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CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 676 ~~577~~ Press / Mis.

Dated 22. 10. 1886.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

81 B

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

READ—the following G. O., dated 2nd October 1886, No. 853, Revenue:—

Read—again the following G.O., dated 28th June 1886, Mis. No. 3781, Revenue:—

Read—the following letter from J. C. HANNYNGTON, 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 Devicolam.

3. In anticipation of orders, 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 that portion lying between the points of Pairâtmalai, Pembenmalai cataract and Pannimèd kuthu, 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 Pembenmalai 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 Pembenmalai on the one-inch ordnance map, whilst Mr. Bensley contends that the Pembenmalai 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 Pembenmalai and mentioned by them as being the trijunction point of the boundaries of Anjinâd, 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 Branfill of the Trigonometrical Survey having kindly furnished me with a base line of 12·66 miles from Akka to Aucimudi, 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 Conner's angles and distances from Aucimudi to Pembenmalai. These lines I knew to be inaccessible. I therefore (with protractor) found what *ought* to be the bearing of Pembenmalai from a point known to me, namely, Arivimalai. Going to the summit of Arivimalai, I took this bearing to the furthest visible point (the ridge above Erameipatti plateau), produced it thence to Erameipattikolam, and carrying on the line on the same bearing, found it to pass over a point which the Muduvers asserted to be the cataract of Pembenmalai.

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 Amimudi, Kolakamudi, and Erameikolam. The position as indicated by my observations is so near that given by Ward and Connor's distances and angles, that beyond all doubt this is the Pembenmalai cataract referred to by Ward and Connor and claimed by Mr. Peet.

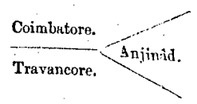
8. The difference between the position of the waterfall as shown by my rough survey, and the cataract as located by Ward and Connor's distances and angles as plotted by me, is three furlongs.

9. Above the waterfall (which I should estimate to be a sheer fall of not less than 300 feet) is a long line of broken river-bed, which in wet weather would form a true cataract, and the head of this would be very close indeed to Ward and Connor's point.

The spot is known to the Muduvers as Pembenmalai, 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 count., for the North Travancore Society.

10. I decide, therefore, that this spot is the t.. Pembenmalai cataract referred to by Ward and Connor and referred to by them as the t.. unction station of the boundaries of Travancore, Anjinâd and Coimbatore.



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 incorrect in detail as to be worse than useless in laying out a boundary, I proceeded to roughly lay in the true features of the country by means of a compass sketch. Colonel Birdwood's map is hardly 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 1863, No. 1154.

12. I must here say a few words in regard to the map which accompanies this award. It is a compass sketch made by myself on the 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 Aucimudi, Kumarikal, Kathumalai, &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 Pairâtmalai 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. Pairâtmalai 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 Pairâtmalai, 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 Pairâtmalai, the more so as Messrs. Munro, Rensley 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 Pembenmalai cataract is placed on a river which I think is meant for the Italiaur. Whatever may be meant, the rivers are wrongly placed; for the Pembenmalai cataract is formed by the drainage of Erameipatti 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 on speculation.

17. Looking at Pembenmalai 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 Muduver 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 Pairâtmalai flows in a south-west direction between Chinna Kalâr and Kumarikal spurs into the Niraur and Puvaur (or Puvanaur).

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 Pembenmalai 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 Pairâtmalai, 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 Italiaur valley, crossing the stream which drains the Nirâra plateau and ascending in as direct a line as may be found possible to Kolakamudi, thence descend to the north ridge of the Pembenmalai valley and follow the ridge round the northern, western and southern sides of that valley or basin until it strikes the Pembenmalai waterfall. From this point the boundary will follow the course of flow of the water of the Pembenmalai 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 Pairâtmalai, Pembenmalai 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 Pembenmalai 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 Italiaur 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 Kalâr river flowing directly from Pairâtmalai to the foot of Pannimèd, as a fair, natural, 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 Pairâtmalai, 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 Collepilliaur.

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 Punniath 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.

31. I wish here to record my sense of gratitude to the Punniath chief for the assistance afforded to me by the Anjinâd Muduvers under his orders. Without this assistance I could not have accomplished the work within even double the time it has occupied me.

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

Appendices.

1. Sketch-map of Michael's valley and adjoining Hills, Upper Anaimalai Plateau. Surveyed and drawn by J. C. Hannyngton, Esq., C.S.
2. Copy of report by O. H. Bensley, Esq., to the Dewan of Travancore, regarding the disputed boundary between Travancore and Coimbatore.

Letter from O. H. BENSLEY, Esq., Commissioner, Boundary Settlement, to the Dewan of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 4th January 1886.

I have the honor to submit my report upon the disputed boundary between Travancore and Coimbatore from Pairâtmalai to Pannimèd Kuthu.

2. I shall in the course of the report refer to the following maps :—

A. Messrs. Ward and Connor's map, Ordnance Survey sheet.
B. Grand Trignometrical Survey map.
C. Colonel Birdwood's map of the Anaimalai hills.
D. "Survey map" showing the boundary between Coimbatore district and the Travancore territory from Pairâtmalai to Pannimèd kuthu, area 38·19 square miles."
E. "Trace unnamed" showing the difference between Mr. Munro's line and Ordnance Survey sheet.

3. It will be remembered that on Messrs. Munro and Douglas' line being surveyed by the officers of the Revenue Survey it was reported that they had, by following what they stated to be the watershed, included an area of valuable forest no less than 38·19 square miles in excess of the territory marked as belonging to Travancore on the Ordnance Survey sheet. This appeared the more remarkable, as Mr. Munro estimated the excess at about five square miles, and Mr. Douglas, while disagreeing as to the extent of territory involved, still thought it probable that Mr. Munro was correct in his estimate.

Vide Mr. Munro's No. 18-343, dated 5th February 1877

Vide Mr. Douglas' No. 274, dated 23rd January 1877.

4. I have now to draw your attention to maps A, B and C. You will observe that a river (called locally the Kalâr) takes its source in the south of Pairâtmalai and flows south-west (nearly) until it joins another river (called locally the Niraur) having its source between Kathumalai and Arivimalai. These two rivers (now joined) again continue a generally south-westerly course until the Pembenmalai cataract is reached and thence a generally westerly direction to Pannimèd kuthu. On the northern or right bank of this river along its whole course is marked in maps A and B the boundary of Travancore.

5. I will now refer to map D. Here you will find that the boundary line as marked in A and B is entirely incorrect in its features and that it runs over ridge, valley and stream from Pairâtmalai to Pembenmalai cataract. Again, in the same map please note the source and course of the river Collepilliaur. You will observe that one source is from Corampara, a second from Pairâtmalai, and a third from the south which joins the Pairâtmalai branch—now refer to the source of the Collepilliaur in maps A and B.

6. You will thus see that in map D, the name Collepilliaur has been given to the branch of the Vadamalliar which rises in Pairâtmalai, while they have been pleased to call a stream rising nearly six miles south-west of Pairâtmalai the Nundenaur. Both the names, Collepilliaur and Nundenaur, being locally absolutely unknown.

7. I will now refer to map E. "The green line is the ordnance sheet line, the black-dotted one the line that has been surveyed." You will note that that there is a Pairâtmalai on the black-dotted line and a Pairâtmalai on the green line at about two miles distance from each other.

The first point is whether Messrs. Munro and Douglas were correct in fixing Pairâtmalai. I may mention that the name Pairâtmalai is locally unknown and that a peak close to Pairâtmalai forming part of the same hill is the known point and is called Kalârmalai.

8. Kalârmalai and Pairâtmalai are practically the same hill—*vide* Colonel Walker's memorandum, dated 21st July 1874, in which he remarks upon Mr. Hannyngton's report on the Anaimalais that Kalar=Pairâtmalai. Pairâtmalai is further fixed beyond doubt by its

having a source of the Vadamalliar on the one slope and the source of the Kodunthoor river flowing into the Amarávati on the other, as is shown in maps A, B and C. How does the map E show these two peaks of Pairâtmalai.

9. I think I can explain.

Mr. Peet and myself were conducted by Travancore Moothoowans to a water-fall which they stated was the Pembenmalai 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 Pembenmalai 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 Pembenmalai cataract is almost at the confluence of the Annamoody river with the Kalâr 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 Annamoody and Kalâr 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 Pembenmalai cataract have made Pairâtmalai 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 Kalâr and Annamoody rivers to be that marked in maps A, B and C as the Pembenmalai cataract rather than the waterfall 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 unmistakeable fall dropping sheer over a high precipice. The water near the confluence of the Annamoody and Kalâr rivers is an equally unmistakeable cataract dashing down mid broken boulders.

12. The Pembenmalai cataract is marked on maps A, B and C as on that branch of the Vadamalliar which has its source at Pairâtmalai. This the cataract which I believe to be the Pembenmalai 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 on that river is clearly indicated in those maps.

13. Colonel Campbell Walker in his No. 871 of 20th February 1885, quoted in G.O., No. 253 of 14th April 1885, in speaking of the boundary says, in paragraphs 6 and 7, the most natural line will obviously be the Vadamalliar throughout its course from its northern source on the slopes of Pairâtmalai to Pannimèd 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 Pairâtmalai and the Pembenmalai 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. None other than the river which the survey map styles the Collepilliaur. Follow the water down from Pairâtmalai, its course inevitably and inexorably brings you down to the junction of the Annamoody and Kalâr rivers where is the equally inevitable cataract, and so on to Pannimèd 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 land 38·19 square miles in extent which he estimated at only about five square miles. Messrs. Munro and Douglas found a river rising in Pairâtmalai 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 Pembenmalai cataract and so to Pannimèd 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 Kalârmalai to Currymalai 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 Kalâr 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 by the Travancore Moothoowans the Pembenmalai cataract, was at a point near the river.

17. I admit that as seen from Erameipatti, one of the best points of observation from the Aravy plateau, and also from Oodamanpara, an equally admirable point, this might be supposed to be the course of the Kalâr, but from the spurs of Kathamalai and the summit of Currymalai it is clearly seen that the dip in the precipice is nothing more than a dip and that the ridge continues unbroken. His report will, however, contain the full exposition of his views and we were unable to agree in our opinion upon the subject.

18. I have only to state that I understand his argument to be based upon a supposed error in maps A, B and C, while I affirm that the maps correctly mark the course of the Pairâtmalai stream, the Kalâr, and that only in the absence of any such features as marked in the map would it be justifiable to assume that so strange an error could have been committed.

19. It will be seen from the above remarks that the question at issue has been on lines other than those contemplated in my instructions.

20. I have, however, in accordance with those instructions, gone over the line marked by Messrs. Munro and Douglas.

21. Taken evidence from hillmen and officials of the Cardamom department regarding possession and recommended a line (an alternative line) approaching the line of the map as nearly as possible.

22. As regards the question whether Messrs. Munro and Douglas' line follows the true water-shed of the Vadamalliar, I beg to observe that inasmuch as the water to the south of that line drains into the Eddamalliar and to the north drains into other rivers it is the watershed of the Vadamalliar, but the true watershed spoken of by Mr. Peet is, of course, the watershed between the east and west coast of India.

23. With reference to the claims to possession, I am of opinion that practically neither the British Government nor Travancore have used any rights of ownership in these parts before the boundary line of Messrs. Munro and Douglas was cut. The hillmen inhabiting these regions stated in evidence that they handed over forest produce to the British Government and to Travancore according as they thought that such a statement would favor their interests; but as I believe the forest-officers of the two countries did not carry their operations into the tract in question, it seems unlikely that the hillmen took the trouble to convey produce to those officers.

24. The existing cardamom stations are of recent date since the cutting of the boundary line and do not therefore constitute a claim to possession on behalf of Travancore.

25. No grazing is carried on in the territory in question nor is timber felled.

26. The amount of territory involved is as stated in the survey map 38·19 square miles. Deducting about five or six square miles where Messrs. Douglas and Munro made what may perhaps be considered an unnecessary detour to the north between Chenmalai and Currymalai the amount which is involved is a tract of about 32 square miles.

27. If the line marked in the survey map be taken as the boundary, Travancore will lose 32 square miles of rich forest and grass land and a boundary of the nature deprecated in Colonel Campbell Walker's letter above quoted will be secured. If Colonel Walker's suggestion that the river Vadamalliar throughout its course from its northern source on the slopes of Pairâtmalai be taken as the boundary, Travancore will have to give up a strip of land to the north, probably about twelve square miles in extent.

28. If Messrs. Munro and Douglas' boundary be rectified by taking a straight line across from Chenmalai to Currymalai neither country will gain nor lose by the arrangement to any considerable extent.

29. If Travancore is prepared to meet Colonel Walker's views with reference to the adoption of the Vadamalliar as the boundary, a good line will be secured; if they are not so prepared, I should recommend the adoption of Messrs. Munro and Douglas' line excluding the tour to the north between Chenmalai and Currymalai, substituting a direct line across between these two peaks.

ENCLOSURE showing statements taken from Chiefs of Hill tribes inhabiting Districts adjacent to the disputed territory.

Saitory Moopen of Poonachimalai, son of Iyappen Moopen, Khadir, stated:—That he believed the boundary of Travancore and British India to be from Pannimèd kuthu to Yerrywullaymalai waterfall (the Moothoowan's Pembenmalai), thence to the Niraur, thence to the Kalâr, thence to Kulladacuttymalai, thence to the valley below Conalaur. These he stated to be the boundaries of his tract, as handed down by tradition. To the east of his territory is that of Poolaya Moopen of Mawadoop.

He stated that the cataract on the junction of the Kalâr to Annamoody rivers was the Pembenmalai cataract. There was this special reason for its identification. There is a tradition

that 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 this 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 are of spontaneous growth, springing from fallen trees and old camping-grounds.

The river flowing below Oodamanpara from Pairâtmalai he calls the Kalâr; the river flowing into the Kalâr just above Oodamanpara he calls the Chenmalai Thode.

The name of Oodamanthund he does not know. He asserts that he took forest produce from 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 was 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 homes of Travancore Moothoowans, the latter being cleared by this Moopen's leave as within his bounds.

Marathy Moothoowan, son of Pugathy Moothoowan of Anjinâdmalai, said:—He believed the boundary between the two States to be the river Pairâtmalai to Pannimèd kuthu. He called the cataract opposite Oodamanpara Curritimapara, and the fall from Arivimalai the Pembenmalai. He stated that the latter is not on the boundary.

The river flowing from Annamoody he called the Nanakal.

He stated that he did not know who planted the older cardamoms on *this* north *side* of the river, but understood it was the Khadirs.

He said Oodamanthund was the ridge along which Mr. Munro's boundary goes.

He calls the river from Pairâtmalai to Oodamanpara the Kalâr.

He had clearings at Ettaliaur and on the opposite bank of the Kalâr and collected produce for the Travancore Sirkar.

Chinandy Moopen, son of Chinandy Moopen Poolaya of Marvadoop, said:—That the boundaries of his land west, according to their traditions, were from Pembenmalai cataract opposite Oodamanpara to Sambalmalai thence to Niraur, thence to the Payrar (Kalâr) at Kathamalai, thence to Pairâtmalai at the source of the Payrar and Kudundoor rivers, thence east along the Kodunthoor river, one source of which he calls the Nundenaur, the only case in which this name 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 boundaries of his territory as handed down by tradition were from Errymalai (Pembenmalai according to Moothoowans) along the Ettaliar to Sambalmalai to Madagatalliar malai; from there along the present cut boundary to the source of the Pambar and from Errynallay to the Vadamalliar and thence to Pannimèd kuthu and to Kullialypara.

He stated that the cardamoms planted near Oodamanpara 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 Coonjecoothy. 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 Eddamaliar.

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; Curritinipara is on the western side of Pembenmalai close to the commencement of the Eddamaliar.

The water of the Pembenmalai joins Coombaracootty *viâ* Canar, and is named the Eddamalliar. It flows through Pannimód kuthu, which is directly west. Our boundaries are from Pannimèd kuthu to Oodamanpara to Currymalai, to Pothamalai, to Pairâtmalai, Kumarkulmalai 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.

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

No. 925-C.

Transferred to the Revenue Department.

2. Orders on the case should be forwarded to the Political Department before issue, in accordance with G.O., No. 520, Political, dated 5th August 1884.

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

OOTACAMUND,
9th June 1886.

To the Revenue Department, in original.

Order—dated 28th June 1886, Mis. No. 3781, Revenue.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue for early report on the proposal to adopt the Kalâr river as the boundary.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue, with five maps and three enclosures in original to be returned.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st August 1886, Forest Mis. No. 433:—

Read—endorsement of the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th June 1886, Mis. No. 3781, on that of the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated 9th June 1886, No. 925-C:—

ABSTRACT.—Regarding disputed boundary line between Coimbatore and Travancore.

Reference thereon, dated 13th July 1886.

Forwarded to the Collector and Conservator for early remark.

2. There would seem to be some 20 square miles of forest land lying between the award line, marked yellow on Mr. Hannyngton's map, and the Kalâr river; and unless this is absolutely worthless, the Board would be disposed to deprecate its unnecessary sacrifice to Travancore.

3. They note Mr. Peet's concluding words: "against the line of the Kalâr I emphatically protest; the country in dispute is of great importance to our hillmen, as almost the whole of it is cardamom country."

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

To the Collector of Coimbatore, with papers in original to be passed on to Conservator, Southern Division.
„ the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.

Read—the following letter from Colonel I. CAMPBELL WALKER, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 9th August 1886, No. 1070.

In submitting the accompanying letter from the Collector of Coimbatore and returning the papers relating to the Travancore-Coimbatore boundary settlement on the Anaimalais, I have the honor to state that I concur with Mr. Peet, Mr. Leman and the Board in deprecating the adoption of the Kalâr river as the boundary.

2. The tract which we would surrender is by no means "practically valueless," as assumed by Mr. Hannyngton in paragraph 25 of his letter to the address of the

Chief Secretary to Government; portions of it are eminently adapted for the growth of cardamoms, which we are anxious to develop not only on financial grounds, but as affording a congenial means of livelihood for our hill tribes, who would consequently suffer by the alienation granted that the Kalâr would be a good natural boundary between the two States. The principle, if applied, would have ousted Travancore from the eastern side of the ghâts in Tinnevelly and the Anjinâd (Amarávati) valley in Coimbatore, and can only be equitable if uniformly adopted.

3. Since receipt of the Board's reference on General Register No. 2619, dated 13th July, I have had the advantage of conferring with Mr. Leman and Mr. Hannyngton. The latter has no doubts as to Mr. Peet's Pembenmalai cataract being the true one and that the line of his award is identical with Ward and Connor's line.

I would therefore accept it (as indeed we are bound to do) with the slight modification suggested by Mr. Peet and advocated by the arbitrator in paragraph 23 of his letter, and close this long-standing dispute.

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

5. Referring to Mr. Hannyngton's concluding remarks regarding Punniath, I do not see 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 rests with the former to deal with him. I am not aware that he has ever advanced any 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. Hannyngton's notes on his map, which I recommend should be printed, a proof copy showing clearly the line adopted being sent to him for inspection before the maps are struck.

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

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

ENCLOSURE.

Letter 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.

I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying papers.

2. It appears to me that no necessity exists for the sacrifice of all the land Mr. Hannyngton proposes the Government should give up, and that, in consideration of Mr. Peet's protest and assertion that the land is valuable cardamom country, the Kalâr river boundary should be rejected by the Government.

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

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

The replies of the Collector of Coimbatore and of the Conservator, Southern Circle, 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 Travancore; they point out that the land is valuable, and argue that since the Travancore Government refused to accept the "natural boundary" line in the cases of the Tinnevelly ghâts and the Anjinâd valley, it is unreasonable to expect the Madras Government to accept that line in the present case.

3. The Board agree with them; admitting, as they do, that the line of a single fair-sized river must constitute a better boundary than one that proceeds upon a series of ridges and crests and streams, they are not prepared to admit that the latter is so bad or indefinite a line as to justify the sacrifice of 20 square miles of forest merely to better it.

4. It is true that the drainage of the land is to the west, but the land itself is said to be good cardamom country, and even if it were valueless in every other way, the Board think that it would still be worth while to keep it, to be a make-weight in some possible future case of exchange.

5. The Board recommend the lithographing of Mr. Hannyngton's map, and the recording for future verification of Mr. Hannyngton's angles and observations in the Survey office. He has gone into the work *con amore* and deserves, the Board think, the thanks of both Governments for the care which he has given to it. Meantime, whatever line may be adopted, should be immediately demarcated.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Travancore Resident's letter, No. 1-A, dated 25th May 1886,
and its two enclosures in original and six maps returned.

Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
" " Collector of Coimbatore.

Order—dated 2nd October 1886, No. 853, Revenue.

Forest, No. 98.

The Government accept the recommendation of the Board that the first of the alternative lines suggested by Mr. Hannyngton be taken as the boundary. This decision will be communicated to the Travancore Government in the Political Department.

2. Mr. Hannyngton's map will be lithographed, and the thanks of Government will be conveyed to that officer for the excellent manner in which he has performed the duty entrusted to him.

(True Extract.)

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

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

RESOLUTION—dated 22nd October 1886, Forest No. 579.

Communicated to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, and the Collector of Coimbatore, for information and guidance.

2. The Board note that Government have not passed special orders in the matter of demarcation; they assume that Government intended their approval of the Board's recommendation to include this also, but request that both they and the Survey department may be informed if this assumption is correct.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. Rec. Copy alreadypass. 6.
" Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
" Collector of Coimbatore, with five maps.
Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.
" " Examiner of Forest Accounts.

Exd. W. J. Lewis

No. 8682.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1886.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

SEC. GOVT. MADRAS
REV. DEPT.

Printed November th.

Proceedings, dated 22nd October 1886,
Forest No. 579.

Communicating to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, and the Collector of Coimbatore Government Order accepting the Board's recommendation regarding the *boundary between Travancore and Cochin*; and requesting Government to inform the Board and the Survey department if their assumption in regard to the *demarcation* of the boundary is correct.

Mis 6766 10/11-86

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1886.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

No. 8682

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
24 DEC 86
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Printed November 9th.

Proceedings, dated 22nd October 1886, Forest No. 579.

Communicating to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, and the Collector of Coimbatore Government Order accepting the Board's recommendation regarding the *boundary between Travancore and Coimbatore*; and requesting Government to inform the Board and the Survey department if their assumption in regard to the *demarcation* of the boundary is correct.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE
MADRAS.

15/

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 22nd October, 1886.

Forest No. 579.

READ G. O. dated 2nd October 1886, No. 853, Revenue:—

Resolution.

Communicated to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, and the Collector of Coimbatore, for information and guidance.

2. The Board note that Government have not passed special orders in the matter of demarcation. They assume that Government intended their approval of the Board's recommendation to include this, also, but request that both they and the Survey Department may be informed if this assumption is correct.

(True extract)

H. A. Low

Acting Sub. Secretary

To The Secretary to Government, Revenue Deptt.
" The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle
" The Collector of Coimbatore
&c &c

copied

For orders.

It is submitted that the Forest Dept. might do the demarcation, under the supervision of the Survey Dept. There is a Survey Party at Coimbatore. All forest demarcation is to be done in this way. Vide G.O. of 20th July 1886 No. 602 Rev.

Hles
1.11

Dr
2/11

All that seems necessary is for the District Forest Officer to go over the line, map in hand, with a survey representative of Travancore & mark the line on the ground. Where it does not follow natural features (Col Campbell-Walker No 1070 in G.O. 20 Oct 86 No 853) this demarcation will suffice for the purposes of the Topographical Survey of India. We must with reference to recent discussions with Finance Committee obtain from detaching Survey parties for this class of work

4/11

C. 3-11-86.
R. 5-11-86.

Revenue 1886. Deptt.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

No. 8682.

To,

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

SECY. GOVT. MADRAS
REVENUE DEPT.

R. Dis. Collr.

Proceedings, dated 22nd October, 1886.
Forest No. 579.

Subject.

Communicating to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, and the Collector of Coimbatore G.O. accepting the Board's recommendation regarding the Boundary between Travancore and Cochin; and requesting Government to inform the Board and the Survey department if there is any objection in regard to the demarcation of the boundary is correct

Read c. No 8682.

dis G.O. No 1066 of 10-11-88

Inc. Govt consider adoption of the arrangements proposed by Col. Walker in para 6 of his letter of 7th August 1886 No 1070, recorded in G.O. 20th Oct 1886 No 853, is all that is necessary. The Dist Forest officer should accordingly be instructed to go over the line in the manner indicated & mark it in the conspicuous manner that does not follow natural features.

bdh
10.11.86

Dr
10/11.

10—11—86

To the Bd of Rev Dis. 13.11.
The Surveyor General
& Political Deptt
13.11.86

23-11-86 Secret.

6-11-86

Draft. S.O.

DISPOSED OF
File No. 6766
Dated 10-11-86
GOVT ORDER.

F. C. No 1041/86.

CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.