. Of course, Europeans with ordinary precautions can defy them; but I should like to mention the Kaders' preventative, which is useful as an additional precaution plastered outside leech-gaiters. The substance they use is called Koogamanjil (*Curcuma aromatica* or *Zendaria*). They powder the root, which has a very strong

aromatic scent, place it in a small bucket made of a section of bamboo, wet it thoroughly, and plaster it on their feet and legs with a brush made of a stick split and battered at the end. Leeches will not come near it.

11. Chorikal is the only clear space for miles around. It consists of a rocky opening on the bank of the Sholayar, covered on the summit with coarse grass, elevated about one hundred feet above the river, and having an area of about half-an-acre. Immediately below, there is a grand cataract.

12. Having identified Chorikal, we went on the 14th to Kalyanapandal. I may mention that the regular path does not lead exactly to the Kalyanapandal rocks but below them. The consequence was that our camp was placed, after the native fashion, immediately beside the path, in a wretched situation in the jungle by the river. We came to the conclusion that there could be no reasonable doubt about the correctness of the identification of the Kalyanapandal rocks.

There is an upright stone situated on the right bank of the river by one of the most magnificent series of cataracts I have ever seen. These cataracts extend for some two hundred yards, and end by the river dividing at a rocky island, and breaking into two fine falls. The grandeur of the view is much enhanced by the size and density of the surrounding forest.

13. From Kalyanapandal we went to Kallialiparai, that is, the rock of the Kallee (*Euphorbia antiquorum*). The country all around is covered with dense forest, but the Euphorbia marks the only open rocky patches. We found the distance about double that which we had been led to expect from the map. Kallialiparai is not on the actual line of boundary; but it is on the Cochin side of it. There is no other camping place; and this is a miserable apology for one.

14. On the 14th, went from Kallialiparai to what is called Pannimed-kuttu, and back again. Here it was hopelessly perplexing to find the vaguest resemblance to Ward and Connor's descriptions. The stone heap to which the former Boundary Commission was taken was pointed out. It had been knocked down, apparently by an elephant; but there was a small survey stone in place, bearing the mark of a trijunction. The position of this boundary pillar is to me an enigma, if this is supposed to be Ward and Connor's point. In going from Kallialiparai, we followed the path for some five miles, which led still through dense jungle with a certain amount of ups and downs, but no appreciable change of elevation. We then came into a part of the boundary cleared by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Munro, as between Travancore and Coimbatore, to which objections have been made on our side, and which has yet to be decided. Following this boundary we came to the top of a ridge, whence the boundary made a very steep descent towards the Vaddamalei River.

What was pointed out as Pannimed-kuttu boundary pillar was situated about three-fourths down this descent. Why it should have been there more than anywhere else on the descent is to me incomprehensible. Considering that Ward and Connor were on a triangulation survey, I do not think that this could have been their point; for it is neither one thing nor the other. If it were on the top of the ridge or if it were on the stream, I could understand it; but situated where it is without a view in any particular direction, and without anything but the pillar to mark it as a point at all, I cannot understand it.

15. The Kaders, both of Cochin and Coimbatore, said that they did not know that the place was Pannimed-kuttu, except from what they had learnt at the time of the former Boundary Commission. They had heard that this was Pannimed-kuttu, and had called it so since. They said that the Moodavas were probably the informants, and that these men knew more about minor points than themselves. The Kaders said that they had accepted the term as referring to the junction of a stream which falls below this point into the right bank of the Vaddamalei River. The word kuttam (കുട്ടം) being "an assembly," "a meeting."

16. Taken in this sense and as referring to a point lower down than the meaningless heap of stones on the slope, I think the point Pannimed-kuttu may be accepted by Government as situated on the Vaddamalei below the heap of stones, where a stream falls into the right bank of the river, with a considerable fall a short way up the stream. This junction is to the S.S.W. (I will not be quite sure) of the stone heap shown as Pannimed-kuttu. At any rate, this junction is a definite point, and is near enough for all practical purposes to the point generally entered on the maps as Pannimed-kuttu.

17. It is but fair to add that this point does not correspond in the least with Ward and Connor's statement in the "Boundaries of Cochin," which declares that a stream flows from Pannimed-kuttu to the Sholayar.

Now the Sholayar and the Vaddamalei are rivers which both rise on the same water-shed, namely, the back-bone of the Anaimalais proper, both flow nearly parallel to each other from east to west, but they are divided by a huge intervening ridge; and by no known natural system of hydraulics could a stream flow from a point near the bed of the Vaddamalei northwards to the Sholayar at Kalyanapandal.

18. We are driven then to one of two conclusions—either the point Pannimed-kuttu is utterly incorrectly identified now, or Ward and Connor did not identify the spot themselves.

I make this latter suggestion with extreme diffidence, for a perusal of their memoirs makes it evident that their energy was almost incredible. However, it will be seen by an extract which I give later that they did not deem the accurate determination of the boundaries in this direction of the first importance; and I have searched again and again for any description of the point Pannimed-kuttu, nor can I find in their diary any mention of their visiting the point. I am therefore inclined to suggest as possible that this point was entrusted to some subordinate, and was "fudged." Such things do occur; as an instance showed to my own knowledge during a boundary dispute in Wynaad, where the surveyor with the plane-table traced a stream as running over a ridge 1,000 feet high. I therefore suggest it as possible, even with such wonderfully active and painstaking workers as Ward and Connor, that there is an exemplification of the remark *aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*.

II. *Remarks on Evidence, and Suggestions as to the correct Boundary.*—Last year, Mr. Hudson agreed with me about the boundary from Vengoli to the summit of Sheklacund; and this boundary has been definitely accepted by Government, settled and demarcated.

• G.O., dated the 10th February 1882, No. 184.

2. But, as stated in the above marginally-noted Government Order, the Cochin authorities had declined to accept the boundary as laid down by the former Boundary Commission, without further inspection. Our orders therefore were to re-open the whole line south of Sheklacund, if some contentions which had been raised by me last year should prove correct.

3. These contentions were shortly—

- (a) That the present boundary for the short distance between the top of Sheklacund and Palakadavu was not in agreement with the line as shown on the large scale map by Ward and Connor; and (what is more important) was not so natural a boundary as could be traced; inasmuch as, instead of following down the Sheklacund ridge as it trends towards the river, the line has been taken straight down the steep side of the hill across country to a point on the Palakadavu River.
- (b) That the position of Anamalcheri as laid down in the survey map (which accompanied the report of the former Commission) was not the position given by Ward and Connor.
- (c) That this incorrect definition affected the whole line southwards; for, taking the supposed position of Anamalcheri as a fixed point, the Boundary Commission had rejected the point Sitakal pointed out by the hillmen, and gone east unnecessarily to the Palajinar stream, in order to get approximately to the distance given by Ward and Connor between the point of Anamalcheri and the end of their river boundary.

4. It is very difficult to explain matters succinctly, as I wish not to make a one-sided report, but to place the whole question in as clear a light as I can. Colonel Sarjeant, of the Revenue Survey, lent me several volumes of Ward and Connor's memoirs, and I have searched them through for information.

5. From a careful consideration of Ward and Connor's journal, and in view of the fact that they travelled over the country with extraordinary rapidity, it seems evident that their statements must receive a broad interpretation.

In page 4 of their memoir of the Travancore Survey, they themselves show this. They say:—

"It will not be necessary to speak of the neighbouring countries, the immense tract of hills interposing eastwards between the British and Travancore States form a perpetual and indelible barrier, their confines abandoned to solitude, and but little calculated to produce jealousies or discussion, *have not been defined with any precision*, or artificially marked; the strict bounds are known only to the mountaineers that rove through these wilds."

6. It seems therefore evidently the duty of a Commission in the present time, in trying to mark out the boundary with precision, to make as natural a boundary as possible, without diverging to any great extent from Ward and Connor's fixed points.

7. As regards Point (a) mentioned under paragraph 3, I would remark that both Mr. Hudson and I agreed that the point called Anamalcheri by the former Boundary Commission, and marked as such on the map which accompanied their report, was not the Anamalcheri of Ward and Connor, but their point Palakadavu. The Kadars on both sides agreed in the name, and moreover the spot was as nearly as possible at the distance given by Ward and Connor from Sitakal. The term "Kadavu" means literally "a door," but is used in this case and in many others on the Anaimalais, when applied to a river, as the exact equivalent to our term "ford"—e.g., "Tunakadavu," "Purrian Kadavu," &c.

8. Now as regards the actual position of Ward and Connor's point namalcheri, there is some difficulty.

The Kadars showed us an undoubted camp of the hill renter on the right bank of the river about two miles west of Palakadavu, but I think that Mr. Hudson's contention here was correct that this point was Purrian Kadavu. At any rate it was below the junction of a considerable stream, marked on all the maps, with the Palakadavu River.

This stream is beyond all doubt the Cumalar of Ward and Connor, now known as the Chinnar (or small river).

9. My theory is that Ward and Connor's Anamalcheri was situated north of this stream, and not north of the Palakadavu River at the spot which we have agreed on as bearing that name.

I will give the evidence against this theory and also that for it.

10. The evidence against this theory is that Ward and Connor in their "Memoir of a Survey of Coimbatore, South of Noyel," in Volume marked L. 93, P. 99, state that—"The first river is the Vaitucoly, or, as it is otherwise called, the Palacudurar." In other words, they give these two names Vaitucoly and Palacudurar as interchangeable. Now in the "Memoir of the Survey of Travancore and Cochin," Volume VII, page 182, they state under the date 19th December 1819—"Anamalcheri, the residence of the hill renter and some of his people. These huts are built on the north bank of the Vaitucoly tode—a large stream which has its source on the Perim-gundoo mountain."

Such is the evidence for placing Ward and Connor's Anamalcheri on the Palakadavu River proper.

11. On the other hand in the description of the boundaries of Cochin, they distinctly mention—"Crossing the Paulacuddavanar, it (that is, the river) makes the boundary to the place bearing the latter designation (that is, Palakadavu). It (the boundary) leaves the stream It passes over easy acclivities, where it descends and is intersected by the Coomullar River. From Coomullar air (below Anamullachairy) getting over Shaiklacund, it crosses the road," &c.

12. I would remark incidentally that nothing has struck me more with astonishment than the variety of methods of spelling the same name adopted by Ward and Connor. I have traced spellings of various words, and find varieties sometimes line after line. Whether this is caused by the carelessness of copyists, or from the fact that their notes were taken at different times and put together afterwards, must be a matter of conjecture.

13. My theory then amounts to this,—the terms Vaitucoly and Palakadavu have been used loosely in some places to represent the whole river and its main feeder; but the last extract I think proves conclusively that the Anamalcheri of Ward and Connor must have been situated on the Cumalar, now called the Chinnar, for they distinctly define between the Palakadavu river and the Cumalar, and they state that the boundary is "intersected by the Coomullar, and goes from the Coomullar air, below Anamalcheri."

14. The actual position of Anamalcheri is not known. These places shift sometimes year by year, and are at any time bad land-marks. I merely wished to show that the difficulty found by the former Boundary Commission of the distance from Anamalcheri to Sitakal was to be explained.

The matter would have had no practical importance had it not been for the fact that the former Boundary Commission laid so much stress on the distance between these two places, that they abandoned the true point Sitakal, and went further up the Palakadavu River on their own responsibility to find a limit to the river boundary.

15. I think then I may take my contention (b) (paragraph 3) as proved, and refer to the survey map x to show that the distance between Palakadavu (the Anamalcheri of the former Boundary Commission) and Ward and Connor's Anamalcheri on the Cumalar or Chinnar, would about make up the mile which was said to be short between Anamalcheri and Sitakal.

16. To revert again to contention (a) regarding the proper boundary between Sheklacund and Palakadavu. There seems to me no doubt about the most natural boundary. That this does not exactly correspond with Ward and Connor's boundary line I concede; for from their statement quoted above, they left the river at Palakadavu.

17. The accompanying large scale map (marked I) shows the actual survey made at my request of the country in this direction. The line as formerly laid down descends from the summit of Sheklacund by a side so steep that the surveyors had to use ladders to get down, and it then goes across country with no clear natural bearings whatever.

18. The natural slope of the ridge has been followed down in the map; see the line marked red. This leads almost exactly to the junction of the Chinnar with the Palakadavu River, an unmistakable point, and the natural boundary thence is undoubtedly the Palakadavu River.

19. If this line is adopted the loss, such as it is, is on the part of Cochin; but the whole extent is only three-quarter of a square mile; and I have no hesitation in saying that if the loss had been on the other side, I should have strongly recommended the line all the same, for the sake of having a definite natural boundary. It is obvious that in defining precisely a satisfactory working boundary, there must be slight concessions, and I am certain from repeated examinations of the ground on many occasions that there is no other natural boundary to be proposed.

20. We now come to the question of the line from Palakadavu eastwards and southwards.

Ward and Connor give the river as the boundary as far as a definite point Sitakal, whence they say the boundary crosses the river and goes up a stream which runs into the left bank of the river at Sitakal.

21. At the risk of repetition I would recall the fact that the former Boundary Commission rejected Sitakal because too near their point Anamalcheri, and went higher up the stream till they came to the Palajinar stream (which is really the head waters of the river), and up this they carried the boundary.

22. One other fact it is necessary to recall, namely, that the boundary which I now wish to prove should be altered was *not* the selection of a Joint Committee, for no Cochin member was present. It was laid down only by representatives of Madras; and therefore, the line has been gone over now for the first time by a joint Commission.

23. Now as regards the point Sitakal, I cannot too strongly insist that there is no doubt or dispute about the place. All the hillmen on both sides are unanimous in identifying it; and it is at an approximately correct distance from Ward and Connor's Palakadavu, and from Anamalcheri on the Chinnar.

Its position is absolutely set at rest by the position of a large hill behind it, which is named after the stone, being known as Sitakalmudi.

24. Referring then again to Ward and Connor's "Description of the boundaries of Cochin" we see it stated—"Along which (table-land) the boundary 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 Paulaycudduba river at Sheeteecul."

25. Having this direct evidence, it remains to be seen whether there is a nullah which justifies the description; and I maintain that the stream marked on the Revenue Survey map (No. II) does so.

26. This nullah runs down the ravine between the Noygund and Palgund slopes, and in its main direction heads directly for Sitakal. The actual mouth of the nullah is not immediately opposite Sitakal, but is within a few furlongs, and within the roar of the cataract.

27. The Palajinar stream does not in the least follow Ward and Connor's line, for it rises altogether on the other side of Palgund and has not the remotest connection in any way with Sitakal. Moreover, the Palajinar would not have been spoken of as a nullah, for it is really the upper part of the Palakadavu River, and is almost entitled to the name river itself.

28. More than this, I would urge that the nullah is the best natural boundary in this direction. The actual natural boundary is the Noygund ridge, but as a river or a stream is a better boundary than a ridge, I think Ward and Connor did well to take the nullah and give the whole of the ridge to Cochin.

The Noygund ridge is the regular elephant pass, and therefore the best natural pass to be found here.

29. It may be urged that it is a waste of money to have a new survey. Being, however, in hopes that sooner or even later the forests will be intersected in every direction by survey lines, as they must be if put on a really satisfactory footing, it seems to me that, instead of being a waste of money, the formation of a second line would be but a step in the right direction.

30. The matter is one of great importance to our hill-men; and they are following the question with extreme anxiety. On their behalf I would therefore reiterate the hope that, if my pleas are held to be made out, no consideration of the saving of the expense or labor of a new survey may be entertained. Rightly or wrongly, our Kaders maintain that much of their old land has been given away in other directions; and I would urge that they should not be deprived of more, if the proposed line be held to correspond with that of Ward and Connor.

31. As regards the rest of the boundary there is not so much to be said. The point Chorikal is identified and agreed to by both parties. At the head of the Sitakal nullah we come to Ward and Connor's "High woody top in a table-land." Across this table-land the line should be taken in as direct a manner as the nature of the ground admits to a point in the present boundary, where it cuts the head of a stream which runs down directly towards Chorikal. The boundary thence has not been laid down exactly in the course of the stream but this is a matter of small importance, as in the main it follows a marked path. From the point on the stream, the boundary might be left as it is as far as Chorikal. The gain, such as it is, would be to Cochin.

32. I must here remark that Ward and Connor's "descends by a small stream" must clearly be an error for "ascends," as they are working back in the direction opposite to the course taken by us.

33. From Chorikal to Kaliyanapandal, the Sholayar forms the boundary; and there is no dispute about this part of the line.

34. From Kaliyanapandal to Pannimed-kuttu, we were utterly at fault. As I mentioned in the diary above, there was no resemblance between Ward and Connor's point or any likely trigonometrical station, and Pannimed-kuttu as pointed out.

Major Freeth's eye sketch (marked III) gives a very good idea of the country; and Mr. Hudson agreed with me that the compromise of taking the line over the ridge, as marked on the map, would be the best plan to adopt.

35. In order to have some fixed terminating point, I have suggested to take the point Pannimed-kuttu as the junction of the stream, near the heap of stones now shewn as the trijunction, with the Vadamalei River.

III. Recapitulation.—Last year we settled the line from Vengoli to Sheklacund, and this was as natural a line as was possible, following Ward and Connor's main points.

2. I now suggest as the most natural line from Sheklacund to follow down the ridge to the junction of the Chinnar and Palakadavu River.

3. From this junction to carry the boundary up the Palakadavu River to a point a little short of Sitakal, where a nullah flowing down the valley between Noygund and Palgund ridges joins the Palakadavu River on its left bank.

4. To follow up this nullah to its source.

5. From the head of this nullah to take as direct a line as possible to a point where the present boundary cuts the head-waters of a nullah which flows eventually into the Sholayar on its right bank near Chorikal.

6. From this point at the head of the nullah to follow the present boundary to Chorikal.

7. From Chorikal to Kaliyanapandal to follow the present boundary along the river.

8. From Kaliyanapandal to the so-called Pannimed-kuttu to follow the compromise proposed by Major Freeth over the ridge which rises and falls between these points.

9. Paragraph 5 is but a corollary of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. It is on the points mentioned in these paragraphs alone, that there is any divergence of opinion between Mr. Hudson and myself. He would not take the responsibility of accepting my arguments without a reference to his Government, but preferred suggesting the acceptance of the line as it is surveyed and demarcated.

10. However, I think I may go so far as to state that he agreed in the main that my line along the Sitakal nullah at least was more in accordance with Ward and Connor's line than that laid down along the Palajinar, and I concede that, as regards the boundary between Palakadavu and Sheklacund, that a line leaving the river at Palakadavu is more exact. However, I submit that the line I have proposed is more natural.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 to 4.—Sketches.

Resolution—dated 8th December 1882, No. 3053.

Submitted for the orders of Government with reference to G.O., dated 25th October 1882, No. 1175.

2. The recapitulation at the close of Mr. Peet's report shows concisely what his recommendations are, and he has indicated on the maps forwarded the direction of the line which he considers should be adopted.

3. The effect of taking the line proposed by him between Sheklacund and Sitakal instead of that which the Government have now approved, would be to include in British territory some three-fourths of a square mile which otherwise would be on the Cochin side of the boundary. From Sitakal to Chorikal and thence through Kaliyanapandal to Pannimed-kuttu, the variations are not important.

4. That the line from Sheklacund to Sitakal which Mr. Peet suggests is a better natural boundary than that formerly taken, may be admitted; but unless the Cochin Sircar should be willing to accept it without further investigation, the Board would not recommend that the Government should reconsider their recent orders. The area involved is small, and of no great value to either party.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed)

E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with four sketches to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of Coimbatore.
" " Conservator of Forests.
" " Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

ORDER—dated 22nd January 1883, No. 94, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

From the further information afforded by the report now forwarded by the Board, it appears that the boundary from Sheklakund southwards proposed by Mr. Peet, and which, it is understood, was in the main acquiesced in by Mr. Hudson, is not only more in accordance with Ward and Connor's survey but also follows a more natural course than that referred to by Mr. Hudson in his letter, No. 507, dated 11th September 1882; and as the concessions involved on either side are not very important, the Government will be glad if the boundary is accepted by Cochin. If, however, the Sircar prefer to adhere to the line previously agreed on as far as Palakadavu, the Government will not press that point. They are, however, of opinion that from Palakadavu the boundary ought certainly to follow the line indicated by Mr. Peet *via* Sitakal and Chorikal along the Sholei aar to Kalyanapandal, whence, it is agreed, it should follow Major Freeth's compromise to Pannimed-kuttu. The position of Sitakal is distinctly identified beyond all doubt, and Ward and Connor's description shows clearly that the boundary to the south thereof followed the nullah pointed out by Mr. Peet and not the main river as previously suggested.

2. An early expression of the views of the Sircar will be requested in view to instructions being issued for the permanent demarcation of the line.

3. The Government do not understand why the Board describe the variations proposed by Mr. Peet between Sitakal and Kalyanapandal as unimportant in comparison with the three-fourth square mile in dispute to the north of Sitakal. From the Sketch-map No. 2, it appears that between Sitakal and Chorikal, a tract of country which cannot be less than two square miles in extent, has been wrongly assigned as Cochin territory.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with five Maps.

- „ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
- „ Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
- „ „ „ Northern Circle.
- „ Political Department, for communication to
the Resident in Travancore, with copy of G.O.,
Mis. No. 4090, dated 5th December 1882.

Exd. W. H. French.

150 Copies.

Govt. of (1883) Madras.
REVENUE.

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 22nd January 1883, No. 94.

JANUARY.

Boundary

between Cochin and Coimbatore.—Observations passed on Board's Proceedings submitting further report on the — and an early expression of the views of the Sircar requested, in view to instructions being issued for the permanent demarcation of the line.

BOARD OF REVENUE, 8TH DECEMBER 1882, No. 3053.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—the following letter from G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd November 1882, No. 253 :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G.O., Revenue Department, dated 25th October 1882, No. 1175, communicated with Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 8793, of 15th November 1882.

2. I think it is to be regretted that the Government did not await the report of their own Commissioner before taking up the line they have done, for Mr. Peet's line is better in every way as a true and natural boundary and his identification of Sitakal is certainly correct. By taking Mr. Hudson's recommendation, the Government make over a piece of forest to Cochin that is of very much value to us as enabling us to keep a hold on the hill people, without whom the gathering of hill produce is impossible.

3. I forward Mr. Peet's report, for it has been very carefully drawn up.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. W. PEET, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated Settimudday, 27th October 1882, No. 2241.

Enclosures.

Three Maps to be returned.
One Extract from Ward and Connor's memoir regarding the point at which Coimbatore, Travancore and Cochin boundaries unite or separate.

I have the honor to report on the Cochin-Coimbatore boundary question.

In order to prevent unnecessary references, I delayed my report until copies of a survey made lately at my request of a part of the line were completed; but I found other causes of delay in trying to reconcile Ward and Connor's line about Pannimed-kuttu, by further inquiries about points of the country, but in this attempt I have failed.

At the risk of prolixity I enter somewhat fully into a description of points on the line, as we found the inconvenience of not having some fuller information from the former correspondence.

I therefore divide my letter into—

I.—A diary of our proceedings.

II.—Remarks on evidence, and suggestions as to the correct boundary.

III.—Recapitulation of suggestions.

I. *Diary of our Proceedings.*—Mr. Hudson, Chief Engineer to the Cochin Government, met me on the Anaimalais on the 2nd August 1882.

Our orders were to go over the boundary south of Sheklacund to Pannimed-kuttu.

2. I had previously erected a line of camps along the boundary, and all was in readiness for a start, when information was received that wild elephants had knocked down our first two camps. This information was received on the 3rd, and men were at once sent out to rebuild the camps. However, as I thought the story might be false, I walked out to Palakadavu and back to Tunacadavoo on the 5th—a fairly long march. The track leads over the Aragoondy Pass, and descends by some rugged country to the Palakadavu River.

The report was true; for the elephants had not only knocked our huts down, but apparently tried to break them into small pieces.

3. Both the camps were completed by the 8th and we marched to Palakadavu on the 9th; on the 10th we halted at Palakadavu, spending the day in going back and examining the country along the river as far as Purriankadavu, and trying to trace down the natural descent of the Sheklacund ridge.

4. On the 11th we went on to camp on the Noygund ridge. I went on a semi-shooting expedition, following up the course of the river on its left bank, examining the position of Sitakal and tracing up a stream which joins the Palakadavu River near that spot. About Sitakal, the scenery is most impressive. The position of the stone, an upright block on the right bank of the river, visible from the left bank, is well marked by a roaring cataract. The jungle around abounds with huge trees, and some of the grandest and most perfect clumps of bamboos I have ever seen. The general impression forced on the mind is of magnitude and gloom; and the fresh foot-prints of elephants seemed only in keeping with the surroundings.

5. Noygund, where the camp was situated, is a somewhat steep ridge, the summit being marked by some conspicuous rocks, and commanding a most extensive view of the Lower Anaimalai and parts of Cochin. Our camp was very badly chosen on the slope, and in the direct run of elephants; and I may as well leave it on record that the best place to camp is by the rocks on the summit. There is no water immediately at hand, but it is to be found at a reasonable distance on the southern side.

My belief is that the proper boundary, and certainly the natural boundary, runs parallel to the Noygund ridge, as I will mention below; for Ward and Connor took the stream, and not the ridge, as their boundary.

6. After Noygund, we get into the evergreen or shola forest proper; for although several patches of shola had been passed through on our route, they were alternated with deciduous forest. In fact, it is very interesting to notice examples of what I have learnt elsewhere to be the fact, that deciduous forest will actually change its character and give place to evergreen, if the permanent moisture of the locality is increased from any cause. In the case of the forest we had gone through up to Noygund, evergreen forest was found in all the moist bottoms.

7. I should like here to draw attention to the fact that the Kaders are very loose in their names for places. For instance, they call the whole ridge right up to the summit indifferently Noygund; and it may be a source of difficulty to be told, as we were told last year when camped on a piece of flat ground on the ridge, that one is on Noygund.

8. Looking east and south-east from the summit of Noygund is seen the ridge of Palgund. The boundary, as laid down before, runs down the Palagirar to the east again of this Palgund ridge; and it is here, as I shall endeavour to show, that the line does not follow Ward and Connor's line. What I maintain to be Ward and Connor's line, as nearly as can be made out from their loose description, is the stream that flows into the Palakadavu River near Sitakal, flowing between the Noygund and Palgund ridges.

9. From our camp on the Noygund slope we went to Chorikal. There is a very steep ascent to the top of Noygund, and the heavy shola commences on the other side. The country is very much broken; but there is more descent than ascent from the commencement of the shola.

10. We came to the conclusion that there could be no doubt about Chorikal being the place of that name mentioned throughout the dispute. It is situated on the right bank of the Sholayar, and by the path we went can be reached only by wading a considerable stream that flows from north to south into the Sholayar. I may mention that we had no horses with us, as it is almost impossible to ride in this country. Bullocks never go beyond Noygund. The followers suffered a good deal from the swarms of leeches all along the route. Of course, Europeans with ordinary precautions can defy them; but I should like to mention the Kaders' preventative, which is useful as an additional precaution plastered outside leech-gaiters. The substance they use is called Koogamanjil (*Oreocoma aromatica* or *Zrocaria*). They powder the root, which has a very strong aromatic scent, place it in a small bucket made of a section of bamboo, wet it thoroughly, and plaster it on their feet and legs with a brush made of a stick split and battered at the end. Leeches will not come near it.

11. Chorikal is the only clear space for miles around. It consists of a rocky opening on the bank of the Sholayar, covered on the summit with coarse grass, elevated about one hundred feet above the river, and having an area of about half-an-acre. Immediately below, there is a grand cataract.

12. Having identified Chorikal, we went on the 14th to Kalyanapandal. I may mention that the regular path does not lead exactly to the Kalyanapandal rocks but below them. The consequence was that our camp was placed, after the native fashion, immediately beside the path, in a wretched situation in the jungle by the river. We came to the conclusion that there could be no reasonable doubt about the correctness of the identification of the Kalyanapandal rocks.

There is an upright stone situated on the right bank of the river by one of the most magnificent series of cataracts I have ever seen. These cataracts extend for some two hundred yards, and end by the river dividing at a rocky island, and breaking into two fine falls. The grandeur of the view is much enhanced by the size and density of the surrounding forest.

13. From Kalyanapandal we went to Kallialiparai, that is, the rock of the Kallee (*Euphorbia antiquorum*). The country all around is covered with dense forest, but the Euphorbia marks the only open rocky patches. We found the distance about double that which we had been led to expect from the map. Kallialiparai is not on the actual line of boundary;

but it is on the Cochin side of it. There is no other camping place; and this is a miserable apology for one.

14. On the 14th, went from Kallialiparai to what is called Pannimed-kuttu, and back again. Here it was hopelessly perplexing to find the vaguest resemblance to Ward and Connor's descriptions. The stone heap to which the former Boundary Commission was taken was pointed out. It had been knocked down, apparently by an elephant; but there was a small survey stone in place, bearing the mark of a trijunction. The position of this boundary pillar is to me an enigma, if this is supposed to be Ward and Connor's point. In going from Kallialiparai, we followed the path for some five miles, which led still through dense jungle with a certain amount of ups and downs, but no appreciable change of elevation. We then came into a part of the boundary cleared by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Munro, as between Travancore and Coimbatore, to which objections have been made on our side, and which has yet to be decided. Following this boundary we came to the top of a ridge, whence the boundary made a very steep descent towards the Vaddamalei River.

What was pointed out as Pannimed-kuttu boundary pillar was situated about three-fourths down this descent. Why it should have been there more than anywhere else on the descent is to me incomprehensible. Considering that Ward and Connor were on a triangulation survey, I do not think that this could have been their point; for it is neither one thing nor the other. If it were on the top of the ridge or if it were on the stream, I could understand it; but situated where it is without a view in any particular direction, and without anything but the pillar to mark it as a point at all, I cannot understand it.

15. The Kaders, both of Cochin and Coimbatore, said that they did not know that the place was Pannimed-kuttu, except from what they had learnt at the time of the former Boundary Commission. They had heard that this was Pannimed-kuttu, and had called it so since. They said that the Moodavas were probably the informants, and that these men knew more about minor points than themselves. The Kaders said that they had accepted the term as referring to the junction of a stream which falls below this point into the right bank of the Vaddamalei River. The word kuttam (കുട്ടം) being "an assembly," "a meeting."

16. Taken in this sense and as referring to a point lower down than the meaningless heap of stones on the slope, I think the point Pannimed-kuttu may be accepted by Government as situated on the Vaddamaleiar below the heap of stones, where a stream falls into the right bank of the river, with a considerable fall a short way up the stream. This junction is to the S.S.W. (I will not be quite sure) of the stone heap shown as Pannimed-kuttu. At any rate, this junction is a definite point, and is near enough for all practical purposes to the point generally entered on the maps as Pannimed-kuttu.

17. It is but fair to add that this point does not correspond in the least with Ward and Connor's statement in the "Boundaries of Cochin," which declares that a stream flows from Pannimed-kuttu to the Sholayar.

Now the Sholayar and the Vaddamaleiar are rivers which both rise on the same water-shed, namely, the back-bone of the Anaimalais proper, both flow nearly parallel to each other from east to west, but they are divided by a huge intervening ridge; and by no known natural system of hydraulics could a stream flow from a point near the bed of the Vaddamaleiar northwards to the Sholayar at Kaliyanapandal.

18. We are driven then to one of two conclusions—either the point Pannimed-kuttu is utterly incorrectly identified now, or Ward and Connor did not identify the spot themselves. I make this latter suggestion with extreme diffidence, for a perusal of their memoirs makes it evident that their energy was almost incredible. However, it will be seen by an extract which I give later that they did not deem the accurate determination of the boundaries in this direction of the first importance; and I have searched again and again for any description of the point of the first importance; and I have searched again and again for any description of the point of the first importance; and I have searched again and again for any description of the point of the first importance. I am Pannimed-kuttu, nor can I find in their diary any mention of their visiting the point. I am therefore inclined to suggest as possible that this point was entrusted to some subordinate, and was "fudged." Such things do occur; as an instance showed to my own knowledge during a boundary dispute in Wynad, where the surveyor with the plane-table traced a stream as running over a ridge 1,000 feet high. I therefore suggest it as possible, even with such wonderfully active and painstaking workers as Ward and Connor, that there is an exemplification of the remark *aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*.

II. *Remarks on Evidence, and Suggestions as to the correct Boundary.*—Last year, Mr. Hudson agreed with me about the boundary from Vengoli to the summit of Sheklacund; and this boundary has been definitely accepted by Government, settled and demarcated.

* G.O., dated the 10th February 1882, No. 184.

2. But, as stated in the above marginally-noted Government Order, the Cochin authorities had declined to accept the boundary as laid down by the former Boundary Commission, without further inspection. Our orders therefore were to re-open the whole line south of Sheklacund, if some contentions which had been raised by me last year should prove correct.

3. These contentions were shortly—

- (a) That the present boundary for the short distance between the top of Sheklacund and Palakadavu was not in agreement with the line as shown on the large scale map by Ward and Connor; and (what is more important) was not so natural a boundary as could be traced; inasmuch as, instead of following down the Sheklacund ridge as it trends towards the river, the line has been taken straight down the steep side of the hill across country to a point on the Palakadavu River.
- (b) That the position of Anamalcheri as laid down in the survey map (which accompanied the report of the former Commission) was not the position given by Ward and Connor.
- (c) That this incorrect definition affected the whole line southwards; for, taking the supposed position of Anamalcheri as a fixed point, the Boundary Commission had rejected the point Sitakal pointed out by the hillmen, and gone east unnecessarily to the Palajinar stream, in order to get approximately to the distance given by Ward and Connor between the point of Anamalcheri and the end of their river boundary.

4. It is very difficult to explain matters succinctly, as I wish not to make a one-sided report, but to place the whole question in as clear a light as I can.

Colonel Sarjeant, of the Revenue Survey, lent me several volumes of Ward and Connor's memoirs, and I have searched them through for information.

5. From a careful consideration of Ward and Connor's journal, and in view of the fact that they travelled over the country with extraordinary rapidity, it seems evident that their statements must receive a broad interpretation.

In page 4 of their memoir of the Travancore Survey, they themselves show this. They say:—

"It will not be necessary to speak of the neighbouring countries, the immense tract of hills interposing eastwards between the British and Travancore States form a perpetual and indelible barrier, their confines abandoned to solitude, and but little calculated to produce jealousies or discussion, have not been defined with any precision, or artificially marked; the strict bounds are known only to the mountaineers that rove through these wilds."

6. It seems therefore evidently the duty of a Commission in the present time, in trying to mark out the boundary with precision, to make as natural a boundary as possible, without diverging to any great extent from Ward and Connor's fixed points.

7. As regards Point (a) mentioned under paragraph 3, I would remark that both Mr. Hudson and I agreed that the point called Anamalcheri by the former Boundary Commission, and marked as such on the map which accompanied their report, was not the Anamalcheri of Ward and Connor, but their point Palakadavu. The Kaders on both sides agreed in the name, and moreover the spot was as nearly as possible at the distance given by Ward and Connor from Sitakal. The term "Kadavu" means literally "a door," but is used in this case and in many others on the Anaimalais, when applied to a river, as the exact equivalent to our term "ford"—e.g., "Tunakadavu," "Purrian Kadavu," &c.

8. Now as regards the actual position of Ward and Connor's point Anamalcheri, there is some difficulty.

The Kaders showed us an undoubted camp of the hill renter on the right bank of the river about two miles west of Palakadavu, but I think that Mr. Hudson's contention here was correct that this point was Purrian Kadavu. At any rate it was below the junction of a considerable stream, marked on all the maps, with the Palakadavu River.

This stream is beyond all doubt the Cumalar of Ward and Connor, now known as the Chinnar (or small river).

9. My theory is that Ward and Connor's Anamalcheri was situated north of this stream, and not north of the Palakadavu River at the spot which we have agreed on as bearing that name.

I will give the evidence against this theory and also that for it.

10. The evidence against this theory is that Ward and Connor in their "Memoir of a Survey of Coimbatore, South of Noyel," in Volume marked L. 93, P. 99, state that—"The first river is the Vaitucoly, or, as it is otherwise called, the Palacudurar." In other words, they give these two names Vaitucoly and Palacudurar as interchangeable. Now in the "Memoir of the Survey of Travancore and Cochin," Volume VII, page 182, they state under the date 19th December 1819—"Anamalcheri, the residence of the hill renter and some of his people. These huts are built on the north bank of the Vaitucoly to-day—a large stream which has its source on the Perimundoo mountain."

Such is the evidence for placing Ward and Connor's Anamalcheri on the Palakadavu River proper.

11. On the other hand in the description of the boundaries of Cochin, they distinctly mention—"Crossing the Paulacuddavanar, it (that is, the river) makes the boundary to the place bearing the latter designation (that is, Palakadavu). It (the boundary) leaves the stream It passes over easy acclivities, where it descends and is intersected by the Coomular River. From Coomular aur (below Annamullachairy) getting over Shaiklacund, it crosses the road" &c.

12. I would remark incidentally that nothing has struck me more with astonishment than the variety of methods of spelling the same name adopted by Ward and Connor. I have traced spellings of various words, and find varieties sometimes line after line. Whether this is caused by the carelessness of copyists, or from the fact that their notes were taken at different times and put together afterwards, must be a matter of conjecture.

13. My theory then amounts to this,—the terms Vaitucoly and Palakadavu have been used loosely in some places to represent the whole river and its main feeder; but the last extract I think proves conclusively that the Anamalcheri of Ward and Connor must have been situated on the Cumalar, now called the Chinnar, for they distinctly define between the Palakadavu river and the Cumalar, and they state that the boundary is "intersected by the Coomular, and goes from the Coomular aur, below Anamalcheri."

14. The actual position of Anamalcheri is not known. These places shift sometimes year by year, and are at any time bad land-marks. I merely wished to show that the difficulty found by the former Boundary Commission of the distance from Anamalcheri to Sitakal was to be explained.

The matter would have had no practical importance had it not been for the fact that the former Boundary Commission laid so much stress on the distance between these two places, that they abandoned the true point Sitakal, and went further up the Palakadavu River on their own responsibility to find a limit to the river boundary.

15. I think then I may take my contention (b) (paragraph 3) as proved, and refer to the survey map x to show that the distance between Palakadavu (the Anamalcheri of the former Boundary Commission) and Ward and Connor's Anamalcheri on the Cumalar or Chinnar, would about make up the mile which was said to be short between Anamalcheri and Sitakal.

16. To revert again to contention (a) regarding the proper boundary between Sheklacund and Palakadavu. There seems to me no doubt about the most natural boundary. That this does not exactly correspond with Ward and Connor's boundary line I concede; for from their statement quoted above, they left the river at Palakadavu.

17. The accompanying large scale map (marked I) shows the actual survey made at my request of the country in this direction. The line as formerly laid down descends from the summit of Sheklacund by a side so steep that the surveyors had to use ladders to get down, and it then goes across country with no clear natural bearings whatever.

18. The natural slope of the ridge has been followed down in the map; see the line marked red. This leads almost exactly to the junction of the Chinnar with the Palakadavu River, an unmistakable point, and the natural boundary thence is undoubtedly the Palakadavu River.

19. If this line is adopted the loss, such as it is, is on the part of Cochin; but the whole extent is only three-quarter of a square mile; and I have no hesitation in saying that if the loss had been on the other side, I should have strongly recommended the line all the same, for the sake of having a definite natural boundary. It is obvious that in defining precisely a satisfactory working boundary, there must be slight concessions, and I am certain from repeated examinations of the ground on many occasions that there is no other natural boundary to be proposed.

20. We now come to the question of the line from Palakadavu eastwards and southwards.

Ward and Connor give the river as the boundary as far as a definite point Sitakal, whence they say the boundary crosses the river and goes up a stream which runs into the left bank of the river at Sitakal.

21. At the risk of repetition I would recall the fact that the former Boundary Commission rejected Sitakal because too near their point Anamalcheri, and went higher up the stream till they came to the Palajinar stream (which is really the head waters of the river), and up this they carried the boundary.

22. One other fact it is necessary to recall, namely, that the boundary which I now wish to prove should be altered was not the selection of a Joint Committee, for no Cochin member was present. It was laid down only by representatives of Madras; and therefore, the line has been gone over now for the first time by a joint Commission.

23. Now as regards the point Sitakal, I cannot too strongly insist that there is no doubt or dispute about the place. All the hillmen on both sides are unanimous in identifying it; and it is at an approximately correct distance from Ward and Connor's Palakadavu, and from Anamalcheri on the Chinnar.

Its position is absolutely set at rest by the position of a large hill behind it, which is named after the stone, being known as Sitakalmudi.

24. Referring then again to Ward and Connor's "Description of the boundaries of Cochin" we see it stated—"Along which (table-land) the boundary 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 Paulayendulaba river at Sheetseul."

25. Having this direct evidence, it remains to be seen whether there is a nullah which justifies the description; and I maintain that the stream marked on the Revenue Survey map (No. II) does so.

26. This nullah runs down the ravine between the Noygund and Palgund slopes, and in its main direction heads directly for Sitakal. The actual mouth of the nullah is not immediately opposite Sitakal, but is within a few furlongs, and within the roar of the cataract.

27. The Palajinar stream does not in the least follow Ward and Connor's line, for it rises altogether on the other side of Palgund and has not the remotest connection in any way with Sitakal. Moreover, the Palajinar would not have been spoken of as a *nullah*, for it is really the upper part of the Palakadavu River, and is almost entitled to the name river itself.

28. More than this, I would urge that the nullah is the best *natural* boundary in this direction. The actual natural boundary is the Noygund ridge, but as a river or a stream is a better boundary than a ridge, I think Ward and Connor did well to take the nullah and give the whole of the ridge to Cochin.

The Noygund ridge is the regular elephant pass, and therefore the best natural pass to be found here.

29. It may be urged that it is a waste of money to have a new survey. Being, however, in hopes that sooner or even later the forests will be intersected in every direction by survey lines, as they must be if put on a really satisfactory footing, it seems to me that, instead of being a waste of money, the formation of a second line would be but a step in the right direction.

30. The matter is one of great importance to our hill-men; and they are following the question with extreme anxiety. On their behalf I would therefore reiterate the hope that, if my plans are held to be made out, no consideration of the saving of the expense or labor of a new survey may be entertained. Rightly or wrongly, our Kaders maintain that much of their old land has been given away in other directions; and I would urge that they should not be deprived of more, if the proposed line be held to correspond with that of Ward and Connor.

31. As regards the rest of the boundary there is not so much to be said. The point Chorikal is identified and agreed to by both parties. At the head of the Sitakal nullah we come to Ward and Connor's "High woolly top in a table-land." Across this table-land the line should be taken in as direct a manner as the nature of the ground admits to a point in the present boundary, where it cuts the head of a stream which runs down directly towards Chorikal. The boundary thence has not been laid down exactly in the course of the stream but this is a matter of small importance, as in the main it follows a marked path. From the point on the stream, the boundary might be left as it is as far as Chorikal. The gain, such as it is, would be to Cochin.

32. I must here remark that Ward and Connor's "descends by a small stream" must clearly be an error for "ascends," as they are working back in the direction opposite to the course taken by us.

33. From Chorikal to Kaliyanapandal, the Sholayar forms the boundary; and there is no dispute about this part of the line.

34. From Kaliyanapandal to Pannimed-kuttu, we were utterly at fault. As I mentioned in the diary above, there was no semblance between Ward and Connor's point or any likely trigonometrical station, and Pannimed-kuttu as pointed out.

Major Freeth's eye sketch (marked III) gives a very good idea of the country; and Mr. Hudson agreed with me that the compromise of taking the line over the ridge, as marked on the map, would be the best plan to adopt.

35. In order to have some fixed terminating point, I have suggested to take the point Pannimed-kuttu as the junction of the stream, near the heap of stones now shown as the trijunction, with the Vadamalei River.

III. *Recapitulation.*—Last year we settled the line from Vengoli to Sheklacund, and this was as *natural* a line as was possible, following Ward and Connor's main points.

2. I now suggest as the most natural line from Sheklacund to follow down the ridge to the junction of the Chinnar and Palakadavu River.

3. From this junction to carry the boundary up the Palakadavu River to a point a little short of Sitakal, where a nullah flowing down the valley between Noygund and Palgund ridges joins the Palakadavu River on its left bank.

4. To follow up this nullah to its source.

5. From the head of this nullah to take as direct a line as possible to a point where the present boundary cuts the head-waters of a nullah which flows eventually into the Sholayar on its right bank near Chorikal.

6. From this point at the head of the nullah to follow the present boundary to Chorikal.

7. From Chorikal to Kaliyanapandal to follow the present boundary along the river.

8. From Kaliyanapandal to the so-called Pannimed-kuttu to follow the compromise proposed by Major Freeth over the ridge which rises and falls between these points.

9. Paragraph 5 is but a corollary of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. It is on the points mentioned in these paragraphs alone, that there is any divergence of opinion between Mr. Hudson and myself. He would not take the responsibility of accepting my arguments without a reference to his Government, but preferred suggesting the acceptance of the line as it is surveyed and demarcated.

10. However, I think I may go so far as to state that he agreed in the main that my line along the Sitakal nullah at least was more in accordance with Ward and Connor's line than that laid down along the Palajinar, and I concede that, as regards the boundary between Palakadavu and Sheklacund, that a line leaving the river at Palakadavu is more exact. However, I submit that the line I have proposed is more natural.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 2 to 4.—Sketches.

RESOLUTION—dated 8th December 1882, No. 3053.

Submitted for the orders of Government with reference to G.O., dated 25th October 1882, No. 1175.

2. The recapitulation at the close of Mr. Peet's report shows concisely what his recommendations are, and he has indicated on the maps forwarded the direction of the line which he considers should be adopted.

3. The effect of taking the line proposed by him between Sheklacund and Sitakal instead of that which the Government have now approved, would be to include in British territory some three-fourths of a square mile which otherwise would be on the Cochin side of the boundary. From Sitakal to Chorikal and thence through Kaliyanapandal to Pannimed-kuttu, the variations are not important.

4. That the line from Sheklacund to Sitakal which Mr. Peet suggests is a better natural boundary than that formerly taken, may be admitted; but unless the Cochin Circular should be willing to accept it without further investigation, the Board would not recommend that the Government should reconsider their recent orders. The area involved is small, and of no great value to either party.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Chilam
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with three sketches to be returned.

Copy to the Collector of Coimbatore.
" " Conservator of Forests.
" " Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Encl. A, Raitt.

Rev: 1882. *Sept*
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

No 4444.

Printed December, the
Dec 21 Dec/82.

Proceedings, 8th Dec. 1882, No. 3053.

Enc 4

Dec 21/12/82

Submitting to Government, with remarks,
letter from the Collector of Coimbatore forward-
ing the report of Mr. Peet, Deputy Conservator
of Forests, on the Cochin-Coimbatore boundary.

(dist from orders.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Revenue Department,

Fort St. George.

20 December 1882.

Dear Sir,

Would you kindly expedite
the submission of Peet's report on
Cochin-Coimbatore Boundary.
The necessity for the report is
not apparent, the withdrawal
by Cochin of their repudiation
having removed its rationale.
As Laysant urges, it is a great
pity to delay the settlement of
this matter and as Peet, it is
understood, wants to reopen a
complicated

unpublished reports, on which the
Commission already based certain
assessments, which they will not
accept, for a square mile or so,
probably the report will admit
a very speedy disposal when it
is received.

Yours sincerely
J. P. Hutchinson.

Dec 20-12-82.

137
12/12

Revenue Board Office,
MADRAS,

Dec. 21st 1882

My dear Hutchinson <sup>Put with the
mudli. 137/12</sup>
Yours truly of the

20th.

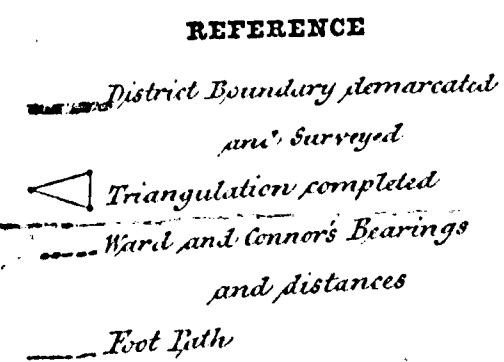
But Prop on Bill's Report will
have reached you before this
I fancy as they are handled
in despatches in print on
the 19th Inst. The view expressed
in your note has practically

been taken by the Ark. ²⁵
The props are dated 8th Dec
1882. No. 3053.

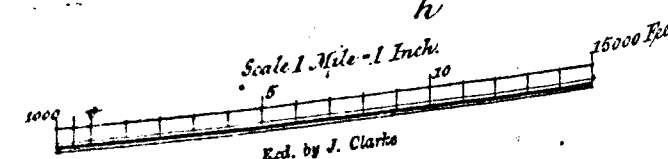
Wm's Library
Chilmar.

Map No II
Copy 2 Survey map
sent in with report former
Commission -
To accompany my report on
Cekin Crimbatore boundary
dispute dated the
27th Oct. 1882

Arden
226.



note
The line marked
shows the boundary
proposed in my report.
AWB.



-- Kalianipandal
According to Ward and
Connor's ~~Map~~ Distances
and bearings.

E. *Pannocactus*.

/Signed/ J. G. Cloete Lt Colonel,
Deputy Supt: Revenue Survey.

W. H. Keary Lt Colonel,
Acting Supt. Revenue Survey.

Rev. Survey Office,
Coimbatore;
29th January 1876.

Central Survey Office,
Chepauk,
14th February 1876.

No. 7474

From The Board of Revenue

Dated the 8th Decr. 1882

FOR ORDERS.

The Board submit Mr. Perts' report on the Cochin Comitalore Boundary.

The Boundary was settled up to the Tripunction.

But the Conservator objected that Mr. Perts' report had not been received & Govt. deferred action on the

S.O. not quoted (above - margin)

1. S.O. 25th Oct 1882 no 1175

2. S.O. Mis: 4090 d/- 5th Dec 1882. till its receipt.

There has been some blundering in passing the second (2) order in this matter. When quoted, the Hon: Member asked why the fact that Mr. Perts' report had not been received had not been brought to notice. [See the note for orders in the Secretary's hand.] It is submitted that the answer to this question will furnish the order which the present report calls for.

18/11/82

Copy sent to Secy.

18/11/82

2026/83

been submitted for orders
until it had been

from Shetkale and
Southwood

He might now say that in
receipt of further information
it appears that the boundary
as proposed by Mr. Peet and
which it is understood was the
main agreement by
Mr. Hudson is not only more
in accordance with the
Common survey but also follows
a more natural course and
than that ^{agreed to} ~~proposed~~ by Hudson
the ~~boundary~~ ^{agreed to} and as this
concession involves no ^{important} ~~serious~~
side ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~fact~~ ^{fact} would be good
if it were accepted by Cochlin
but that if the ~~boundary~~ ^{boundary} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~accepted~~ ^{accepted}
proper & adhere to the line
already agreed on as far
as Palakadom this fact is not
proof in point. They are however
of opinion that the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~boundary~~ ^{boundary} ~~should~~ ^{should} ~~follow~~ ^{follow} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~line~~ ^{line}
indicated by Mr. Peet viz. the
Chorikal along the Sholani road to
Kalyana Pandol and thence
should follow the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~line~~ ^{line} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~line~~ ^{line}
compromised to Panimal
Kutna. Can such a ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~line~~ ^{line} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~regarded~~ ^{regarded} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~line~~ ^{line}
of the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~line~~ ^{line} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~regarded~~ ^{regarded} ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~line~~ ^{line}
be regarded in view of the
necessary instructions being
issued for the permanent
demarcation of the line.

17/11.

18/11

in his letter of 11th Sep 1882
no 507

S.O. 10th Feb 1882 no 184

Mr. Peet was ordered to meet
a Cochlin representative because
the Sircar then repudiated
what it was understood they
had agreed to viz. the terms
proposed by his Govt. — ^{11/11/82} ~~the~~
Mr. Peet met the Cochlin representative
the latter finding that the line
his Govt. repudiated was
favourable to them, advised
them to withdraw their
repudiation.

They did so. Then had
the raison d'être for Mr. Peet's
report disappeared? & as
it necessarily to be inferred
he would add to his former
reports on the subject. The

2022-1-824694
Cochin - Coimbatore Board of

FOR ORDERS.

The Hon: Mr. Speaker.

Since that gentleman had been
at were brought to the notice of
Govt. in the note on which the
order

issued and his prior reports which were on that record fully substantiated.

His present report vindicates the same case & confirms the suspicion hinted at in the note just quoted that Cochiti withdrew their repudiation because they feared inquiry might show the terms offered & till the date of the repudiation believed to have been accepted — were more favourable than they were entitled to. It is submitted that to reopen this matter for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a sq: mile which the Ariz. will certainly not agree to cede will be to depart from the usual policy of Govt. in dealing with the boundaries of native states.

Submitted the following order
for approval.

The Govt. concur with the Board of Revenue while appreciating the labours of Mr. Peet are not prepared to reopen the matter. Action arising therefrom taken on 8.10.25!! Oct 1852 to 1175.

S. Surry, Cont. 70008

2/18/80 P.D. for R.T.

400 65/1/83

Doc# 11-94722-1-83.
 Read again: 80.25th Oct. 82 no 1175th
 also 80. no 4090-5th sec. abstract
~~Order on cur. no 7474~~ do
 also the current no 7474 in full
 order.
~~on tract~~

From the further information afforded by the report forwarded with the Board's ~~Proc~~ ^{Proc} read above it appears that the boundary from Sheklakund southwards as proposed by Mr. Pelt, and which it is understood was in the main acquiesced in by Mr. Hudson is not only more in accordance with Ward & Connor's survey but also follows a more natural course than that referred to by Mr. Hudson in his letter no 507 d/- 11th Sep^r 1882 and as the concessions

involved on either side are
unimportant the Govt. would
be glad if it were accepted
by Cochin. If however the
Sircar prefer to adhere to
the line already agreed on
as far as Palakadavu the
Govt. will not press the
point. They are however of
opinion that from Palakadavu
the boundary should follow
the line indicated by Mr.
Peet na Sitakal + Chorikal
along the Sholai aad

35
to Kaliyanapandal whence
it should follow Major
Forth's compromise to
Pammied Kuttu.

2. An early expression
of the views of the Sircar
will be requested in view
of instructions being issued
for the permanent demarcation
of the line.

3. The Govt. do
not understand why the Board describe as unimportant
the variations proposed by Mr.
Peet between Sitakal and
Kaliyanapandal as unimportant

as from sketch map no 2 forwarded
with their proceedings it
appears that by the adoption
of Mr. Port's line a tract
of country of at least 2 square
miles would fall to the British
side.

13

22/1/83

- 21- To The Board of Rev: with 5 maps }
8- Supat., Rev: Survey }
41- Cons: of Forests, S.C. }
1- do do do, N.C. }

5- { Political Dept. for Comm. to
the Resident in Travancore, with
copy of G.O. no 4090, dt.
the 5th Decr. 1882. }

150
6.

Print.
22.1.86