

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following G.O. dated 28th June 1886 Mis. No. 3781, Revenue:—
 Read—the following letter from J. C. HANNINGTON, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 25th May 1886, No. 1-A:—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of G.O., 13th May 1886, No. 503.
 2. The papers came to hand only on the 22nd May, having been sent to Coimbatore.

3. In anticipation of order, however, I proceeded to the locality in dispute about the middle of April, and have the honor to submit herewith my decision as arbitrator, and to return the maps accompanying the Government Order.

4. I apologise for the roughness of the sketch which accompanies my report. I was unable to have it fair copied in Ootacamund and therefore send it in original to save delay.

ENCLOSURES.

AWARD of Arbitrator in the matter of the boundary between the Travancore State and the District of Coimbatore in the Madras Presidency.

My powers as arbitrator are limited to the passing of a final decision as to the most natural boundary to be adopted between Travancore and the district of Coimbatore in the portion lying between the points of Paratmalai, Pembennalai cataract and Pannikulath, in case the Commissioners (Messrs. Peet and Bensley) failed to agree as to the line to be adopted.

2. The Commissioners unfortunately differed as to the position of the Pembennalai cataract. Mr. Peet on behalf of the Madras Government holding that the cataract was one which is close to the first 'e' in the word 'Pembennalai' on the one-inch Ordnance map, whilst Mr. Bensley contends that the Pembennalai cataract is situated on a totally distinct river, and is several miles to the west of Mr. Peet's point.

3. My first duty is therefore to identify the cataract named by Messrs. Ward and Connor as Pembennalai and mentioned by them as being the trijunction point of the boundaries of Anjimalai, Travancore and Coimbatore.

4. In 1874, I amused myself by surveying a portion of the Anaimalai hills known as Michael's valley. My map is recorded in the Revenue Survey office,—vide G.O., dated 3rd August 1874, No. 967.

5. In 1875, Major Brandell of the Trigonometrical Survey having kindly furnished me with a base line of 12.66 miles from Akka to Anaimudi, I extended my survey as a route map to this latter mountain.

6. Knowing this map to be reliable so far as it went, I laid out on it Ward and Connor's angles and distances from Anaimudi to Pembennalai. These lines I knew to be inaccessible. I therefore (with protractor) found what ought to be the bearing of Pembennalai from a point known to me, namely, Arimimalai. Going to the summit of Arimimalai, I took this bearing to the furthest visible point (the ridge above Erampeetti plateau), produced it thence to Pannikulam, and carrying on the line on the same bearing, found it to pass over a point which the Madurers asserted to be the cataract of Pembennalai.

7. I next proceeded to the cataract itself, and from the waterfall and its immediate vicinity fixed its position on my map by bearings to Anaimudi, Kolummudi, and Erampeetti.

Final H

Soms. 2490 Rm. 15-10-86.

position indicated by my observations is so near that given by Ward and Connor, that beyond all doubt this is the Pembennmalai cataract referred to by Connor and claimed by Mr. Peet.

8. The difference between the position of the waterfall as shown by my rough sketch of the cataract as located by Ward and Connor's distances and angles as plotted by my furlogings.

9. Above the waterfall (which I should estimate to be a sheer fall of not less than 30 feet) is a long line of broken river-bed which in wet weather would form a true cataract, and head of this would be very close indeed to Ward and Connor's point.

The spot is known to the Muduvers as Pembennmalai, and they assert this against their own interests. Moreover there is no other conspicuous fall anywhere near the spot.

The letters N. T. S. observed by Mr. Peet are not of old origin, but were cut by Mr. Donovan who surveyed this part of the country for the North Travancore Society.

10. I decide, therefore, that this spot is the true Pembennmalai cataract referred to by Ward and Connor and referred to by them as the trijunction station of the boundaries of Travancore, Arjind and Coimbatore.

Coimbatore.

Travancore.

11. My next duty was to ascertain the most convenient boundaries and as it was perfectly evident to me that the ordnance map is so inaccurate in detail as to be worse than useless in laying out a boundary, I proceeded to roughly lay out the true features of the country by means of a compass sketch. Colonel Birdwood's map is much more reliable than the ordnance sheet save in respect to the plateau near Michael's valley. The map is compiled from the ordnance sheet to accompany a report made by Captain Michael when he joined me on the Anaimalai hills in 1863, and the alterations were made from that officer's description of the locality. Captain Michael made no instrumental survey, — vide G.O., 1st July 1873, No. 1154.

12. I must here say a few words in regard to the map which accompanies this survey. It is a compass sketch made by myself on a spot, and as I am an inexperienced surveyor and draughtsman, it is sure to be inaccurate and perhaps incorrect in minor details. It will be found that my principal points such as Anaimalai, Kumarikal, Kolumalai, &c., agree with the ordnance map, and in the main it will be found quite sufficiently correct for all present practical purposes. The general directions and courses of the principal streams and ridges are correct.

13. The Pairatmalai of the ordnance map falls on a spot where I have depicted a valley, and at a distance of over a mile and a half south from where I have located it. I cannot, however, twist my maps to make it agree with the ordnance sheet. Pairatmalai is admitted on all sides to be a peak on a spur of Kalâr hill, immediately overhanging the small sholah at the head of Odapongachairy, whence emanates a source of the Kodunthoor river taken as a boundary by Messrs. Munro and Douglas. One Muduver pointed out Puthiala as being Pairatmalai, but the spur of Kalâr is a much loftier and more prominent peak and is so close to Puthiala that I consider it safe to accept it as Pairatmalai, the more so as Messrs. Munro, Bensley and Peet are agreed on the point.

14. Before proceeding to decide the boundary I must point out an error existing in the detailed survey map of the disputed locality, which was, I believe, made to enable the Board of Revenue to understand the questions at issue; the error is referred to in appendix A of Mr. Peet's report. In this map the Pembennmalai cataract is placed on a river which I think is meant for the Itaiur. Whatever may be meant, the rivers are wrongly placed; for the Pembennmalai cataract is formed by the drainage of Eraneipatti plateau and the adjoining hills, as correctly indicated in my sketch-map.

15. Mr. Peet's sketch-map is no doubt intelligible to himself, but it is so full of the errors of the ordnance sheet and of corrections by Mr. Peet that it has fairly defeated my efforts.

16. The whole country has to be very carefully examined or the surveyor is sure to fall into errors. I may have made errors myself although (alive to the danger) I took every possible pains to assure myself fully and to put nothing down as speculation.

17. Looking at Pembennmalai from Kolakamudi it is almost impossible to divest oneself of the idea that the river is running in a north-easterly direction towards you. When the Muduvers assured me that it ran south-west away from me, I said, "very well—then it runs up hill!"

18. I believe from his proposed boundary and sketch (which I admit to be obscure to me) that Mr. Peet thinks that the Kalâr or some river starting from below Pairatmalai flows in a south-west direction between Chinna Kalâr and Kumarikal spurs into the Niraur and Puthiala.

19. At first I thought it was so myself, and a Muduver whom I questioned confirmed my opinion. Colonel Davies, who happened to go in the direction, held a similar view, and it was not until I had walked across the wooded saddle which joins the spurs of Kumarikal to Chinna Kalâr, and from Chinna Kalâr through the forest to Puthiala that I was fully convinced of the true flow of the water, which is correctly shown in the detailed survey.

20. It is, however, through this deceptive gorge that the most direct line to Pembennmalai can be taken, and the boundary is as good and as natural a one as the features of the country will permit.

21. I now proceed to give my award as to the boundary to be adopted, and I have marked the same on my sketch by a yellow-dotted line. Leaving the summit of the most eastern peak of Kalâr hill, known as Pairatmalai, the boundary will descend a ridge in a south-westerly direction until it reaches the Kalâr river at a point close to where a small stream flowing in a north-easterly direction meets it, proceeding up this stream it will pass over the saddle which connects Chinna Kalâr to the spurs of Kumarikal and follow down the stream on the other side of the saddle until it reaches the Niraur river, proceed up this river until fairly opposite or due north of the north-west point of the Nirâra plateau, ascend to the summit of this peak and along the crest of the hills forming the western boundary of the plateau and overhanging the Itaiur valley, crossing the stream which drains the Nirâra plateau and ascending in as direct a line as may be found possible to Kolakamudi, whence descend to the north ridge of the Pembennmalai valley and follow the ridge round the northern, western and southern sides of that valley or basin until it strikes the Pembennmalai waterfall. From this point the boundary will follow the course of flow of the water of the Pembennmalai stream until it comes to the point nearest to the trijunction station of Pannimèd kuthu to which it will be connected. Here ends my award as arbitrator.

22. It must be noticed that in this award I have adhered to the strict terms of my powers as arbitrator, and have solely endeavoured to join the three points of Pairatmalai, Pembennmalai cataract and Pannimèd by the most natural direct boundary.

23. I would suggest as an alternative and as forming a more convenient boundary, that Mr. Peet's suggestion to abandon Pembennmalai cataract may be adopted and that the line be taken from the Niraur directly over the saddle between Chembali ridge and Nirâra hills to the source of the Itaiur and follow the flow of that river to the point nearest to Pannimèd kuthu. This line is marked in a dotted line of carmine on my sketch.

24. If my powers as arbitrator were not confined to the laying of the most natural boundary between the three points, I should certainly have proposed to the two Governments to adopt the Niraur river flowing directly from Pairatmalai to the foot of Pannimèd, as a fair, permanent and convenient boundary, on the following grounds.

25. There is no question of gain or loss. The territory involved has up to very recent times been practically valueless, no rights of ownership being exercised.

26. I find it difficult to understand the grounds upon which these three points are selected as being inevitably on the boundary. Ward and Connor's line is not accepted here as an authority or at least a conclusive authority, and the ordnance map constructed on their survey is so incorrect as to be not merely useless but mischievous, for it is owing to the misapprehensions caused by reference to this map that much of the trouble connected with this portion of the boundary has been created.

27. If two parties on terms of perfect amity were to proceed to divide a portion of land previously unknown to and unoccupied by either, they would in all probability select the most natural and direct line available, either a ridge or a valley.

28. In the present instance, Travancore (represented by Mr. Munro) selected the ridge. Mr. Douglas (the Madras representative) assented to the selection on principle, but stated that the river (which he calls the Vadamalliar) was equally well adapted for a boundary. Mr. Munro's line was marked out as a tentative measure, and it is a true watershed throughout its course from Pannimèd to Pairatmalai, but on comparing it with the incorrect ordnance map the Board of Revenue thought that it crossed the valley of a stream entered in the map as the Collepilliar.

29. The rights to the territory involved being uncertain, a middle course such as I have drawn attention to, by the adoption of the river as a boundary, would be an amicable mode of settlement which would, I think, fairly distribute the territory, satisfy the jungle tribes who alone frequent these parts, and form a permanent and natural boundary; and this boundary would be exactly that suggested by Mr. Peet and recommended by Colonel Campbell Walker, albeit in that ignorance of the true features of the country which a study of the ordnance map would induce.

30. In conclusion I would remark that from information derived from the Muduvers, I am led to suspect that much, if not the whole of the territory involved, may be claimed by the Punnith chief as the property of his family. This chief has no notice of this settlement, so far as I am aware, and consequently cannot, I suppose, be held bound by this decision, and I should suggest, in view to prevention of possible future dispute, that a copy of the proceedings connected with the case be furnished to him.

2ND OCTO

31. I wish here to record my satisfaction afforded to me by the Anjinād Muduv have accomplished the work within the

1. Sketch-map of Michael's valley Surveyed and
2. Copy of report by O. H. B. disputed boundary between

Letter from O. H. BENSLEY, Esq. Travancore, dated

I have the honor to submit my report and Coimbatore from Pairātmalai to F

2. I shall in the course of the report
- A. Messrs. Ward and Connor
- B. Grand Trigonometrical Survey
- C. Colonel Birdwood's map of
- D. "Survey map" showing Travancore territory from
- E. "Trace unnamed" showing Survey sheet.

3. It will be remembered that on officers of the Revenue Survey it was to be the watershed, included an area excess of the territory marked as belonging

Vide Mr. Munro's No. 18-343, dated 5th February

square miles, and Mr. Douglas, while

Vide Mr. Douglas' No. 274, dated 23rd January

4. I have now to draw your attention (called locally the Kalār) takes its source (nearly) until it joins another river Kathumalai and Arivimalai. These two westerly course until the Pembemmalai to Pannimēd kuthu. On the north is marked in maps A and B the boundary

5. I will now refer to map D. H. B. is entirely incorrect in its features from malai to Pembemmalai cataract. Agree the river Collepilliaur. You will observe Pairātmalai, and a third from the source of the Collepilliaur in maps A

6. You will thus see that in map the Vadamalliar which rises in Pairātmalai rising nearly six miles south-west of Pannimēd and Nundenaaur, being locally absolute

7. I will now refer to map E. "The one the line that has been surveyed." You will note that there is a Pairātmalai on the black-dotted line and a Pairātmalai on the other.

The first point is whether Messrs. I may mention that the name Pairātmalai forming part of the same hill is

8. Kalār-malai and Pairātmalai are random, dated 21st July 1874, in which Anaimalais that Kalār=Pairātmalai

No. 853, REVENUE.

altitude to the Punniath chief for the assistance of his orders. Without this assistance I could not have accomplished the work within the time it has occupied me.

(Signed) J. C. HANNYNGTON,
Resident in Travancore and Cochin

ices.

joining Hills, Upper Anaimalai Plateau.
I. C. Hannington, Esq., C.S.

to the Dewan of Travancore, regarding the boundary between Travancore and Coimbatore.

sioner, Boundary Settlement, to the Dewan of Travancore, dated 4th January 1886.

the disputed boundary between Travancore and Coimbatore.

the following maps:—
1. Ordnance Survey sheet.

Pairātmalai hills.

boundary between Coimbatore district and Travancore, from Pairātmalai to Pannimēd kuthu, area 38.19 square miles.

ence between Mr. Munro's line and Ordnance Survey line.

Munro and Douglas' line being surveyed by them, that they had, by following what they stated, that the forest no less than 38.19 square miles in Travancore on the Ordnance Survey sheet. This appeared the more remarkable, as Mr. Munro estimated the excess at about five square miles as to the extent of territory involved, still thought it probable that Mr. Munro was correct in his estimate.

maps A, B and C. You will observe that a river flows south of Pairātmalai and flows south-west of Pairātmalai (called locally the Niraur) having its source between Pairātmalai and Pannimēd kuthu. (now joined) again continue a generally south-westerly course and thence a generally westerly direction to the right bank of this river along its whole course in Travancore.

find that the boundary line as marked in A and B runs over ridge, valley and stream from Pairātmalai to Pannimēd kuthu. In the same map please note the source and course of the river Collepilliaur. The source is from Corampara, a second from Pannimēd kuthu, and a third from Pairātmalai joins the Pairātmalai branch—now refer to the

the Collepilliaur has been given to the branch of the hill they have been pleased to call a stream the Nundenaaur. Both the names, Collepilliaur and Nundenaaur, are

line is the ordnance sheet line, the black-dotted line. You will note that there is a Pairātmalai on the green line at about two miles distance from each

and Douglas were correct in fixing Pairātmalai as a point and is called Kalār-malai.

ly the same hill—vide Colonel Walker's memorandum upon Mr. Hannington's report on the Pairātmalai is further fixed beyond

g a source of the Vadamalliar on the one slope, and the source of the Kodunthoor river into the Amaravati on the other, as is shown in maps A, B and C. How does the evidence show these two peaks of Pairātmalai.

9. I think I can explain.

Mr. Peet and myself were conducted by Travancore Moothoowans to a water-fall which they stated was the Pembemmalai cataract. It was a surprise to us to find that this fall drained from Arivimalai and consisted in the flow of an inconsiderable stream which fell sheer over a high precipice in rainbow spray. Being led, however, by all previous accounts to assume the inaccuracy of existing maps we accepted the fact strengthened in that opinion by being shown the letters N. T. S. engraved in the solid rock. We were not, however, without warning that we might be wrong, for, while the Travancore Moothoowans affirmed that this was the Pembemmalai cataract, the British Khadirs with us equally insisted that it was not so, and that the cataract was at a considerable distance off. To a camp near this point we therefore repaired and here were shown a true cataract forming a very remarkable feature in the landscape. This which the British Khadirs call the Pembemmalai cataract is almost at the confluence of the Annamooddy river with the Kalār where that river becomes the Vadamalliar. Sensible of the risk of making unprofessional estimates, I should think that the cataract is not 400 yards from the junction of the Annamooddy and Kalār rivers and from a distance appears to be on it. It would be therefore no serious error in the map if it were marked as actually on the Vadamalliar. I think it probable therefore that the Survey officers by taking the fall first mentioned to be the Pembemmalai cataract have made Pairātmalai appear in the wrong place on the trace.

10. I would now offer a few reasons for believing the cataract at the confluence of the Kalār and Annamooddy rivers to be that marked in maps A, B and C as the Pembemmalai cataract rather than the water-fall in the river flowing from the Arivimalai plateau.

11. First it is to be noted that in recording features in the map the authorities have drawn a distinction between "fall" and "cataracts." I mark cases in sheets of map B where both these terms are used to indicate different features: thus the water at the Arivimalai's stream is an unmistakable fall dropping sheer over a high precipice. The water near the confluence of the Annamooddy and Kalār rivers is an equally unmistakable cataract dashing down mid broken boulders.

12. The Pembemmalai cataract is marked on maps A, B and C as on that branch of the Vadamalliar which has its source at Pairātmalai. This the cataract which I believe to be the Pembemmalai cataract is, (or as I before said it is within a few hundred yards) while the fall flowing from Arivimalai is not. I must admit, however, that the point of the river at which it is marked on A, B and C is as far out as would be the other, though the fact of it being

13. Colonel Campbell Walker in his No. 871 of 20th February 1885, quoted in G.O., No. 253 in speaking of the boundary says, in paragraphs 6 and 7, the most natural line is the Vadamalliar throughout its course from its northern source on the slopes of Pairātmalai to Pannimēd kuthu, and I therefore strongly recommend its adoption as suggested by Mr. Peet in lieu of any arbitrary line running over hill and dale through a broken and difficult country.

14. It is true that this would involve the sacrifice of a narrow strip claimed by Travancore north of the river between Pairātmalai and the Pembemmalai cataract, but it must be borne in mind that our hillmen have never acquiesced in the claim, and have collected minor produce up to the river, without, it is believed, any interference.

15. I again refer you to maps A, B, C and D and ask which would then be the boundary. The other than the river which the survey map styles the Collepilliaur. Follow the water down the other than the river which the survey map styles the Collepilliaur. Follow the water down the Pairātmalai, its course inevitably and inexorably brings you down to the junction of the Annamooddy and Kalār rivers where is the equally inevitable cataract, and so on to Pannimēd kuthu. You will see at what a disadvantage the Travancore Government was placed at the beginning of the dispute by its being supposed that their representative had assumed a tract of 38.19 square miles in extent which he estimated at only about five square miles. Messrs. Munro and Douglas found a river rising in Pairātmalai flowing onward until it joined the Niraur as shown in maps A, B and C, onward again until it came to a cataract called by the Khadirs the Pembemmalai cataract and so to Pannimēd kuthu. Seeing that the Travancore boundary was marked as following a ridge to the north or above the right bank of that river they chose a ridge to the north and if instead of going round the source of the river marked on map D. as rising in Corampara they had taken a straight line across the gorge from Kalār-malai to Jurrimalai and thence along the line they actually took, I venture to submit their boundary would not have given Travancore any considerable portion of territory beyond what she is credited with possessing by maps A and B.

16. Mr. Peet contends that Messrs. Ward and Connor, Colonel Birdwood and the other compilers of maps A, B and C made the mistake of supposing that the Kalār and Niraur after their junction flowed over a ridge where there is a deep dip in the precipice above the Niraur, that they then imagined the Italiaur to be the course of the combined streams and that by

this means the Erryvally fall, called was at a point near the river.

17. I admit that as seen from the Aravy plateau, and also from Ood posed to be the course of the Kalâr Currymalai it is clearly seen that the ridge continues unbroken. His r and we were unable to agree in our o

18. I have only to state that I unc maps A, B and C, while I affirm that stream, the Kalâr; and that only it would it be justifiable to assume that

19. It will be seen from the above than those contemplated in my instru

20. I have, however, in accorda Messrs. Munro and Douglas.

21. Taken evidence from hillm possession and recommended a line (nearly as possible.

22. As regards the question whe water-shed of the Vadamalliar, I beg line drains into the Eddamalliar and the Vadamalliar, but the true waters between the east and west coast of In

23. With reference to the claims British Government nor Travancore the boundary line of Messrs. Munro a stated in evidence that they hande Travancore according as they thought I believe the forest officers of the two question, it seems unlikely that the hi

24. The existing cardamom stati line and do not therefore constitute a

25. No grazing is carried on in t

26. The amount of territory in Deducting about five or six square mi perhaps be considered an unnecessary the amount which is involved is a tra

27. If the line marked in the surv square miles of rich forest and grass l Campbell Walker's letter above quote the river Vadamalliar throughout its c malai be taken as the boundary, Trav probably about twelve square miles in

28. If Messrs. Munro and Doug from Chenmalai to Currymalai neither siderable extent.

29. If Travancore is prepared to of the Vadamalliar as the boundary, I should recommend the adoption of the north between Chenmalai and C two peaks.

ENCLOSURE showing statements to adjacent

Satory Moopen of Poonachimalai, the boundary of Travancore and Brit malai waterfall (the Moothoowan's P thence to Kulladacuttymalai, thence to boundaries of his tract, as handed d Poolaya Moopen of Mawadoop.

He stated that the cataract on Pembenmalai cataract. There was th

vancore Moothoowans the Pembenmalai

i, one of the best points of observation an equally admirable point, this might be n the spurs of Kathamalai and the summer precipice is nothing more than a dip and however, contain the full exposition of his v n the subject.

s argument to be based upon a supposed error in the limits mentioned, and he and his forefathers paid tax to the British Government until, correctly mark the course of the Pairâtmalough Colonel Michael's intercession, the taxes were remitted. He only ceased collecting ice of any such features as marked in the r, made into a cardamom station by the Travancore Government. an error could have been committed. nd, The clearings on the opposite bank of the Kalâr and those in the Ettaliar valley were the

hat the question at issue has been on lines of this

ose instructions, gone over the line mark risk bunds.

icials of the Cardamom department regar It wndary between the two States to be the river Pairâtmalai to Pannimèd kuthu. He (five line) approaching the line of the map Pembenmalai. He stated that the latter is not on the boundary.

s. Munro and Douglas' line follows the true He stated that he did not know who planted the older cardamoms on this north side of that inasmuch as the water to the south of that river, but understood it was the Khadirs.

drains into other rivers it is the watershed of He said Oodamanthund was the ridge along which Mr. Munro's boundary goes. of by Mr. Peet is, of course, the watershed He calls the river from Pairâtmalai to Oodama-para the Kalâr.

n, I am of opinion that practically neither these for the Travancore Sirkar.

ny rights of ownership in these parts before Chinandy Moopen, son of Chinandy Moopen Poolaya of Marvadoop, said:—That the boun- was cut. The hillmen inhabiting these regionalies of his land west, according to their traditions, were from Pembenmalai cataract opposite st produce to the British Government and to Oodamanpara to Sambalmalai thence to Niraur, thence to the Payrar (Kalâr) at Kathamalai, statement would favor their interests; but asence to Pairâtmalai at the source of the Payrar and Kudundoor rivers, thence east along the did not carry their operations into the tract inodunthoor river, one source of which he calls the Nundenaur, the only case in which this name he trouble to convey produce to those officers appears.

recent date since the cutting of the boundary He stated that he and the Khadirs frequented the same jungles and had collected produce from these limits until Mr. Munro's boundary was cut, since which they have not been here.

session on behalf of Travancore. in question nor is timber felled.

stated in the survey map 38:19 square miles according to Moothoowans) along the Ettaliar to Sambalmalai to Madagatalliar malai; from essrs. Douglas and Munro made what may there along the present cut boundary to the source of the Pambar and from Errynallay to the he north between Chenmalai and Currymalai Vadamalliar and thence to Pannimèd kuthu and to Kullialypara.

12 square miles. He stated that the cardamoms planted near Oodamaupara were planted by Travancore people since the boundary was cut, but Travancore did not collect from here or Sambalmalai

aken as the boundary, Travancore will lose 3 before the boundary was cut.

boundary of the nature deprecated in Colonel He said that Moothoothy Moothoowan cleared jungle in the Ettaliar valley, but he did scured. If Colonel Walker's suggestion that not know by whose authority nor to whom he handed over the produce.

its northern source on the slopes of Pairât He said that Travancore officials collected produce up to the Kalâr, but not beyond, until have to give up a strip of land to the north, the boundary was cut.

y be rectified by taking a straight line across Annanden Moothoowan, son of Annanden Moothoowan head Moothoowan of Niramangalam, said:—My district is called Coonjecoathy. I know nothing about the portion of the boundary

gain nor lose by the arrangement to any co under dispute, but since the cutting of the boundary we have taken produce from the present line, and before we used to collect up to the river Eddamalliar.

l Walker's views with reference to the ad This was taken after Mr. Peet's departure, this Moothoowan having joined my camp after he left.

will be secured; if they are not so prepa The following information was obtained for me by the Poonjat Sumprithy Pillay from Mookuthy Moothoowan, who is too old to join the Boundary Commission in person. Mr. Peet was therefore unable to question him, so I give the information for which it is worth.

ro and Douglas' line excluding the tour Pembenmalai is on the north-western side of Annamoody and is a thick forest; Curriti- substituting a direct line across between the

Chiefs of Hill tribes inhabiting Districts ipara is on the western side of Pembenmalai close to the commencement of the Edda-

puted territory. The water of the Pembenmalai joins Coombaracootty vid Canar, and is named the Edda-

open Moopen Khadir, stated:—That he believed Pannimèd kuthu to Oodamanpara to Currymalai, to Pothamalai, to Pairâtmalai, Kamarkul-

o be from Pannimèd kuthu to Yerrywulay malliar. It flows through Pannimèd kuthu, which is directly west. Our boundaries are from i), thence to the Niraur, thence to the Kalâr below Conalaur. These he stated to be the malai to Perumavurray, to Annamoody.

dition. To the east of his territory is that of I am the head Moothoowan of these parts, and these are the limits of my cawnie. I and my forefathers have collected produce from these limits and have handed them over to the Travancore Sirkar.

Meapura Aminadar, Mullawa Pillay, head Rayasum, writer, stated:—That the Oodaman-para station was started after Mr. Munro's line was cut.

n of the Kalâr to Annamoody rivers was the para station was started after Mr. Munro's line was cut.

ason for its identification. There is a tradition

hat a certain gentleman, whose name he pronounced as "Mackem," once came to these parts with glasses, and having called all the headmen of the Khadirs, he asked them the name of his hill and that fall, and all the heads of the tribe told him that the cataract opposite Oodamanpara was called "Pembenmalai."

He gives the name of Yerrymalai to the fall that comes from Arivimalai plateau. He stated that the patches of cardamoms of older growth in these parts north of the Kalâr of spontaneous growth, springing from fallen trees and old camping-grounds. The river flowing below Oodamanpara from Pairâtmalai he calls the Kalâr; the river wing into the Kalâr just above Oodamanpara he calls the Chenmalai Thode. He asserts that he took forest produce in the limits mentioned, and he and his forefathers paid tax to the British Government until, through Colonel Michael's intercession, the taxes were remitted. He only ceased collecting produce from these forests after the Munro-Douglas boundary was cut, when also Oodamanpara made into a cardamom station by the Travancore Government. The clearings on the opposite bank of the Kalâr and those in the Ettaliar valley were the es of Travancore Moothoowans, the latter being cleared by this Moopen's leave as within

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statement would favor their interests; but asence to Pairâtmalai at the source of the Payrar and Kudundoor rivers, thence east along the

did not carry their operations into the tract inodunthoor river, one source of which he calls the Nundenaur, the only case in which this name

he trouble to convey produce to those officers appears.

He stated that he and the Khadirs frequented the same jungles and had collected produce from these limits until Mr. Munro's boundary was cut, since which they have not been here.

Avanandy Moopen, son of Marry Moopen, Khadir of Poonachimalai, said:—That the boun-

aries of his territory as handed down by tradition were from Errymalai (Pembenmalai

along the Ettaliar to Sambalmalai to Madagatalliar malai; from

boundary to the source of the Pambar and from Errynallay to the

He stated that the cardamoms planted near Oodamaupara were planted by Travancore

people since the boundary was cut, but Travancore did not collect from here or Sambalmalai

before the boundary was cut.

He said that Moothoothy Moothoowan cleared jungle in the Ettaliar valley, but he did

not know by whose authority nor to whom he handed over the produce.

He said that Travancore officials collected produce up to the Kalâr, but not beyond, until

the boundary was cut.

Annanden Moothoowan, son of Annanden Moothoowan head Moothoowan of Niramangalam,

said:—My district is called Coonjecoathy. I know nothing about the portion of the boundary

under dispute, but since the cutting of the boundary we have taken produce from the present

line, and before we used to collect up to the river Eddamalliar.

This was taken after Mr. Peet's departure, this Moothoowan having joined my camp

after he left.

The following information was obtained for me by the Poonjat Sumprithy Pillay from

Mookuthy Moothoowan, who is too old to join the Boundary Commission in person. Mr. Peet

was therefore unable to question him, so I give the information for which it is worth.

Pembenmalai is on the north-western side of Annamoody and is a thick forest; Curriti-

malai is on the western side of Pembenmalai close to the commencement of the Edda-

The water of the Pembenmalai joins Coombaracootty vid Canar, and is named the Edda-

Pannimèd kuthu to Oodamanpara to Currymalai, to Pothamalai, to Pairâtmalai, Kamarkul-

malai to Perumavurray, to Annamoody.

I am the head Moothoowan of these parts, and these are the limits of my cawnie. I and my

forefathers have collected produce from these limits and have handed them over to the Travancore Sirkar.

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He asserts that he took forest produce in the limits mentioned, and he and his forefathers paid tax to the British Government until,

through Colonel Michael's intercession, the taxes were remitted. He only ceased collecting

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Transferred to the Revenue
2. Orders on the case shown
issue, in accordance with G.O.,

OOTACAMUND,
9th June 1886.

To the Revenue Department, in ori

Order—dated 28th June 1886,
Forwarded to the Board of
Kalār river as the boundary.

To the Board of Revenue, with five
three en

READ—the following Proceeding

Read—endorsement of the Secret
June 1886, Mis. No. 3;
Political Department, d

ABSTRACT.—Regarding disputed

Reference thereon, dated 13th Ju

Forwarded to the Collector a

2. There would seem to be s
award line, marked yellow on l
unless this is absolutely worthless,
sary sacrifice to Travancore.

3. They note Mr. Peet's con
emphatically protest; the country
almost the whole of it is cardamon

To the Collector of Coimbatore, with I
to be passed
the Conservator of Forests, Southe

Read—the following letter from C
Forests, Southern Divisio
9th August 1886, No. 10

In submitting the accompany
returning the papers relating to th
the Anaimalais, I have the honor to
the Board in deprecating the adopt

2. The tract which we would
as assumed by Mr. Hannington

925-C.

ment.

rwarded to the Political Department bef
Political, dated 5th August 1884.

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

781, Revenue.

or early report on the proposal to adopt the

tract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

original to be returned.

oard of Revenue, dated 31st August 18
No. 433:—

ernment, Revenue Department, dated 28th
t of the Chief Secretary to Government,
une 1886, No. 925-C:—

ine between Coimbatore and Travancore.

ator for early remark.

are miles of forest land lying between the
yngton's map, and the Kalār river; and
would be disposed to deprecate its unneces

ords: "against the line of the Kalār I
is of great importance to our hillmen, as

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

iginal
rvator, Southern Division.

CAMPBELL WALKER, Conservator of
secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated

from the Collector of Coimbatore and
ore-Coimbatore boundary settlement on
I concur with Mr. Peet, Mr. Leman and
Kalār river as the boundary.

is by no means "practically valueless,"
ph 25 of his letter to the address of the

f Secretary to Government; portions of it are eminently adapted for the growth of
moms, which we are anxious to develop not only on financial grounds, but as
ling a congenial means of livelihood for our hill tribes, who would consequently
by the alienation granted that the Kalār would be a good natural boundary
en the two States. The principle, if applied, would have ousted Travancore from
stern side of the ghâts in Tinnevely and the Anjinâd (Amarâvati) valley in
atore, and can only be equitable if uniformly adopted.

Since receipt of the Board's reference on General Register No. 2619, dated
uly, I have had the advantage of conferring with Mr. Leman and Mr. Han-
on. The latter has no doubts as to Mr. Peet's Pembenmalai cataract being the
ne and that the line of his award is identical with Ward and Connor's line.
would therefore accept it (as indeed we are bound to do) with the slight modifi-
suggested by Mr. Peet and advocated by the arbitrator in paragraph 23 of his
and close this long-standing dispute.

It may be noted incidentally that even if this Government conceded the Kalār
Travancore the area, estimated at 20 square miles, would probably be claimed
North Travancore Society as part of the tract leased to them by the Punniath
although they have already accepted Ward and Connor's line as evinced by their
N. T. S. placed on the rocks by their surveyor, Mr. MacMahon, probably the
Minu" of Mr. Peet's report.

Referring to Mr. Hannington's concluding remarks regarding Punniath, I do
se what this Government has to do with him or his claims.
He is admittedly a vassal of Travancore, not of the British Government, and it
with the former to deal with him. I am not aware that he has ever advanced
claims to the territory in dispute, nor, as stated above, has the North Travancore
society as his lessees.

6. I would solicit attention to Mr. Hannington's notes on his map, which I
commend should be printed, a proof copy showing clearly the line adopted being
nt to him for inspection before the maps are truck.

The District Forest officer, Coimbatore (South), should be instructed to go over
e line, map in hand, with a surveyor and representative of the Travancore State,
rify the points, and mark the line conspicuously where it does not follow natural
atures.

This could conveniently be done during the ensuing cold weather if Government
ite orders and the Survey Department finish the map.

ENCLOSURE.

ter from G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board
of Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division), dated 30th July
1886, No. 1327, Board.

have the honor to forward to you the accompanying papers.

It appears to me that no necessity exists for the sacrifice of all the land Mr. Hannington
ses the Government should give up, and that, in consideration of Mr. Peet's protest and
tion that the land is valuable cardamom country, the Kalār river boundary should be
ted by the Government.

3. Mr. Hannington's award boundary, taking the Italiaur river for the last part, seems as
plain and clear a boundary as can be desired, and I would strongly urge the Government
no more land away than this necessitates.

olution—dated 31st August 1886, Forest Mis. No. 433.

The replies of the Collector of Coimbatore and of the Conservator, Southern
rle, to G.O., No. 3781, dated 28th June 1886, are submitted to Government.

2. Both officers agree in deprecating the unnecessary cession of territory to Tra-
ore; they point out that the land is valuable, and argue that since the Travancore
vernment refused to accept the "natural boundary" line in the cases of the Tinne-
y ghâts and the Anjinâd valley, it is not reasonable to expect the Madras Govern-
it to accept that line in the present case.

2ND OCTO

3. The Board agree with the fair-sized river must constitute a of ridges and crests and streams, bad or indefinite a line as to justify to better it.

4. It is true that the drainage to be good cardamom country, a Board think that it would still some possible future case of exchange.

5. The Board recommend the recording for future verification Survey office. He has gone into thanks of both Governments for ever line may be adopted, should

(T

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue, with Travancore Resident's and its two copies.
Copy to the Conservator of Forests, and its two copies.
" " Collector of Coimbatore.

ORDER—dated 2nd October 1886.

Forest, No. 98.

Hannington be taken as the boundary of Travancore Government in the P

2. Mr. Hannington's map will be conveyed to that officer of the duty entrusted to him.

To the Board of Revenue, with five copies.
" the Political Department.
" the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Exd. W. H. French.

60 Copies.

No. 853, REVENUE.

ting, as they do, that the line is not primary than one that proceeds from the Government of prepared to admit that the line is a sacrifice of 20 square miles of land.

and is to the west, but the land is not so valuable as it were valueless in every other direction while to keep it, to be a make-do.

thing of Mr. Hannington's map. Hannington's angles and observations on a more and deserves, the Board of which he has given to it. Meantime it is demarcated.

and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIMS,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Department,
1-A, dated 25th May 1886,
original and six maps returned.
in Circle.

Revenue.

The Government accept the recommendation of the Board that the alternative lines suggested by his decision will be communicated to the Department.

ographed, and the thanks of Government are expressed in the excellent manner in which he has performed his duty.

Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary to Government.

Govt. of (1886) Madras
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 2nd October 1886, No. 853.

OCTOBER.

Boundary.

Accepting the Board's recommendation regarding the — between Travancore and Coimbatore, and communicating this decision to the Travancore Government in the Political Department.