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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	853	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	2-10-	1886.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

2ND OCTOBER 1886, No. 853, REVENUE.

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 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 Pairatmalai, Pembennalai 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 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 Anjinād, 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 Connor's angles and distances from Aucimudi 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, 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 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 Aminudi, 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 country for the North Travancore Society.

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

Coimbatore.
Travancore.
Anjinād.

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 Anaimudi, 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 Pairātmalai 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. Pairātmalai is admitted on all sides to be a peak on a spur of Kalār hill, immediately overhanging the small sholah at the head of Odapongachairi, whence emanates a source of the Kodunthoor river taken as a boundary by Messrs. Munro and Douglas. One Muduver pointed out Puthiala as being Pairātmalai, but the spur of Kalār is a much loftier and more prominent peak and is so close to Puthiala that I consider it safe to accept it as Pairātmalai, 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 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 Eramcipatti 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 Kalār or some river starting from below Pairātmalai flows in a south-west direction between Chinna Kalār 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 Kalār, and from Chinna Kalār 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 Kalār hill, known as Pairātmalai, the boundary will descend a ridge in a south-westerly direction until it reaches the Kalār 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 Kalār 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 Nirāra 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 Nirāra plateau and ascending in a 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 Pannimēd 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 Pairātmalai, Pembenmalai cataract and Pannimēd 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 Nirāra hills to the source of the Italiaur and follow the flow of that river to the point nearest to Pannimēd 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 Kalār river flowing directly from Pairātmalai to the foot of Pannimēd, 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 Pannimēd to Pairātmalai, 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 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 Punniah chief for the assistance afforded to me by the Anjinād 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. Hannington, 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 Pairātmalai to Pannimēd 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 Trigonometrical 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 Pairātmalai to Pannimēd 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.

Vide Mr. Munro's No. 18-343, dated 5th February 1877. 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. 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 Kalār) takes its source in the south of Pairātmalai 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 Pembemmalai cataract is reached and thence a generally westerly direction to Pannimēd 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 Pairātmalai to Pembemmalai 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 Pairātmalai, and a third from the south which joins the Pairātmalai 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 Pairātmalai, while they have been pleased to call a stream rising nearly six miles south-west of Pairātmalai the Nundenaaur. Both the names, Collepilliaur and Nundenaaur, 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 there is a Pairātmalai on the black-dotted line and a Pairātmalai 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 Pairātmalai. I may mention that the name Pairātmalai is locally unknown and that a peak close to Pairātmalai forming part of the same hill is the known point and is called Kalārmalai.

8. Kalārmalai and Pairātmalai are practically the same hill—*vide* Colonel Walker's memorandum, dated 21st July 1874, in which he remarks upon Mr. Hannington's report on the Anaimalais that Kalār=Pairātmalai. Pairātmalai 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 Amarāvati on the other, as is shown in maps A, B and C. How does the map E 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 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 Annamooddy and Kalār rivers is an equally unmistakeable 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 on that river is clearly indicated in those maps.

13. Colonel Campbell Walker in his No. 871 of 10th 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 rise 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. None other than the river which the survey map styles the Collepilliaur. Follow the water down from 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 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 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 Kalārmalai 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 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 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 Kalār, 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 Pairātmalai stream, the Kalār, 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 which 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 Pairātmalai 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 Iyaypen Moopen Khalir, stated:—*That he believed the boundary of Travancore and British India to be from Panniméd kuthu to Yerrywullay-malai waterfall (the Moothoowan's Pembenmalai), thence to the Niraur, thence to the Kalār, thence to Kulladacuttymalai, thence to the valley below Conalaur. These he stated to be the boundaries of his tract, as handed down by tradition. The east of his territory is that of Poolaya Moopen of Mawadoop.

He stated that the cataract on the junction of the Kalār 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 Kalār are of spontaneous growth, springing from fallen trees and old camping-grounds.

The river flowing below Oodamanpara from Pairātmalai he calls the Kalār; the river flowing into the Kalār 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 Kalār 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 Anjindmalai, said:—*He believed the boundary between the two States to be the river Pairātmalai to Panniméd kuthu. He called the cataract opposite Oodamanpara Curritinapara, 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 Pairātmalai to Oodamanpara the Kalār.

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

*Chinandy Moopen, son of Chinandy Moopen Podaya of Marvadoop, said:—*That the boundaries of his land west, according to their tradition, were from Pembenmalai cataract opposite Oodamanpara to Sambalmalai thence to Niraur, thence to the Payrar (Kalār) at Kathamalai, thence to Pairātmalai at the source of the Payrar and Kudundoor rivers, thence east along the Kodunthoor river, one source of which he calls the Rundenaur, 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, Khadiri 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 south of the Pambar and from Errynallay to the Vadamalliar and thence to Panniméd 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 Kalār, 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 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; Curritinapara is on the western side of Pembenmalai close to the commencement of the Eddamalliar.

The water of the Pembenmalai joins Coombaracooty via Canar, and is named the Eddamalliar. It flows through Panniméd kuthu, which is directly west. Our boundaries are from Panniméd kuthu to Oodamanpara to Currymalai to Pothamalai, to Pairātmalai, 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 Aminādar, Mullawa Pillay, head Ryasum, 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. 523, Political, dated 5th August 1884.

OOTACAMUND,
9th June 1886.

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

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 Kalār 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, or that of the Chief Secretary to Government,
Political Department, dated 1st 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. Hannington's map, and the Kalār 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 Kalār 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 Colond I. CAMPBELL WALKER, Conservator of
Forests, Southern Division, 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 Kalār river as the boundary.

2. The tract which we would surrender is by no means "practically valueless," as assumed by Mr. Hannington 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 Kalār 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 Tinnevely and the Anjinâd (Amarâvati) 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. Hannington. The latter has no doubts as to Mr. Peet's Pembemmalai 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 Kalār 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 "MacMinu" of Mr. Peet's report.

5. Referring to Mr. Hannington'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. Hannington'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. Hannington 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 Kalār river boundary should be rejected by the Government.

3. Mr. Hannington's award boundary, taking the Italianur 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 Tinnevely ghâts and the Anjinâd valley, it is not reasonable 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. Hannington's map, and the recording for future verification of Mr. Hannington'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. Hannington be taken as the boundary. This decision will be communicated to the Travancore Government in the Political Department.

2. Mr. Hannington'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.
" the Political Department.
" the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Exd. W. H. French.

60 Copies.

6-11-94
157-8/40 II

Original

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

REVENUE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 290

13

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned
is directed to forward
a copy of G.O. No 853 of
2nd October 1886 with the
accompanying map
and to request that the
Supt. Rev Survey will
be good enough to
have the map lithographed
marking ~~with~~ the boundary
as accepted by Govt.
It should be submitted

7. C. C. 40. 8159 of 94

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

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

OCTOBER.

Boundary.

Accepting the Board's recommendation re-
garding the — between Travancore and Cochin,
and communicating this decision to the Travan-
core Government in the Political Department.

to Mr. Kensington for
approval before the
copies are struck off.

Has

2.10

Fort St. George }
2nd Oct & Nov 1886 }

To
The Supdt Revenue Survey
with copy of S. 46
858 71886 & map. }
Des. 15.10.86.

NOTE FOR the Indian Reference.

13

I am not able to

find out the information required
by the Under Secretary regarding
the Puniata chief. His name is
mentioned in a letter from Mr
Harrington, the arbitrator in the
Cumbatore boundary dispute. Nothing
is known from the arbitrator's report
that the chief owns a portion of
the disputed boundary & has had
no notice of the Settlement. The last
letter from the chief is dated 1900.

Stockin

remarks is not therefore here-
forwarded.

Please see if anything
could be traced in the Madras
about the Chief ~~of~~ in question
and let me know about it as
soon as possible.

Yr
20/1

The papers on the Subject
of the boundary dispute are
herewith forwarded for facility
of reference. It is requested that
they may be kept on file.

U

I can find nothing about
the ~~Madras~~ Chief in the
Madras office. The ~~Superior~~
Magistrate, ~~Madras~~ ~~Madras~~
of ~~Madras~~ ~~Madras~~ ~~Madras~~
I think, might, I think, be
able to furnish some
information.

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY.

23

In his letter forwarding the award of arbitration on the Savanore-Gimbatore boundary question, Mr. Hannington referred to a certain chief, called the Pemate chief, who owned some lands on the boundary in dispute and has had the notice of the settlement. Mr. Hannington's letter was referred to the Board of Res for remarks (his G.O. No 3781 of 28-6-86). Meanwhile the office was directed to look up for any information concerning this chief. Nothing has been found on the subject. It is therefore suggested that Mr. Hannington may be asked to enquire officially for information regarding the chief.

W.D.

What do you want to know?
I can tell you that the Pemate chief is a private owner of land in the district. With reference to the information submitted to the D.O. is it correct?

P.T.O

No. 1A
 The Chief Secretary to Govt.
 Fort St. George.
 I do not think any further
 action is necessary.

W. S.
 27/5/86

Recd - Govt. Secy. to Govt. 28/5/86
 From J.C. Cunningham Esq.
 Resident
 Travancore and Cochin.

To. The Chief Secretary to Govt.
 Fort St. George.



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

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 G.O.

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

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,

Your most Obedt. servant

W. S.
 May 25th '86

Cunningham
 Resident in Travancore
 Cochin

12728

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

1. 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 Paratmalay, Pembenmale Cataract and Punnimmed Kuttu, 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 Pembenmale 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 Pembenmale, on the one - inch Ordnance Map. Whilst Mr. Bensley contends that the Pembenmale 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. Mart and Connor as Pembenmale and mentioned by them as being the Trijunction point of the boundaries of Anjinad, Travancore and Coimbatore.

2679/86

Rev. 200/86

4. In 1874. I amused myself by surveying a portion of the Arivimallay Hills known as Michaels Valley. My map is recorded in the Revenue Survey Office vide G.O. 3rd August 1874 No 967.

5. In 1875, Major Crauford 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. Assuming this map to be reliable so far as it went, I laid out on it hard and compass angles & distances from Anaimudi to Pambanmale. These lines I knew to be inaccessible. I therefore (with protractor) found what ought to be the bearing of Pambanmale from a point known to me, namely Arivimallay. Going to the summit of Arivimallay I took this bearing to the furthest visible point (the ridge above Erumeipatti plateau) produced it thence to Erumeipatti Kolam and carrying on the line on the same bearing found it to pass over a point which the Mundvers asserted to be the Calaraet of Pambanmale.

7. I next proceeded to the Calaraet itself and from the waterfall and its immediate vicinity fixed its position on my map by bearings to Anaimudi, Kolakamudi, & Erumei Kolam. The position as indicated by my observa-

33) 49
-tions is so near that given by Ward
and Connor distances and angles,
that beyond all doubt this is the
Pembennale cataraet 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 cataraet as located by Ward &
Connor distances and angles as plotted
by me, is three furlongs.

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

The Spot is known to the Mundvers
as Pembennale, and they assert this
against their own interests. moreover
there is no other conspicuous fall any-
where 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 Pembennale Cataraet
referred to by Ward and Connor and
referred to by them as the Trijunction
Station of the boundaries of Travancore
Anginad & Coimbatore.

Coimbatore/Anginad
Travancore

4. 33 58
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. Col. Kidwood's map is hardly
more reliable than the Ordnance sheet
save in respect to the plateau near
Michael's Valley. The map is com-
piled from the Ordnance sheet to
accompany a report made by Capt.
Michael when he joined me on the
Annamalaya Hills in 1863 and the
alterations were made from that
officer's description of the locality.
Capt. 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
Ancinudi, Kumarihal Kathumallay
&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 Pairatmally of the Bonance 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 trust my maps to make it agree with the Bonance sheet. Pairatmally is admitted on all sides to be a peak on a spur of Kalār Hill, immediately overhanging the small Ohlak at the head of Odapon-gachairi, whence emanates a source of the Kodumthoor river taken as a boundary by Messrs Munro and Douglas. One Mr. Munder pointed out Puthiala as being Pairatmally, but the spur of Kalār is a much loftier and more prominent peak and is so close to Puthiala that I consider it safe to accept it as Pairatmally, the more so as Messrs Munro, Benley & 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 Pambenmale

37
Cataract is placed on a river which I think is meant for the Italian river. Whatever may be meant, the rivers are wrongly placed; for the Pennine Cataract is formed by the drainage of Eumaeipatti plateau & 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 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 Pennine from Kolaka mudé it is almost impossible to divest oneself of the idea that the river is running in a north easterly direction towards you. When the mudé assured me that it ran S.W. away from me, I said, "Very well then it runs uphill!"

18. I believe from his proposed boundary and sketch, (which I admit to be obscure to me) that Mr. Peet thinks that the Kalana or some river starting from below Pairatmally flows in a S.W. direction between Chinnu Kalā and Kumarikal spars.

7. 39
into the Arinur and Puvaur (or
Puvanaur)

19 At first I thought it was to
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 Kumarikul to Chinna
Kalâr, and from Chinna Kalâr
through the forest to Puttâlâ that
I was fully convinced of the true
floor of the water, which is correctly
shown in the detailed survey.

20. This however through this deceptive
gorge that the most direct line to
Pembemalle can be taken, and the
boundary is as good and as natural
as 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 Pairatmallay, the boundary will
descend a ridge in a South Westerly
direction until it reaches the Kalaur
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

8. 41 98

Chimisa Kalār to the Spur of
Kumarikāl 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 Nirāra 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 Italiar valley
crossing the stream which drains
the Nirāra plateau and ascending
in as direct a line as may be found
possible to Kolakanudi, thence des-
cend to the North ridge of the Pem-
benmale valley and follow the ridge
round the Northern, Western and
Southern sides of that valley or basin
until it strikes the Pembemmale
waterfall. From this point the
boundary will follow the course of
flow of the water of the Pembemmale
stream until it comes to the point
nearest to the Trijunction station
of Pannimied Kuthu to which it
will be connected. Here ends my
award as Arbitrator.

9. 43 100
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 Pairatmally, Pambenmale Cataract and Pannimé by the most natural direct boundary.

23 I would suggest as an alternative and as forming a more convenient boundary, that Mr. Peel's suggestion to abandon Pambenmale Cataract may be adopted and that the line be taken from the Niraur directly over the saddle between Chemkali ridge & Nirara hills, to the source of the Italiar and follow the floor of that river to the point nearest to Pannimé 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 Kalaur river flowing directly from Pairatmally to the foot of Pannimé, as a fair, natural, permanent, and convenient boundary, on the following grounds.

25 There is no question of gain or loss. The territory involved

10. 65 112
has up to very recent times been
practically valueless, no rights
of ownership being exercised
26. I find it difficult to under-
stand the grounds upon which these
three points are selected as being
inevitably on the boundary. And
and Comoros line is not accepted
here as an authority or at least
a conclusive authority. and
the Ordnance map constructed
on their survey is as incorrect as
to be not merely useless but mis-
chievous, 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 un-
known 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 Veddimalai)
was equally well adapted for a
boundary. Mr. Munro's line was

128

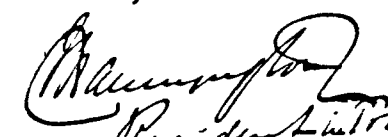
marked out as a tentative measure, and it is a true watershed through-out its course from Pannimied to Pairatmalla; but on comparing it with the incorrect Ordnance map the Board of Revenue thought that it crossed the valley of a stream entered in the map as the Collepillians.

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 Col. Campbell Walker, albeit in that ignorance of the true features of the country which a study of the Ordnance map would induce.

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 Pannia Chief as the property of his family. This

Chief has had no notice of this settlement, so far as I am aware, and consequently cannot. I suppose he will be 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 Puniath Chief for the assistance afforded to me by the Anginad Mundovers under his orders. Without this assistance I could not have accomplished the work within even double the time it has occupied me.

Appendices. 
Resident in Travancore & Cochin.

1. Sketch map of Michaels Valley and adjoining Hills, Upper Anamallay Plateau.

Surveyed and drawn by
J.C. Haunington 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.

2. Cont. Rev. 2619/86

Rev. 7200/86

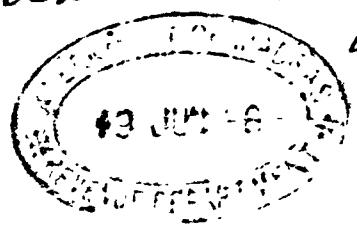
No 5-11-14-16-520-ah
 1-14-4-15-16-257-
 1-27-7-18-16-499-
 1-25-9-18-16-676-
 1-2-2-16-16-117-
 1-1-4-16-16-344-
 1-13-5-16-16-505-

Revenue 1886 Deptt.
 Political
 CURRENT NO. 676
 No 4536

No 925C

Copy 9th June 1886
 32

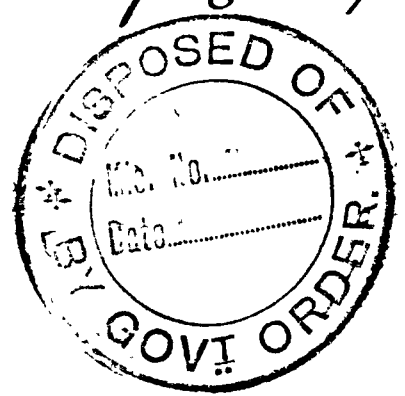
Transferred to the
 Revenue Department.
 Orders on the case
 should be forwarded to
 the Political Dept. before
 issue, in accordance
 with G.O. 520, Political,
 dated 5 August 1884.



Note the request to have
 the map lithographed
 the Arbitrator being
 consulted before the
 map is struck off.

To the Revenue Dept
 original.

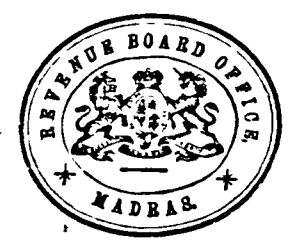
From
 J.C. Harrington Esq



25/8/86
 30/5/86
 Ad 9 June
 Endo: three
 + fine maps
 returned

33
 No. 1A
 No 86. P 3781 8/28-1-88
 Forwarded to the Board
 of Revenue for consideration
 on the proposal to affix
 the Kallar River to the
 boundary between Combita
 and Travancore.

Re disputed boundary
 line between Combita
 and Travancore.
 With Endorsement



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.
 Dated 31st August 1886.
 No. 433, Miscellaneous.

READ endorsement of the Secretary to Government,
 Revenue Department, dated 28 June 1886, his.
 No. 3781 in that of the Chief Secretary to
 Government, Political Department, dated
 9 June 1886, No. 925 C. regarding dis-
 puted boundary line between Combita
 and Travancore.

Reference thereon dated 13th July 1886.

Forwarded to the collector and conservator
 for early remark.

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

Travancore.

They notes & Mr. Peet's concluding words:
"against the line of the Kullar I emphatically
protest: the country in dispute is of
great importance to our hillmen, as
almost the whole of it is cordamom coun-
try."

(Signed) A. H. Linn
By. Secy. Secretary.

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

The Conservator of Forests, Southern Div.

2. Letter from the Conservator
of Forests, Southern Div., to the Secretary to
the Board of Revenue, dated 7 August,
1886, No. 1070

In submitting the accompanying
letter from the Collector of Coimbatore and
returning the papers relating to the
Travancore. Coimbatore boundary settle-
ment on the Anamalais, I have the
honor to state that I concur with
Mr. Peet, Mr. Linn and the Board
in

in deprecating the adoption of the Kullar
river as the boundary: 35

3. The tract which we would
surrender is by no means "practically
valueless" as assumed by Mr. Hamington
in para 25 of his letter to the address
of the Chief Secretary to Government.
Portions of it are eminently adapted
for the growth of cordamoms which
we are anxious to develop not only
on financial ground but as affording
a congenial means of livelihood for
our hill tribes who would consequent-
ly suffer by the alienation granted that
the Kullar would be a good natural
boundary between the two states. The
principle if applied would have ousted
Travancore from the eastern side of
the ghats in Timmelly and the
Chinjannad (Auravatti) valley in
Coimbatore and can only be equitable
if uniformly adopted.

3. Since receipt of the Board's
reference on G. R. No. 2619 dated 13 July
I have had the advantage of conferring
with

with Mr. Leman and Mr. Huntington.

The latter has no doubts as to "Mr. Peck's Pumber malai 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. Peck and advocated by the Arbitrator in para 23 of his letter and close this long standing dispute.

4. It may be noted incidentally that even if this Government conceded the Kallar 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 Purniath Chief, although they have already accepted Ward and Connor's line as evidenced by their marks N.T.S. placed on the rocks by their Surveyor Mr. Maclean probably the Mr. Maclean of Mr. Peck's report.

5. Referring to Mr. Huntington's concluding remarks regarding Purniath 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. Huntington'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 the 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 evening cold weather if Government
issue definite orders and the Survey
Department finish the maps.

Enclosure.

Letter from the Collector of Simsburi
to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
(this the Commissioner of Forests, Southern D.)
dated 30 July 1886. No. 1327.

I 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 proposes
the Government should give up and
that in consideration of Mr. Peck's
protest and assertion that the land
is valuable Cardamom country
the Kallan river boundary should
be rejected by the Government.

Mr. Hannington's award
boundary following the Italian river
for the last part seems as good place

38
To The Secretary to Government, Revenue
Department, with Travancore Residents'
Letter No. 1A, dated 25th May 1886,
and its two enclosures, in original,
and six maps returned.
Copy to the Commissioner of Forests,
Southern D.,
Copy to the Collector of Coimbatore.

and clear a boundary as can be desired
and I would strongly urge the Government
give no more land away than this
necessitates.

37

Resolution.

The replies of the Collector of
Batore and of the Conservator, Southampton,
to S.O. No. 378, dated 28 June 1886, are
submitted to Government.

Both officers agree in deprecating
the unnecessary cession of territory to
Tavanne. They point out that the
land is valuable, and argue that since
the Tavanne Government refused to
accept the natural boundary line
in the case of the Timmelly flats
and the Angimad valley, it is not
reasonable to expect the Madras
Government to accept that line in the
present case.

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

and strenuous, 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.

It is true that the drainage of the land is to the west, but the land itself is said to be good Oardamou County, 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 as matter in some possible future case of exchange.

The Board recommend the lithographing of Mr. Hamington's map, and the recording for future verification of Mr. Hamington'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. At the same time, whatever line may be adopted, should be immediately demarcated.

(True copy and correct)

L. A. Seng
Asst. Secy.

For orders.

The boundary laid down by Mr. Huntington in his award as arbitrator is shown in yellow in his map marked A: the line recommended by Mr. Peet is referred to in para 23 of Mr. Huntington's report. It is identical with the yellow line from Paratmalai to the junction of the Puvaur & Puvaur rivers and for a certain distance along the former. Its subsequent course is shown in carmine. The adoption of this line wd. give a little territory to Travancore. The second alternative line follows the course of the Kalan River. The Board, the Conservator, S. Circle & the Coll^y of Commissioners all object to this line as to adoption wd. give 20 sq. m. of cardamom forest to Travancore.

They recommend the adoption of the first alternative line.

Submitted that this shd. be accepted,

that Mr. Huntington's map be lithographed, and

that the thanks of Govt. be given to that officer for the care and ability shown by him.

Has
13-9

Chief Secy for

Rev: 1886. Septt.

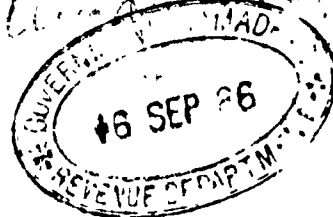
Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

No. 7200.

To,

The Secretary to
Government,
Revenue Department,
Madras.



Recd. 6 Sep.

Rev. 10

Proceedings, dated 31st August, 1886.
Forest No. 1,33, Miscellaneous.

Subject.

Submitting to Government, with several letters from the (gathered of) (tribes) and the (management of) (lands), Lord Home (note), reporting on papers relating to the disputed boundary line between Coimbatore and Travancore on the Malabar Coast.

HTO

Draft of map Travancore &
C. No. 7200

Sketch Map of the ...

Print
110

2. ...
... of ...

Sketches No. 98

Rev. Dept. 110

Read again in ... 2781 3
Read 28.6.86
C. No. 7200

Order. No. 853 of 2.10.86

The Govt. accept the re-
commendation of the Board
that the first of the al-
ternative lines suggested by
Mr. Hannington be taken as
the boundary. This decision
will be communicated to
the Travancore Govt. in the
Political Dept.

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

110
24.9

To the ...

To the Board of Revenue
with maps attached
5- Political Dept.
11- Subst. Secy. ...
60
4

28.15.10.86

...