

quite open to the East :—about the middle and against the inner walls of all of them, are seen a heap of circular black stones ; these are placed on one of the community being interred, and consequently are accumulating from day to day. The males are buried on one side, females on the other. The ceremonies and feasting on these occasions last a month, and during this interval the earth lies very loose on the corpse ; it is then softened with water, and beaten down after the last rites are performed. If one of the community should happen to die at a distance even, his corpse is sent for, and the usual rights are performed, though it be in a putrid state. The deities worshipped by them are Rungaswamy, and the goddess Masula or Buttracalli : offerings of sheep, &c. are made to her on certain days of ceremony.

III.—*Descriptive and Geographical account of the Province of Malabar. By Captains B. S. Ward and Connor, Madras Survey Establishment.* Communicated by the Right Honorable Sir F. Adam, Governor of Madras, to Major T. B. Jervis.

This Province on the western coast of India, extends from $10^{\circ} 12'$ to $12^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude, and between the parallels of $75^{\circ} 10'$ and $76^{\circ} 50'$ east longitude. The coast runs diagonally in a south easterly direction, and forms a few headlands and small bays. It is bounded on the north by the province of Canara, on the east by those of Koorg and Mysore, to the southeast by Coimbatour, and to the south by the small province of Cochin. It is divided into 18 talooks or districts, containing 2,222 deshums or villages ; few or none of them are compact, the houses being scattered on the skirts of the cultivation. By a census taken in 1827, the whole of the population amounted to 1,022,215, which gives 160 individuals to the square mile. A large portion of country to the eastward being mountains and hills over-run with forests, the population is most dense along the coast, and for some distance into the interior : its superficial area is 6,262 square miles : 788 are estimated to be under rice cultivation, and 120 square miles are occupied by extensive gardens and enclosures of cocoanut, areka, jack and other productive trees : the remainder by low hills, separated by narrow valleys, in general with steep sides and level summits. The slopes in many places are formed into terraces for cultivation. The valleys in general contain

rivulets. The land a few miles from the coast being low and level becomes inundated during the rains. The soil in all these valleys is extremely fertile, but along the coast is sandy, which in many parts extends about three miles inland, but is admirably adapted for the cocoanut, which valuable tree thrives also on the borders of the cultivated valleys a considerable distance into the interior. This province is intersected by a great many rivers, some of them navigable for several miles inland. They generally have their sources in the mountains forming the ghauts. The Baypoor river which from several sources in the Koondah and Neddawattum mountains, forms one vast body above Nellumboor, and flowing by Yeddamura and Arriacode runs into the sea by a broad bar at Baypoor. The bar will admit vessels of 300 tons. This river is navigable at all seasons of the year to Arriacode 25. miles, and during the rains laded boats go up to Nellumboor 44 miles. There is also a navigable channel from it, but very serpentine, communicating with Calicut. The Billipatam river is also navigable a considerable way to Yercom, a large town on the right bank, (from thence is a communication by the Pudeacherrum Pass, through Koorg into Mysore :) this river has its sources in the ghauts. The Ponany river, by far the broadest bed, is very shallow in the dry season, but during the rains it is navigable to within 15 miles of Paulghaut. The Pyangaddy river which has its source also in the mountains, is navigable to a few Bazars called Chupparpudavy ; it is very circuitous, and few boats ply upon it. Besides the above there are several smaller rivers, as the Durmapatam, navigable for boats to Angarakondy, the Tirwangady, Cherpulchary, and others, all communicating with the sea. Few or none of the rivers have any peculiar appellation, but are known by the names of deshums through which they pass. The forests in this province are very magnificent, a great deal of valuable Teak timber is obtained about the Coteady Pass, the Nellumboor valley, Manar, and in the eastern portion of the Neddunganad talook ; also a great quantity in the forests of the Paulghaut. The timber is cut annually and floated down to Calicut, Baypoor and Ponany, the three principal depôts. The palmyra is in great abundance about Paulghaut. The timber is used by the inhabitants in building, but in general the trees are preserved for the toddy, from which jaggry (a very coarse sugar) is manufactured, as also arrack. These articles find a ready sale in the markets and smaller towns.

The range of mountains forming the ghauts run almost parallel with the coast. Here and there they branch westward and form large

valleys, and abreast of Calicut they recede to the eastward, and form the valley of Ernaud; the ghauts on the north join the higher mountains on the western face of the Neelgherry and Koondah mountains. Here the scenery becomes sublime, peak rising on peak, the slopes or ridges falling from them into the low country extend in some instances to nine miles. The whole of this valley with the exception of a few Kullums or Farm houses, and small cultivated tracts around them, is one dense forest, where the finest teak in Malabar is produced. The portion of the ghauts to the eastward of Manar, extending from the Koondahs to the lofty mountains north of Paulghaut is low; the country above is denominated the Uttapady hills; situated south of the Koondahs. North of the Paulghaut range, and west of Coimbatore, an extent of about 200 square miles, composed of hills and valleys, mostly overrun with woods. There are several hamlets occupied by a race of hill people called Mudamars, who cultivate some of the slopes. They migrate every three or four years to more desirable tracts. Elephants are innumerable along the whole extent of these ghauts.

There are no compact villages or towns in Malabar, except along the coast, which are generally inhabited by Mapla merchants and Mackwars or fishermen. The principal towns or sea ports are Tellicherry, Calicut, Cannanore and Ponany, inhabited by various castes. There are many opulent merchants at these places, also Parsees from Bombay and other ports to the north, who trade in timber and various articles manufactured in the interior. The towns inland are but few, as Yercom on the north, Angadypuram, Munnar, and Paulghaut to the south-east; the last is extensive and a place of much trade. The town is surrounded by Aggrarums or Grammums forming neat streets occupied by Brahmins, who carry on a traffic in cloth manufactured in various parts of the country: much of it comes from Coimbatore and other towns to the eastward. In the interior of Malabar the country is divided into estates or farms, situated in valleys, on the margin of the wet cultivation. Families live distinct from each other in gardens, usually inclosed with a high bank and ditch. The houses adapted for different occupations are very neatly built, pleasantly situated under the shade of the jack, cocoanut, areka, and various other trees, and being surrounded by hills and rising grounds, covered generally with wood, have a beautiful romantic appearance. In the southern districts where there is a considerable extent of table-lands, the fall of the

hills is steep, with ledges of rocks along the crest. In the valleys there is a rich cultivation, fringed with cocoanut, jack, and innumerable other trees.

The produce of the country is rice of various kinds, cocoanut, areka, and dry grain cultivated on the slopes of the high mountains in the interior, which has much increased of late years. In the cultivation of paddy the land is ploughed very superficially. It is manured by ashes of brushwood, cut in the vicinity, also the roots of grass, and refuse from the farm house. It is sown from April to May, and reaped from July to January; the first crop is sown after a few showers in April, has three weedings, and in four months the grain is ripe. The lands are again ploughed from July to September. This crop is by transplantation of plants a month old, and is reaped the third month. In some places a third crop is obtained: for this they plough and sow in January, and there being no rain at this period, the inhabitants have recourse to reservoirs, and turning the water from streams. The soil of the valleys in the interior is very rich, but the flat land a short way from the coast is light and sandy, yet productive. The revenue derived from the cocoanut is very considerable, the produce of the trees varies very much; they are classed and pay accordingly; there are in this province upwards of six millions of all descriptions. There are about half that number of areka trees, and about a million of palmyras (Brab) most luxuriant in the vicinity of Paulghaut. The revenue derived from the latter, though considerable, is inferior to the cocoanut and areka. Malabar is famous for pepper, which is grown in every district, and exported in very large quantities. It is a considerable source of revenue in this province, great precaution is taken to prevent its being smuggled. Cardamoms grow spontaneously on the mountains and forests west of Manantody, the capital of Wynaud. This article has always been farmed, and the produce of late years having increased, has induced individuals to offer very large sums for the exclusive privilege of collecting it. Tobacco, which does not grow in this province, is a Government monopoly. It is purchased by contract from merchants at Coimbatoor, and secured in godowns or storehouses at all the principal stations, and sold to the inhabitants. Salt also is not manufactured in this province, but is imported from Bombay and the northern ports. This necessary article is lodged in store-houses called golahs, and retailed in the same manner as tobacco. The above articles add greatly to the revenue.

The imports consist of Cotton piece goods, shawls, broad cloths, nankeens, sugar and sugarcandy, also wines, spirits, and many other European articles on which a duty of eight per cent. is charged. The exports are coir, cocoanuts, oil, timber, arrow-root, pepper, cardamoms, japan and sandal wood, turmerick, and areka or betel-nut; sandal-wood, however, is not a produce of the country, but is imported from Mysore and Koorg. The whole pay a duty of from 10 to 15 per cent. but double that amount if shipped on foreign bottoms. A table of exports and imports at the ports of Calicut and Tellicherry accompanies this document, showing the customary duties levied on each particular article.

The year may be said to be divided into three seasons. The hot season is from February to May, during which the thermometer ranges from 80 to 90 degrees. In June the regular monsoon commences, and continues till the full moon in October or November; during this period the rain falls with scarcely any intermission for several days, and is then followed by a few days of fair weather. It sets in with heavy squalls from the S. W. almost every half hour, and continues so until November, when the wind shifts and blows from the eastward. In December showers of rain with distant thunder indicate the commencement of the N. E. monsoon; cool land-winds now prevail till February during the nights, but change to a strong sea breeze a little before noon. In March or April sudden and heavy thunder storms with rain and hail are sometimes experienced, but blow over in an hour. This generally follows very close and sultry weather. During the rainy season the thermometer scarcely varies 10 degrees, and when kept in a cool situation averages from 65° to 80° and sometimes as low as 60° in the morning during the prevalence of the land wind in December and January. Heavy fogs are very seldom seen in the vicinity of the coast, but in the interior they continue till dispelled by the heat of the sun. The ghauts are enveloped by dense fogs from April to the end of the year, dispersing for short intervals, after heavy falls of rain.

With regard to the history and antiquities, as also manners, customs and distinction of the various castes in Malabar, it is only necessary to refer to that invaluable work "Buchanan's Tour through Mysore, Canara and Malabar;" also to "Hamilton's India," where this information obtained from Collectors and Gentlemen long resident in the Province, is more to be depended on, than the crude documents furnished by natives. Doctor Buchanan states that large quantities of salt were manufactured in different parts of

Malabar. This is not now the case, and the provinces of Canara, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore are supplied with that article from some of the seaport towns under the Bombay Presidency.

A. For a further description of the exterior limit of the coast and southern limits of Malabar reference must be made to the descriptions sent in with the memoirs of South Malabar surveyed in connection with the Cochin province, also that of Coimbatore.

The Malabar province extends along the Western Coast for 148 miles, the coast in general is excessively straight and sandy, with a few headlands, and forming small bays all exposed to the effects of the S. W. monsoon, as at Mount DHELLI, Cannanore, Tellicherry, and Goodaloor. N. W. of Cochandy, opposite to the latter and about 6 miles in the sea is Sacrifice Rock, called Billicullor the white rock. The water between it and the main land is deep, and ships of heavy burden can sail through with every safety.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 10px;"> 4 5½ 45 5 40 6½ 56 7½ 43 6½ 30 5 34 3 <hr/> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> Miles, 256 5½ </div> </div>
---	--

B. A concise description of the line of boundary has been above given dividing Koorg from the Malabar province, as the officer in charge of the survey of the former province had every facility in tracing the same, a road being cut along it by the orders of the Rajah of Koorg, a reference to the documents of that survey may throw a better light on this subject.

C. Some very great difference appears in the line of boundary between the surveys made of it in Mysore and Malabar in the space between No. 26 and 33 here above described. In the plan of the limit furnished and which was extracted from the survey made of the former province, a long line is drawn from the Moyer river to the N. W. and along it is written "Line of boundary not surveyed but supposed," and "the Teak forests not explored." From these remarks we would suppose no better information at the time could be obtained. On the present survey this tract has been explored as appears from the ridges and rivers, and other landmarks laid down, and consequently should be depended on as the most correct, though at the same time errors may be on both sides, owing chiefly to the wild nature of the country dividing these provinces, or from reluctance or unwillingness, or perhaps more from the ignorance of the people who roam over these forests in quest of honey, wax and edible roots, on the latter of which they subsist.

Description of the Kavoy Talook.

Kavoy, the most northern district of Malabar, is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Canara ; on the E. by the province of Koorg ; S. E. by the Talook of Kortium ; S. W. by that of Cherakull, and to the W. it is confined by the sea for 10 miles. Its greatest length is from E. to W. 39 miles, and its breadth N. and S. 16 miles ; its whole perimeter measures 125 miles, and contains a superficial area of 521 square miles : $55\frac{1}{2}$ square miles are occupied by paddy lands, 5 square miles by estuaries and rivers, 7 square miles by houses and topes, 23 square miles by flat plains ; and the remainder by hills, mountains and forests. According to a census taken in 1827, it would give 88 individuals to the square mile, but the most part of the talook to the eastward being mountainous and hilly, is very thinly inhabited ; the bulk of the population is confined almost to a space not exceeding 12 miles from and parallel to the coast.

This division is divided into eight subdivisions, and those again subdivided into umshums containing 138 deshums or estates ; none of them are compact with the exception of a few Moplah bazars, which lie mostly in sequestered situations in the interior on the banks of the rivers which are navigable.

Kavoy, the capital, is situated on an island $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Mount DHELLI, or, as the natives call it, Yey Mullay. It is composed of a few streets occupied by Moplahs, who are both merchants and cultivators. There is a large mosque ; on the south an old redoubt, built many years ago, by the Dutch, and near it a very good modern bungalow, for the accommodation of travellers passing between Cannanore and Mangalore. The river to the W. is broad, and crossed by a jungar or platform, made fast to two boats, and propelled by poles and oars. The place of the greatest importance in this division is Tullyperumboo, situated S. $86\frac{1}{2}$, E. $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the former place. It is celebrated for a magnificent temple covered with brass plates, and is highly venerated. The village, which is irregular, is inhabited by Nairs and some Brahmins. The talook cutcherry is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the S. E. of the temple, and in its neighbourhood is a bungalow for the accommodation of the Collector and his assistants when on circuit. A short distance from the latter is another celebrated pagoda called Trichumbrum, in the midst of houses occupied by Nairs. It is a place of some sanctity. The following pagodas are worth notice : Piamir situated N. 70, E. $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the capital, is surrounded with a high wall, and the top ornamented with brass.

There is a large Nair population about it. S. 20, E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is the celebrated temple of Ramdullah, with the habitations of some Nair families. There is another famous pagoda romantically situated on the northern crest of a table hill, near some paddy fields, amidst habitations of Nairs, called Vullorah, N. 62, E. $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the capital. Though in a remote and wild situation, there are several tolerable roads leading to it. It is a place highly venerable to all classes of Hindus, and during the festivals is much frequented. Besides the above there are a number of minor temples at all the large Deshums in the country. One of the princes of Cherakull resides at Cheratulum, situated S. 62, E. 5 miles from the capital. He has a palace here, surrounded by the houses of his adherents. At Runjamungalum, N. W. of the above palace, is an extensive house, the property of a Nair of high rank. Amidst an immense population of the caste, Mandoy or Pyangaddy S. 53, E. 7 miles is a Moplah village of some importance situated on the right bank of a fine river; it is a place of trade, and boats of a large size come up to it. Here is a small redoubt, also a bungalow for the reception of travellers, and in the middle of the village a handsome mosque of several stories, its cupola covered with copper. Yettacolum, a small village lying a mile S. of Mount Dhelli or Yey Mullay, where the sea forms a small and safe bay for craft, is inhabited by Moplah merchants who supply Cannanore and Tellicherry with firewood, also fish. On a small hill stretching into the sea is a redoubt strongly built, but overrun with wood; according to the information derived, it was built many years ago, perhaps by the Dutch to protect their trade on this part of the coast. There is a very insignificant mosque almost on the summit of Mount Dhelli, frequented every Tuesday by numbers of Moplahs; it is infested by numerous monkies. Yirrakoor, a large Moplah town with some mosques, and lying S. E. $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kavoy, is a place of note, being on the high road from the coast leading through the Poodeacherrum or Huggel Pass towards Koorg and Mysore. It is on the right bank of the Billipatam river, to which it is navigable for small boats at high tides. During the rains a great deal of large timber and bamboos in rafts are floated down to Billipatam and other places for sale, and for the construction of small craft. Large quantities of salt from Tellicherry are carried up the different passes to Koorg and Mysore by Brinjaries, who have large herds of cattle to convey this indispensable article, and in return bring down rice, dry grain, and other produce above the ghauts. Pyanur, situated N. 22, E. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Yirrakoor is an extensive Nair village, where

there is a pagoda of some celebrity, daily ceremonies are performed, and once a year a festival and fair takes place, when people from the surrounding country, as well as merchants from Mysore and Koorg, resort to it with cloth, blankets, and various other manufactures. Viatur, on the left of the road to the Heygul Pass is of some note from a temple now however in a state of decay; the copper covering was taken away during Tippoo's invasion; it lies N. 61, E. $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Yerrakoor. At Koyperumbu S. E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the above pagoda, is a custom-house or chowkey, where customs are levied on all articles from above the ghauts. N. N. E. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the above, is another establishment of the like nature by the Koorg rajah, also a bungalow for the reception of travellers. This road is now seldom frequented. These buildings are on the right bank of a branch of the Yerrakoor river, at the foot of the ghaut, and are the limit between Malabar and Koorg. Culliand, a Nair village, is romantically situated in the centre of a high table-land, the high road passes through it; there is a pagoda on the left, and a street occupied by weavers on the right. Sirrucundapoorum, a Moplah bazar with a mosque, has a dense population in its vicinity; it is on the right bank of the northern arm of the Billipatam or Yerrakoor river; to which place the river is navigable for small boats. These bazars or store-houses contain the produce of the hill cultivation, which is here collected and sent down by water to the towns on the sea coast.

Neither dams nor canals of irrigation are to be met with; there is however one canal of communication between the river of Pyangaddy, and a branch of another which runs N. and joins the Kavoy immediately to the S. of the town of that name. It is three miles in length, cut through low paddy ground; it was executed at the expense of the Beebee of Cannanore: the object, it would appear, was to have a safe inland navigation from Neleshuer in Canara to Kukkad N. E. 2 miles of Cannanore; it is now very shallow and impassable during the dry season. Two small rivers, which have their sources in the low hills about Curincotah and Alaperumbu, flow towards Kavoy, and form various branches of estuaries to the eastward of the above place; these joined by several other minor streams discharge themselves into the sea at Kavoy, and also by a bar one mile N. E. off the village of Yettacolum, forming an island of about six miles in length around the mountain of Yey Mullay or Mount Dheili. Towards the N. and partly defining the limit, is a branch of the Neleshuer river, which has its source in the Koorg mountains, with high banks, and runs principally through forest. The Pyangaddy

river rising also from the mountains flows by Dyroth, Moindoah, Thuddendu to Cuppurapudda, a small street of Moplah shops and mosques, to which it is navigable for small craft ; from thence it runs W. through hills and hamlets and supari groves scattered on its banks to Hoopum, another small bazar situated $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the N. W. of the Tulliperumbu pagoda ; here it becomes wide and deep with many windings, forming several islands, it reaches Pyangaddy ; from thence its course is almost S. in a parallel to the sea ; it joins the Billipatam river and they are discharged into the sea by a wide bar at the Iyacode. The Billipatam river has several sources in the chain of ghauts on the borders of Koorg. The principal branch however rises in that province, it rushes down the ghauts in cataracts, and flowing through a wild tract enters the populated country at Curmeth and thence by Perumperumbu. To the eastward of that place it is joined by another large stream, which has its sources in the mountains S. W. of Monatana in the Kotium division ; it then runs with several windings by Kuloor, Perumanoor, Nedduvuttom, to the town of Verrakoor, at which place it becomes navigable for small craft ; it again proceeds W. and at Munpurun Erovpoy it is joined by another branch rising also in the ghauts which flows by Viatur, S. one mile from the pagoda of Pyaur Kanjatary, from thence by several serpentine windings to Sirrucundapoorum, a large Moplah bazar and mosque, to which place it is navigable for small boats. At the above confluence, the river becomes wide with a sandy bed, forming islands, flows to the N. of Kumbill, a bazar, and thence to Billipatam. The whole of these rivers have bold banks, and in their course through the interior very rocky, passing through the populated tracts : the banks are very picturesque, lined with supari and other plantations, with little of the cocoanut, until reaching the open country.

With the exception of the flat country which does not extend above 10 miles parallel to the coast, the whole of this division may be considered hilly and mountainous, interspered with rich cultivated valleys. The N. E. portion is remarkable for its features, hills rising abruptly from the valleys, from extensive table-lands, the surface of them being rocky ; the forest is consequently thin, and much of a perfect plain. To the eastward the hills become somewhat higher, running in ridges towards the ghauts, and generally covered with high wood which yield much timber. The slopes are in many parts laid open for the Modum cultivation, which of late years has been greatly extended among the mountains

to the N. and N. E. of Pyaur pagoda. The most conspicuous hill, though not 800 feet above the level of the sea, is Yey Mullay or Mount Dhelli, serving as a landmark to seamen: the higher mountains in the interior forming one mass, have conspicuous peaks, among which may be noted Cotah-cullachy, Bydut and Koonatoor hills.

The high road to Mangalore enters this district at Pyangaddy, and proceeds by Yeddanaud where a small river is crossed, and from thence through wet cultivation, crosses the island of Kavoy to the sea beach, along which it proceeds to the Hoss Droog in Canara. This road being rather circuitous, the mail runs from Pyangaddy towards Pullacode at the foot of Mount Dhelli, generally over wet cultivation, and joins the main road a short way to the E. of Kavoy. The high military road from Cannanore to Mysore by the Heggul or Poodiachurrun Pass, enters the district at Yerrakoor, and runs eastward by Cullianad, Pirrianuttum, Poyapurumbu, and from thence N. N. E. across a range of hills and much forest to Karatay, where there is a custom-house and a small bungalow for the accommodation of travellers. This is a very indifferent road from the rough nature of the country it passes over, and though great pains have been taken to improve it, will not admit of wheel carriages: it is much frequented by Brinjary merchants, who carry large quantities of salt on laden cattle from Cannanore, in exchange for grain and other articles from Mysore, and Koorg. There is a tolerable road from Cannanore leading to Tullipurumbu, and from thence different roads branch off towards Kavoy, Vullorah, Nerumbu and Cuppuva Puddavu, and from thence to the Ponum cultivation on the slope of the hills in the interior, but these can be considered only as foot-paths. There are roads leading from Sirracundapoorum and Yerrakoor to Pyahoor, and from thence over a very wild tract across hills and forests up to the Codeachurrun Pass in Koorg; another road strikes off from Purriacattom N.; it runs through a wild tract and enters Kavoy by the Jarracudda Kachurrun Pass, very little frequented. Besides these many foot-paths cross the country in every direction.

The surface of a great portion of the country is covered over with laterite or pudding stone, from whence iron may be extracted: the higher hills in the interior are composed of granite.

Some coarse cloths are manufactured at a few places in the interior, and coir on the coast; also brown sugar or jaggry, as well as country arrack from cocoanut toddy, and oil from the kernel, dried nuts or coprah for exportation.

The soil along the coast and some distance inland is of a light sandy nature, that in the cultivated valleys in the interior is rich and of a brown colour, inclining in some parts to black; on the elevated tracts and table-lands it is red, but very much intermixed with the pudding stone; on the slope of the hills and where Ponum cultivation abounds, it is generally black from the remains of decayed leaves and trees. The productions are rice of various descriptions. Cocoanuts in great luxuriance along the coast and rivers, and from some distance in the interior; areka or supari in great abundance more especially in the interior; also pepper, but not in such quantities as in the southern district. From the hill cultivation a coarse rice is obtained, also several dry grains and pulses. Honey and bees' wax from the forests and mountains collected by individuals who rent the forests. Salt and tobacco are not productions of the country: the former is received from Bombay and other places under that presidency and lodged in store in golahs at Tellicherry, Cannanore, &c. Tobacco is obtained by contract from Coimbatore, and both these articles retailed to merchants for the consumption of the inhabitants.

According to a census taken in 1827 by orders of the Collector, the population amounted to 46,340, giving 88 individuals to the square mile. The bulk of the population is confined to within 12 miles of the coast; the country in the interior being woody and mountainous is very thinly populated: the whole consists of a variety of castes, as Nairs, Teers, Moplahs; as also of lower classes, as Churmerns, Polians, mostly slaves, the latter are confined to the hilly tracts, and employed in cutting down wood, and clearing the forests for hill cultivation.

The black cattle of the country is a very diminutive animal, and not in any great abundance, some of the males are yoked to the plough, as also the buffalo, a useful animal, mostly confined to the lower country. There are no sheep. A few goats are to be seen in the vicinity of the Moplah habitations. The wild species are the elephant, byson, elk, deer, wild hog, also a variety of tigers, and leopards; the smaller species is often seen in the vicinity of places not far from the sea. In the woods of Mount Dhelli, many of the above are found, and the Nairs and Moplahs often amuse themselves in hunting them, especially the elk.

Description of the Cheracul Talook of North Malabar.

The district or Talook of Cheracul is bounded on the N. by that of Kavoy ; on the S. and E. by Irvinad of the Kotayem Talook and the estate of Anjarankandy ; and to the S. W. by the sea coast for 16 miles, and contains a superficial area of 130 square miles, 35 square miles occupied by paddy or rice lands, 7 by water, 60 by uplands, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by houses, and the remainder by low hills and woodlands. In figure an irregular trapezium, its whole perimeter measures 60 miles ; the amount of the population according to the census in 1827 gives 290 individuals to the square mile, but of unequal density, being greater on the sea coast and rivers, quitting which they are more thinly strewed, and confined to the narrow cultivated valleys intersecting the country.

Cheracul is divided into nine subdivisions or Hobellies ; these are again subdivided into 19 umshums containing 92 deshums or estates. No regular villages are observed excepting a few ungadies or streets of Moplah bazars, and these mostly confined to the coast. The houses are generally strewed about the sides of rivers and cultivated valleys in the interior.

The deshums or villages in this district are remarkable for their numbers, extensive cultivation and density of inhabitants ; but scarcely any thing in the form of towns are to be observed. The following are places of some note. Cannanore, the head-quarters of the troops in Malabar, situated on the coast, is famous for its triangular fort built on a rocky point stretching into the sea, which washes it on two sides, and across the Bay to the S. E. is the straggling town of Cannanore, with a street of bazars intersected by narrow lanes, occupied mostly by a dense population of Moplah merchants. The Beebee has a palace here, and some large warehouses along the coast. A few mosques are scattered about the town, two of them of some note. The cantonment is situated to the N. W. of the fort, and occupies a large space ; the principal buildings here are the regimental barracks, hospitals, &c. The church, a modern building, is situated N. of the fort on an elevated plain ; there is also here a Roman Catholic church at the back of the cantonment bazar. The roads about it afford pleasant drives, and are kept in good order. Billipatam situated N. N. W. 5 miles of Cannanore, is a small trading town, composed of a street of shops and large houses. It is situated on the left bank of a magnificent river which discharges itself in the sea four miles to the S. W. of it. The banks

are fringed with cocoanut and other trees. It would appear that the Dutch had a factory here, the remains of a strong fortification and substantial buildings indicate its site. S. E. of this town is a famous Hindu temple, held in great veneration by the inhabitants around. At Cheracul, one mile S. E. of the former, is the Talook cutcherry. This place is remarkable as being the residence of the Rajah of the same name, who has a Colagum or palace on the south side of a reservoir of fresh water; half a mile on the west of the high road a street is formed by weavers and other castes, and on a height S. W. of the palace are to be seen the remains of a redoubt. Kunnadipurumbu N. E. 3 miles. Kanjerancode E. 6 miles of Cheracul, are a few weavers' and Cholears' houses formed in streets or bazars. In the vicinity of the former is a temple of note on a plain height, to which the surrounding inhabitants pay their devotions. Opposite to it on the west is the island Pambuturity. Valeth was once a place of note, and celebrated for an extensive pagoda, now fast falling to decay: to the E. of it is the site of a cutcherry, and during the turbulent state of the country some years ago served as a rendezvous for troops stationed at it. Kumbilla, also in the Kunnadipurumbu subdivision, consists of a street of Moplah merchants, pleasantly situated at an arm of the Billipatam river. The houses of all the other deshums are scattered on the margin of the fields, fringed with cocoanut, areka, and other valuable trees. The heights separating the low cultivated valleys, are some plain, but most of them overrun with wood of various kinds.

Rivers in Malabar seldom assume one general name throughout, but are called after the most conspicuous places on their banks; for instance, the Billipatam river, which flows by Eroocur above is called after the name of that place. This river enters the district about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile S. E. of Pananoor, and in its course downward W. and N. W. for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles forms the limit with Kavoy; it then flows W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, winds S. 3 miles, and 5 miles S. W. by W., falls in the sea at Jyacode, increasing in width from 200 to 800 yards with many islands: another branch joins $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. and by E. of Billipatam and by an irriguous course runs S. to Kakkad 3 miles, and N. E. of Cannanore, where provisions and fuel are brought down for the consumption of the cantonment. A short way S. of the above place, another branch extends towards Moondairy, formed by the overplus waters from the extensive fields of Kutiafoor and Koodaly. The Pyangaddy river in its irriguous

course E. S. E. forms the limit in common with Kavoy for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from the above place runs S. a mile. Here an artificial canal is cut from it, communicates with a branch of Kavoy river ; from the above spot it runs S. S. E. in breadth about half a mile, and forming a few islands, joins the Billipatam river opposite to Ayacode, where it is divided from the sea by a narrow spot of sand sprinkled with some cocoanut topes and huts of Moplahs and fishermen. A small stream which takes its rise about Chalara and Maucherry, falls into the sea about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. of Cannanore, there is a bridge across it about 3 miles E. of the cantonment. There are several natural streams intersecting the country in the interior, and are of infinite use in irrigating the rice fields, but the extensive fields in the N. W. between the Billipatam and Pyangaddy rivers depend on the rains during the monsoon. In dry weather the most part of this surface is cultivated with sesamum, and other dry grain, and sometimes a coarse paddy : small tanks and reservoirs are not uncommon in various parts, but no extensive lake or large sheet of fresh water exists.

With the exception of the flat rice lands in the N. W. this district is undulating ; the valleys between the ridges, some of which are extensive, are all cultivated. Iyapencoon towards the E. is an eminence about 400 feet above the level of the sea ; the ridges for a few miles parallel to the sea are plain, some fringed with brushwood : to eastward they are covered with wood, but no useful timber is obtained.

This district is intersected by several large roads leading to Cannanore. The one to Mangalore passes on high ground, and descends to Billipatam, the river is here crossed by a jungar (a couple of boats joined by a platform) ; from thence over rice fields, proceeds to and crosses the river to Pyangaddy, (a Moplah town dependant on Kavoy.) There are trees on both sides of this road. The high road to the eastward constructed some years ago by a battalion of pioneers, proceeds through Chalye, and crossing three small bridges in marshy ground passes on to the Durmapatam river. Here is a wooden bridge about 250 yards in length ; this river forms the limit between Cheracul and the Kotiole Talook, and is 9 miles from Cannanore. The road to Tellicherry strikes off from the former on crossing a small bridge, passes over heights, descends into fields, and over a new bridge lately erected, proceeds and crosses the Durmapatam river. These roads will admit of wheel-carriages. The high road towards the Pudiacharrum Pass into Koorg, which was

marched by the Bombay army proceeding to the siege of Seringapatam, is a very indifferent one, and no pains of late have been taken to repair it ; it leads over very undulating ground, the acclivities and declivities at intervals are so steep, as not to admit of wheel carriages. Besides the above, the whole country is intersected by foot-paths.

Laterite is met with all over the district, the stones quarried in the shape of bricks are invariably used in building throughout Malabar.

Some coarse cloths are manufactured at a few places in the interior. Kyaar ropes from the cocoanut, oil from the kernel, and arrack from the toddy in great quantities.

In the vicinity of the coast, the soil is a white sand, but in the interior both the uplands and cultivated valleys is red soil mixed with gravel. The rice grounds yield from two to three crops, the produce is equal to the consumption. The chief produce is cocoanut in great abundance and very luxuriant, especially along the coast and rivers ; it constitutes a main article of export, as also kyaar, oil and jaggry ; pepper and supari produced in the interior are articles of export. The coast abounds with a variety of fish, affording employment to a very large population of Moplahs and Muckwars ; a large portion is salted, and disposed of in the interior : salt and tobacco, as already mentioned, are monopolies.

By the census of 1827, it would appear that the aggregate population amounted to 38,509 souls, consisting of a variety of castes, as Brahmins, Nairs, Moplahs, Teers, and Chermers. The Namboory or high-caste Brahmins are but few compared with the Nairs and Moplahs : the latter are Mahomedans, and possess much landed property throughout this tract ; they are both cultivators and merchants. They are in greatest numbers along the coast, but have bazars or angadies also in the interior, and in the vicinity of rivers for the reception of the produce of the hills, which is sent to the coast at convenient seasons. The Nair population may be estimated at one-third of the whole, they are principally cultivators, and confine themselves to the interior, where they superintend the cultivation of their respective estates : the labor and drudgery is performed by the Chermers or Polians, the prædial slaves of the land.

The cattle throughout Malabar, as well as in this district, are of a very diminutive kind : a few buffaloes and goats ; sheep are brought from Coimbatore and Mysore for the consumption of the troops. The wild animals are hogs, spotted deer, the hare and various other small quadrupeds.

Description of the Kotium Talook.

The Kotiote Talook including Tellicherry, Irrivind and the estate of Anjerakandy, is bounded by Cherakul to the N. W., by Kuvoy to the N., to the E. by Wynaud, to the S. by Kartanad, and W. for 18 miles by the sea coast. Its perimeter is 80 miles and it contains a superficial area of $487\frac{1}{2}$ square miles : of this 54 square miles are occupied by rice lands, 111 by heights fringed with jungle, the remainder by wood, hills and mountains. The population according to the census of 1827, gives nearly 170 individuals to the square mile. It is most dense towards the coast, the interior having scarcely recovered the effects of the desultory warfare carried on some years ago by the British against the chieftain of this district.

Kotiote is divided into 22 hobellies or sub-divisions, and these again sub-divided into 34 umshums, and contains 269 deshums or estates, but none of them compact, the houses being scattered on the skirts of the paddy cultivation under the shade of groves composed of the cocoanut, suparee, jack and other productive trees.

Tellicherry, one of the most considerable places in this division, and the oldest settlement on this coast, is a place of considerable importance as a maritime town. The citadel or castle stands to the N. of the town, the old presidency in it is now converted into the magistrate's and sub-collector's offices : the lower part is used as a jail. On the N. W. bastion is the flag and signal staff. There are no other buildings within of note. The outer part or European town occupies a considerable space to the S. E. and is now inhabited mostly by Portuguese families. It is a place of little strength, but sufficient to keep the nairs and petty rajas in check : the walls are in a state of decay. The town lies to the south, the principal street (the bazar) runs parallel to the coast, is wide and a mile in length. A few of the houses are built on the European plan. The smaller streets are narrow and filthy, and will scarcely admit of any kind of conveyance. The whole town including the suburbs occupies about 4 square miles. There are some tolerable mosques in the S. E. portion occupied by the higher classes. Some pagodas are to be seen, but few of much note or celebrity. The town was once surrounded by a strong mud wall on the right of the road leading to Cannanore, and three quarters of a mile from the castle is the court-house, for the circuit judges, as well as several garden houses ; two of them are pleasantly situated in the Island of Durmapatam, distant two and three miles from the castle. The drives are very good, some pains and labor are required to keep them in order. To the west of

the castle, and fronting the sea, is a modern Protestant church and burying ground, adjoining it only divided by a wall is a Roman Catholic church, the former was built by subscription, and though of very good materials it was found necessary to prop it up by buttresses a few years after it was finished. There is no officiating clergyman, but the invalids and native Protestants have divine service performed on Sundays. At Kuddawor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Tellicherry, and south of the high road is a palace, pagoda and square tank, faced with stone, the former was built by the Pychee Raja, it was considered by the natives to be superb: much pains have been bestowed in finishing the upper apartments, but on the whole it is a poor edifice; it is now used as a cutcherry. The population in its vicinity consists of nairs principally. Kotium, also called Kotangady from a moplal bazar and mosques to the S. is another palace, belonging to the Pychee Raja, at present in a neglected state; to the east of it is a sheet of deep water about half a mile round, it lies N. E. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Tellicherry. Tullaperumbu, on the high road to the Peria Pass, lies one mile E. of Kotium; there is a small redoubt with four bastions; on two of them bungalows are built for the accommodation of travellers; to the S. is a street of bazars kept mostly by herdsmen and natives of the eastern coast. The roads from Cannanore and Tellicherry meet at this post. Pychee palace lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Tellicherry on the northern skirts of extensive paddy cultivation: it has a trench around the whole in a decayed state. There is also a pagoda of little note: to the S. E. of it half a mile is a moplal bazar, consisting of a double row of houses. The bulk of the inhabitants in the surrounding deshums are nairs. Canote on the high road N. E. $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Tellicherry, was a military post; here is a small redoubt on a hill in ruins; to the E. is a double row of houses and a good bungalow for travellers; on the east of it is a small river, and an elegant stone bridge thrown over it by a battalion of pioneers employed in Wynaud in 1822-23. Kodally, situated N. N. W. 12 miles of Tellicherry consists of 3 or 4 different rows of moplal bazars with a mosque; it is on the high road from Cannanore to the Pudiacherrum Pass; the inhabitants in the surrounding villages principally nairs, some moplals, churmiers and polians. The estate of Anjerakandy lies N. N. E. $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Tellicherry; it was the property of the late Murdock Brown, Esq. who has a splendid mansion on the left bank of the Durmapatam river, which is navigable from thence to the sea. The extent of this estate is $5\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, one mile of which is occupied by paddy cultivation, another by

gardens, the remainder undulating ground overrun with wood producing pepper and cassia. Paunoor $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. and Perimkulatoor S. E. 7 miles are populous villages, inhabited by moplals, many of them opulent merchants. At the former are the ruins of a fort; the latter lies on the right bank of an arm of the Mahee river. North of Mahee in the Kotium Talook remains of redoubts are seen on the tops of the low plain hills, forming a chain in the Korungate sub-division, built it would seem by the French, who lay a claim to the whole within these fortifications, and some of the lands even beyond, but this claim it would appear is unfounded. Totycolum one mile N. N. W. of Canote is a pagoda of celebrity, where an annual festival takes place; about the pagoda there is a dense population principally of nairs and some brahmins who are averse to the lower classes approaching their sacred temple. Monatana N. E. $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Canote, was once a military post; there is a redoubt on the summit of a low hill in good order, but overrun with wood; the inhabitants in the neighbourhood principally nairs: several roads from the westward communicate here. Chavucherry 4 miles N. N. E. of Pychee has a moplal bazar, and a palace to the north of it, the inhabitants generally being nairs. Shevapuram E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Pychee is another range of bazars kept by moplals. Four miles E. N. E. of it is Molencoon, with a dense population of nairs and many Illums or Numbury estates. Coteur pagoda is a temple of great celebrity; has an annual festival in April, and though sequestered in a wild woody tract, the devotees are very numerous; it is situated E. S. E. 8 miles from Monatana, the nearest inhabited place to it. The road from Monatana to Wynaud passes it.

The Mahee river to the south is described in the account of Kartanad; the principal river in this tract is the Durmapatam, which has its two principal sources in the mountains forming the ghauts immediately to the south of the Peria Pass and the Kakany range, the southern branch meandering through forest passes to the east of Kunooth with several devious windings, and in a course of 15 miles joins the northern branch. N. W. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the above named place, the latter passes by Komeri, Kotayatta, Alacheri, and Idumba, to the above mentioned junction, a distance of 12 miles. The main river now flows W. with several large windings, passes Nervaily, Vaingaud, Anjerakandy; on its right bank 15 miles higher it becomes navigable to the sea for boats of a large size, it now proceeds S. 5 miles to the Mampuram bridge, winding largely; then W. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and N. one mile of Mapullancad, divides itself into two

branches and forms the island of Durmapatam, in circumference nine miles, and finally discharges itself into the sea by two bars. In its course it receives numerous streams from the cultivated valleys. Much timber is floated down from the slopes of the mountains, which however produce very little teak ; a small river rising in the hills east of the Cherwancherry deshum, flows S. W. and W. 16 miles, and N. W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Tellicherry runs into the sea. In its course it receives several large streams formed by extensive cultivated valleys on either bank. There are two large bridges thrown over it, one a modern and substantial one on the Peria road, the other on the N. W. towards Cannanore very near the bar ; it is of timber in a very decayed state. A branch forming the Yerracoar river has its principal sources in the Cotiar valley, and the mountains to the north ; also a branch rising in the small valleys to the N. and S. of the Peria Pass : this latter flows W. of Neddibrinjal, where a bridge is thrown across, runs N. N. W.—W. a mile of Monatana to its junction with the principal branch, S. half a mile of Palah on the left bank after a winding course of 12 miles from its source ; the principal branch runs N., then N. W., joins the Yerracoar river rising in Koorg E. half a mile of the Perumperumbu deshum : (for its farther course W. see descriptions of Kotium and Cherakul Talooks.) Much teak and other timber as well as bamboos are floated down the different branches during the periodical rains.

The line of ghauts to the eastward, the crest of which forms the boundary dividing this Talook from Koorg and Bunaud, are lofty, some of the Peaks about 4000 feet above the level of the sea ; the valleys formed by the slopes are extensive and covered with dense forests. The Kakany mountain is a lofty ridge stretching W. from the ghauts, the slopes from it approaching within 10 miles of the coast due E. of Tellicherry. Perlymullay situated centrically, a long ridge about 6 miles in length E. and W. unconnected with the ghauts ; it is covered with wood and bamboos to the summit. In the N. E. portion several table-lands covered with wood, apparently flat, rise abruptly from the cultivated valleys ; the country eight miles in a parallel with the coast is composed of open ridges ; between the cultivated valleys a few of the eminences are wooded ; there is a very little flat land in the district beyond a belt along the east about Tellicherry and the cultivated valleys, the whole of the eastern portion is one dense wood with a few cultivated spots to the foot of the ghauts. In the small island of Durmapatam the only flat ground is that under wet cultivation and marsh, the rest undulating ground

falling in cliffs towards the sea, opposite to it is a rocky island with some wood surrounded by rocks. To the W. of Tellicherry half a mile is a ridge of rocks which affords good shelter for craft during the S. W. monsoon.

The road from Cannanore runs over heights, descends to a bridge across a small stream in fields E. S. E. two and half miles; the main road on heights, cultivation on the left, descends and crosses an extensive field and bridge to Chalaye E. S. E. two and half miles; it then winds over heights, crossing fields at intervals to Mauvillay, two and half miles; three bridges are thrown over a large nullah in fields and marshy ground, then over uneven ground to the Durmapatam river, over which a strong wooden bridge 250 yards in length is thrown, where a toll is levied, which tends to defray the repairs required from time to time. The road now winds east over wooded heights, crossing cultivation at intervals, leaves Kotiar and a large fresh water reservoir on the right to Kootpurumbu; four and half miles from thence it winds a short way to the N., then E. through wood, crosses a bridge midway to Canote bazar and bungalow eight miles. A substantial bridge is thrown across the river at this place, the road very winding and mostly through wood, runs E. N. E. and passes another bridge over a mountain stream four and half miles; its course E. through wood, ascending and descending to Neddibrinjal, a bazar and small bungalow; at the bottom of the Peria Pass, four miles a bridge is thrown over the stream to the W. 300 yards from the bazar. The ascent of the pass here commences, winds gradually to the summit three miles, high ridge on the right, deep hollow on the left. The road from Tellicherry to Kootpurumbu runs generally over heights; N. E. eight and half miles. Midway on the right is Kuddawor palace and pagoda, both sides of the road is a perfect garden. One and half miles from Tellicherry it crosses a new bridge thrown over the eastern branch of the Durmapatam river. The road to Tellicherry strikes off the main road a short distance S. E. of the Chuviel bridge, ascends, runs over flat heights, descends, crosses a nullah by a bridge to the Kooticuggum deshum, proceeds through extensive fields, crosses the large branch of the Durmapatam river, winds across the island, passes over two more bridges, then in fields gently descends, and passes through Tellicherry to Mylan redoubt on the left, the sea to the right; it then runs E. winding over heights and uneven ground, ascending and descending to the Moondul bungalow on the right bank of the Mahee river, distance from Cannanore to Tellicherry fourteen miles, and from

the latter place to the bungalow at Moondul nine miles. On passing the Milon redoubt, a road strikes off to the right, passes over fields and low hills, descends and crosses the river to Mahee four and half miles from Tellicherry. The high road from Cannanore towards the Pudiacherrum Pass enters the district at Kodally, from thence it goes E. and N. E. very winding and ascending and descending, runs through much wood, a steep descent; passes the river Yerracoor (eight miles from Kodally) in the Kuvoy talook. Besides the above roads, the district is traversed in several directions by roads made for military purposes, from Kootpurumbu a road goes S. S. E. to Paunoor, and from it two roads strike, one E. S. E. to Parukuddavu in Kartanad, and another S. communicates with Perimkulatoor, and joins the high road S. W. of Beloycoon hill. From Kunooth and Kootpurumbu roads lead to Pychee, Chavucherry, Shevapuram, Molencoon, and communicate with Monatana; from the latter place a road E. S. E. enters the Coteur valley and up the pass of the same name, a very difficult one and only frequented by the hill people, joins the high road to Manantody.

Iron ore is to be obtained in some portions of the district, but none is manufactured; cloth is made at several of the desums, none of a superior quality, kyar, arrack, jaggry, oil, from the coppa or dried nut, sessamum and castor.

The soil in some parts towards the coast is brown and sandy; on the rising grounds in the interior it is rich and gravelly, the cultivated valleys a brown loam, towards the mountains and in the forests it is rich and black. The productions are rice of different kinds, cocoanuts, suparee or the areka nut, pepper in great quantities, there being no less than seven and half lacs of vines in this division. Dry grains of various kinds, also sessamum or rape seed, which is not taxed as the various productions above enumerated.

The population in the town and environs on the coast about Tellicherry is dense, but becomes less on proceeding to the eastward. The population of the whole district appears by the census of 1827 to amount to 84,639: this would give 170 individuals to the square mile.

Description of the Kartanad Talook.

Kartanad, a very fertile district, is bounded on the north by the Tellicherry and Kotium talooks, the Moondal or Mahé river forms the limit to one of its sources in the Kakany mountains, a lofty range stretching from the ghauts, then along the latter to Banasore Peak,

which divides it from Wynaud ; from thence it follows one of the sources of the Kotiady river, down the mountains, to the confluence of several streams which form a large river E. of the old redoubt and bazars at Kotiady ; then along the main river, meandering till it falls into the sea N. W. three quarters of a mile from Kotakul Angady ; in this space dividing it from the Kurumnad talook to the S., and to the W. by the coast for twelve miles, its whole perimeter measures seventy-two square miles. The superficial area of $193\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, $36\frac{1}{2}$ of which is occupied by rice fields ; a large portion of the upland undulating country in a parallel to the coast for eight miles is almost covered with luxuriant groves of cocoanut ; to the eastward it is overrun with forest to the base of the mountains, but in this wild tract are to be seen a few sequestered glens of paddy cultivation and farm houses. According to the census of 1827, it would give 350 inhabitants to the square mile, but the population is more dense in the western portion, and along the sea coast.

Kartanad is divided into eleven sub-divisions or hobellies ; these again are sub-divided into thirty-one umshums, containing one hundred and forty-six deshums or estates, the houses of which are scattered along the sides of the rice cultivation and do not form any compact villages.

The only places of note in this division are Mahé, belonging to the French, Wuddakurray, now the capital, and Kuthiaporum, in the interior, and at present the residence of the raja of this country. Besides the above there are a few bazars on the different roads in the interior not worthy of notice. Mahé was once a place of importance, but the fortifications having been demolished, the town is now in a state of decay. The French territory is confined to about half a square mile. To prevent smuggling there are outposts with peons within hail of each other. The French continue to have a Governor and other functionaries under him with a few peons, but no military force. There is a large Roman Catholic church and a few substantial dwelling-houses and public buildings for commercial purposes lining the river, a large portion of them are now in a state of decay. The place next in importance is Wuddakurray, a large straggling moplath town, with several irregular streets or lanes, many mosques are scattered about ; some though large are of no note. The principal road leads to the traveller's bungalow, an upper-roomed one, half a mile to the E., on an elevated spot ; the cutcherry is also held in it. To the S. of the bungalow there is a strong built square fort with bastions at each

corner ; the interior is now converted into a garden ; it is a place of trade and many small craft ride at anchor in the roads. On the beach are several substantial storehouses for grain, cocoanut and other produce : these belong chiefly to private individuals. There is a small custom-house and a few peons for collecting the customs on the exports and imports. Kuthiaporum N. E. eight and a half miles from the above place is noted for two bungalows situated on low hills. On the declivity to the E. is a fortified palace belonging to the raja, and to the S. and E. a few large houses belonging to the same family on the skirts of the field. About a mile to the westward are two streets of bazars or store-houses called Madapurum kept by moplals, the surrounding country is in a high state of cultivation, and the heights covered with numerous cocoanut trees. Six miles E. S. E. of Kuthiaporum is Kotiady, once a strong military post, but now in ruins ; a few bazars only remain, the river to the E. is navigable from the sea, in its windings a distance of twenty miles.

The two rivers in this portion being influenced by the tides, no dams or canals of any kind are to be seen ; the valleys of cultivation are all irrigated by streams running through them, but a large portion of the cultivated land depends chiefly for their supply on the periodical rains ; several estuaries are formed on either side of the Kotakul or Kotiady river during the rains ; from the river overflowing its banks the inundations on these occasions pass over large tracts of cultivation and gardens, doing much mischief, should the waters not subside for some time ; estuaries or inland lakes contain water throughout the year, and all of these during the hot months are brackish, being affected by the tide which rises to Yeddaroor and Ryput Angady in the Kurumbanad side of the river. It has already been stated that the above river is navigable to Kotiady and is thus far affected by the tides, but small canoes go into Coonichary ; rafts of timber and bamboos are floated down from the foot of the ghauts below Banasoor Peak. The Mahé or Moondal river is navigable up to Perimkulatoor, a moplal bazar on the right bank for a distance of nine miles, its greatest width at Mahé being about 250 yards, and increasing in its irriguous course with bold banks. Rafts of timber and bamboos are floated down from the foot of the ghauts from the Billiote valley and Kakany mountains on the north.

The mountains on the N. E. portion are sublime, rising to about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, the principal peaks are Bana-

soor, Nadavarum, Kuniat, and Kokany; the ridges from these extend from three to four miles, and the whole covered with forests, yielding cardamoms in sequestered situations; the lower ridges running between the cultivated valleys are here and there conspicuous, and many of them covered with wood; between Waddakarra and Mahé along the coast low hills rise, which are cut in deep terraces for the cultivation of cocoanut, and various other plants, which thrive very well.

This district is intersected by a great many roads, originally made for military purposes. Many of these are lined with avenues of trees, but none of them will admit of wheel-carriages, with the exception of the high road from Tellicherry to Callicut, which enters the district on crossing the Moondal ferry. It runs almost parallel to the coast, but some distance from it, and passes by Waddakarra and crosses the Cotacul river, and enters the Karumbanaud talook. Travellers generally go through Mahé, it being more direct, but all military detachments go the upper road to avoid that place, it being a French settlement. The next road of some importance as a mercantile one, proceeds from Waddakarra, viâ Kootipurum to Cootiaddy, and from thence through a wild country up the steep Pass to Corote Angady in Wynaud; this Pass will admit of laden cattle, but with difficulty. Another road leads N. E. from Kootipurum viâ Billiote, up the pass of the same name, through a wild wooded valley, but will only admit of loaded foot passengers: this road on ascending the ghauts proceeds to Koonote Angady in Wynaud. There are also tolerable roads to Perin, Kulatoor and Prakudoon from Kootipurum, now frequented only by merchants, and the inhabitants of the country.

Iron ore is obtained in quantities in various portions of this district, there being no less than 40 smelting places in it. Cloths, such as are worn by the inhabitants are made at several deshums; kyar is manufactured from the husk of the cocoanut, oil from the copra or dried nut, much of which is exported, and jaggry, a coarse brown sugar, is made from the toddy extracted from the cocoanut, and sago palm: the latter grows spontaneously in the interior.

By the census taken in 1827, it would appear that the aggregate population amounted to 59,397 of all ranks and denominations, including *Polians*, *Churmurs* or Prædial slaves. This gives about 304 to the square mile, but the largest portion is confined to the sea coast, rivers, and cultivated valleys; towards the mountains the population becomes very thin, where only farm houses are seen, with

a few huts occupied by the slaves, the cultivators of the soil, and these in distant and remote situations.

The black cattle throughout the country are of a very diminutive race. Buffaloes are generally yoked to the plough; sheep do not thrive, but are driven in herds from Coimbatoor. Goats, a few are reared in the country, but these are generally confined to the coast, and are the property of moplals. The wild animals are elephants, byson, elk, deer, and several species of tigers, as also a variety of smaller quadrupeds: of these the former commit depredations on the rice fields and farms, situated far in the interior; rewards are given for destroying them as well as tigers, but the natives prefer taking the former in pits dug on the sides of the paths and roads, in the vicinity of their haunts.

Description of the Wynaud Talook.

Wynaud or Bynaud, one of the largest divisions of Malabar, situated above the ghauts, the crest of which to the W. and S. forms its limits, and divides it from the Talooks of Kotiote, Kartanaud, Karumbanaud, and Erranaud for 120 miles; on the north it is bounded by the Province of Koorg, on the E. by that of Mysore, and to the S. E. from Coimbatoor by the Bukkary river, which divides the elevated table-land of the Neelgherries into two portions; its perimeter measures 226 miles; its length from N. W. to S. E. 60 miles in breadth, about the centre 30 miles, and in shape an oval. It contains a superficial area of 1160 square miles, of which $106\frac{1}{2}$ is occupied by rice lands; one-fifth of it may be considered waste and marshy, but the whole was once cultivated: the remainder is composed of low ridges of hills and mountains, with a very small portion plain overrun with forest. The population according to the census in 1827, gives about 30 to the square mile, but it is of unequal density, the eastern portion being almost deserted, owing to the very unsettled nature of the country, when taken possession of by the British, and since from sickness, and the depredations committed by elephants, a large portion to the E. is now become almost a perfect wilderness*.

The villages or deshums in this portion are very similar to those below, being much scattered on the sides of the fields, but not so much shaded by trees. The cocoanut does not thrive, and but

* Divisions and their subdivisions. Wynaud is divided into 11 subdivisions, those again subdivided into 67 deshums or principal villages; besides the above there are numerous hamlets, which appear on the map, but the public servants have no account of them.

very few groves of the suparee is to be seen. In the vicinity of some of the deshums are groves of sagoo plants, from which a strong toddy is extracted. A few of the villages on the borders of Mysore are compact, but notwithstanding are insignificant hamlets, and throughout the whole of Wynaud there is nothing in the shape of a respectable town. A street of bazars is here and there to be seen, as at Manantody, Culputty, Corote Peria and Gunnaputty-vuttom, which may contain from 40 to 200 shops. The most conspicuous of them is at the village and post of Manantody. The cantonment at this place, on a low flat hill, consists of a small redoubt, an artillery shed, a range of officers' quarters, place of arms, hospital, &c. There is an upper-roomed house here used as a cutcherry, now falling to decay. Gunnaputty-vuttom situated S. E. 22 miles from Manantody is a street of shops kept by Malabar people, and a few moplabs. At the eastern extremity is a redoubt on a height, and a small building in it is the Umshum Cutcherry, used also as a traveller's bungalow. Culputty, S. S. E. 13 miles from Manantody, is a place of some note from its being the residence of a few brahmins and Chetties. Here also are a few shops and a temporary traveller's bungalow; it is on the high road from the Tamberchary Pass 10 miles N. N. E. of it. In a valley of the mountains to the S. of Brammagerry peak is the famous pagoda of Tirrunelly, delightfully situated; the valley is well watered from several mountain streams, and cultivation continually in progress. Once a year a festival is held at it which is well attended. The Tirchulery pagoda, S. S. E. of the above, is an inferior building, but considered a place of sanctity. About 2 miles to the E. of Manantody is a temple on the left bank of the river on the Aratuthurra deshuma, at which a festival takes place, when an immense concourse assembles and live in small booths, built from materials obtained on the spot. The fish in the river at this place are held sacred, and fed by the persons officiating at the temple. Punnamaramcotah was once a strong military post, consisting of an extensive square mud fort with a sepoy place of arms and other buildings, but the whole is now a few mounds. At this place and its vicinity several severe engagements were fought by our troops. To the E. is a line of bazars, inhabited by people of the eastern coast. Goodaloor, a small village, S. E. 39 miles from Manantody, has lately become a place of note, being at the foot of the Nedduvuttom Pass, where the roads from Mysore and Malabar unite; bungalows have been erected and bazars established for the convenience of travellers

bound to the Neelgherry mountains : the country around it is wild. N. N. W. 2 miles of the former is Numbleycotah, an old ruined redoubt on the top of a low wooded hill, and in a hollow on the slope to the N. is the temple, a very inferior building, but highly venerated by the Todars and Buwagars, who annually make offerings of fruit, ghee, &c. before the shrine. S. S. E. $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the bungalow at Goodaloor is a large kotur hamlet, consisting of about 200 individuals, perched on the ridge of a hill, which they partially cultivate, but generally earn their livelihood by being employed as musicians and artizans by the farmers and ryots in this subdivision. Davatah situated immediately above the crest of the ghauts, and S. W. 8 miles of Numbleycotah, is a fortified pagoda on the top of a low hill, where the Tachanoor Waranoor Raja resides on his visit to these parts. N. E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this temple is Watakoil, a Buddagar hamlet, who have large herds of buffaloes ; the valley below it is in a high state of cultivation. The villages or deshums, though few around Numbleycotah, are extensively cultivated, the inhabitants live on the skirts of the cultivation in small groves of jack, mango and the sagoo palm. Poodady and Porakady, situated S. E. of Manantody, the former $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the latter 13 miles, are places of note : at the former is a pagoda, the latter a compact village, on a swell, has a redoubt in ruins, with a cutcherry in the interior. In this portion of the country, cultivation is extensive. The population composed of Nairs, Chetties, Coorchers, and many of the lower classes or slaves ; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. is Mopyenaud. Here is a small fort with a pagoda within about one mile N. of the Kunnearcotah Pass : a few roads communicate with it, but the Pass towards Nellumboor has been shut up for many years.

The Kuppy river has its principal sources on the western ghauts, which take their rise in the range of high mountains N. W. and N. E. above the Tambercherry Pass ; it runs a devious course N. N. W. 15 miles to the E. of Coorumbullah deshums, receiving numerous mountain streams, and one and a half miles N. of the above place it is joined by the Culpaty, a large rivulet issuing from the Vellary and Munnymulla mountains ; from thence it runs N. W. one and a half miles, then N. E. two miles, and receives another mountain stream on its right bank, from the western ghauts. These united streams flow E. and N. E. leaving Panamaramcotah on the left bank, joins another powerful mountain stream, rising to the S. E. of Munnymulla ; it then flows N. three and a half miles, and is joined by the Manantody river, which has its sources in the mountains

between Banasoor peak, the summit of the Kotiady and Peria Passes, and being joined by numerous streams of the cultivated valleys flows past Manantody, and making several irriguous windings joins the main river which now runs N. N. E. with a widened bed, forms several woody and rocky islands, receives the Bavaly, a very rapid stream, on its right bank near the post of that name. The Bavaly rises in the Terenelly valley, and meandering in a south-easterly direction for 16 miles, receives several streams before its junction with the Cappany. A strong stone bridge was thrown across it, where the high road from Cannanore crosses into Mysore, but the stream being powerful and rising above its banks, the bridge is now left in a precarious state. The main river flowing easterly six and a half miles with bold banks and broad bed, defines the limit with Mysore, receives a small stream E. half a mile off Keyanur, where the Kuppany takes a northerly direction in Mysore to Kakuncotah post, three miles from the latter confluence. The Shaulayaur has its sources in the hills near Chayrencota to the E. and from the Vellarymullay hills, the former after meandering nine miles on the table-land, and the latter eight miles, precipitate themselves down the ghauts, the former S. E. one mile, the latter S. W. three miles off Kunnearcotah, a high hill on the extreme summit of the ghauts, looking S. towards Nellumboor. The Pandyaaur has its several sources in the Neddumulla mountains, forming (during the rains) numerous cascades at short intervals. All these united are joined by another powerful mountain stream S. W. three miles from Goodaloor; the latter rises in the Nellymudy, a peak immediately south of the Neddavuttom Pass, and another branch near Davala pagoda, receiving several other streams rushing down the valleys formed by the slopes stretching from Mupinmudy Peak towards the E., the whole forming a large body proceeds S. W. six miles through hills, rushes down the ghauts into the Nellumboor valley, where it takes the denomination of *Ponpoya*, or the gold river, much of this ore being found in its bed after the rainy season. The Moyaur river has its principal sources on that portion of the Neelgherry mountains immediately S. E. of the Muhurty Peak; it meanders on the mountains north-east, west, then north 18 miles, then rushes down the mountain towards the low country in one continued cataract for two and a quarter miles westerly, where it receives the Chutrapoya, a mountain stream, falling in one perpendicular fall N. W. its course N. W. two and a half miles E. with several windings. North one mile receives a small river which has its sources on the summit of Murpinmudy

Peak, runs W. with several conspicuous windings to the above confluence 13 miles, from its source passing through a great deal of cultivated land to the N. of Mumbleycotah hill; the river now runs N. one and a half miles. Tooluna, a small hamlet, a short way on its left bank: its course now E. receives another branch, about four miles below, formed by several hill streams in the valley of Muddamulla, running N. of a hill village of the same name, course easterly 15 miles. There are no less than six powerful streams run N. and E. from a junction immediately at Yeddaturracotah, a military post in ruins and a custom-house situate seven miles E. of Gunnaputty-vuttom; from this post the river assumes a N. E. course three miles, receives on its left bank a stream rising on the low wooded valley of Wuddakened dawuggu, after a devious course of 12 miles, generally through wood; one mile below this confluence it receives another stream formed by numerous rills from the hills N. E. of Muddamulla, its course now N. N. E. three-quarters of a mile, Poottancotah, a ruined fort in Mysore on its right bank, then N. four miles. Rampoor, a ruined village on its left bank; about it two small rivulets join from the hills to the S. W.; one mile N. of Rampoor it enters the Mysore country, defines the limit with Mysore, from the confluence immediately S. of Poottancotah; there is another considerable branch which forms the Cubbuny river, flowing through the southern districts of Mysore, and ultimately joins the Cavary.

The table-land of Wynaud is composed of low ridges with innumerable tops, and valleys running in all directions; the only space which is of a more level surface, is about Porukudy, Punnamaramcotah, and Gunnaputty-vuttom to the S. E. The eastern portion is excessively woody, and few hills appear, the whole of it is undulating; to the S. E. are the Nedduvuttom mountains with lofty sublime peaks and cataracts. The ghauts from the Peria Pass towards the Tambercherry Pass and 11 miles to the E. are lofty, consisting of immense peaks from 5 to 6,000 feet high, in short a perfect Alps, and occupy a large surface. The ghauts in the S. E. are low till they meet the Neelgherries, and have only a few prominent tops, perceivable from the interior, fall in magnificent slopes into the low country towards Nellumboor. To the N. of Manantody five miles is a lofty ridge branching off from the ghauts, and N. of it four miles is the famous mountain of Brummagerry; this ridge forms the limit common to Koorg and Wynaud, and these two ridges form the valley of Tirunelly. In the interior are several detached hills of great elevation. Munnymulla S. E. 15 miles of the capital, occu-

pies a space of about twenty square miles ; the forests in the valleys are rich and contain a variety of palms, also timber of immense size ; the summit is, however, plain covered with grass. Coorumballacotah though not lofty is excessively woody. During the late war, the inhabitants took refuge on it, it being impossible to follow their track in such a wilderness. Yeddacul, a lofty rock on a table-land S. S. E. twenty miles from Manantody, is surrounded with others, which though lower, are remarkable for their shapes ; the slopes of this hill are covered with forest. Murpinmudy a conspicuous hill with two peaks, lies W. N. W. six miles off Goodaloor ; the slopes occupy a large space, and with the exception of the summit, are covered with a dense forest of an inferior nature. The Davala deshum S. three miles of these peaks. Sucymulla E. N. E. fifteen miles, and Shegabetta E. fifteen miles of Manantody, are situated in the midst of extensive forest containing teak, the ridge of the latter running E. to W. defines the limit with Mysore. Manselbetta, a low detached hill in the midst of forest yielding much timber defines the limit with Mysore. A large portion of this division towards the Mysore frontier is overrun with forest containing some very superior teak : most of the surface is flat, here and there undulating with a few low hills interspersed. From Gunnaputty eastward, the country is intersected by low ranges of hills, and streams between, with extensive cultivation on either bank to Teruvanur, E. five miles of the above place, beyond which to the N. E. E. and S. E. it becomes a sea of forest up to the Mysore limit.

The high road from Manantody to Cannanore, runs in a W. N. W. direction, passes by Dendumelterrah to Peria, a distance of thirteen and a half miles, it is an elegant road but very circuitous ; owing to the hilly nature of the country ; it leads principally through lofty wood, a few stripes of paddy intervening ; at Peria is a bazar and bungalow for travellers ; from thence the road winds around the slopes of the hills, crosses several small streams, to the summit of the Pass W. N. W. three miles, (from hence is a commanding view of the sea coast and low country,) here the descent commences towards Neddibrinjal. From Manantody the high eastern road winds over slopes and hills and descends to the Bavaly river N. E. ten miles principally through forest and hills, scarcely crosses any stream, but water and fields in the hollows on the right and left are close at hand. Bavaly is an insignificant place, consisting of a few huts, an old ruined redoubt ; a bungalow was ordered to be built to accommodate travellers. The bridge here, thrown across

the river, was in a dilapidated state in 1827, in consequence of the river overflowing its banks. This spot is considered to be very unhealthy, the jungle fever prevails to an alarming extent, travellers are known to have caught it, who have been obliged to remain beyond a day. The military road from Calicut by the Tambercherry Pass, enters this district at its summit, runs N. half a mile to Lukady, a ruined redoubt on the right, from thence N. N. E. by Viteerey, Shaylode, Perntut to Culputty, a street of bazars and a temporary bungalow ten and a half miles; it runs chiefly through thick forest and crosses at intervals four large mountain streams, from Culputty the road winding N. E. through open country over slopes, crosses a good deal of cultivation to Porakady seven and a half miles, it then proceeds N. two and a half miles, and joins the high road from Gunnaputty-vuttom to the capital, it now assumes a N. W., course over slopes covered with wood; passing Punpaddy, descends and crosses a large stream, and immediately after the river half a mile N. E. of Punamaramcotah nine and a quarter miles from Porakady; from the river the road runs N. W. over heights and fields in the hollow, one and three-quarter miles, and S. W. half a mile of Koopatode, a new and near cut from Manantody joins (being four and a half miles less than by the main road) which now proceeds W., winding over slopes and fields at intervals to Kutoor Angady bazar four and half miles; from thence N. W. three and a quarter miles to near Pullykul Angady. The road now assumes a N. E. course and crosses a river to Manantody two and a half miles; from Pullykul Angady situate S. W. two and a half miles from the capital, a road runs W. S. W. eight miles to Corote Angady over very uneven ground and cultivation at intervals; from thence it proceeds to the summit of the Kotiady Pass W. five and a half miles, passing a small redoubt on the right in ruins, another cross road from Kulur Angady passes by Vellamandah to Pyengan Angady W. five miles—in the same course winding joins the road from Manantody towards the Kotiady Pass above described, about three quarters of a mile from Pyengan Angady another road strikes off towards the Tambercherry Pass, proceeds by Poolanjole redoubt one mile, crosses a mountain stream half a mile S. E. of Verampettay, proceeds winding over heights, descends and crosses extensive fields, ascends to a ruined redoubt N. W. in the Eddaturrah deshum, crosses a small river and through fields winding over heights joins the main road a mile E. of Polamoody, the distance from Poolanjole redoubt to this spot being fourteen miles.

From Kulputty a road runs E. and S. E. round the northern face of the Munnymulla hill to Trickypetta over heights 'and' crosses several small streams ; from thence it winds nine miles to Konjotecotah (a post one and three quarter miles N. of the Pass leading to Nellumboor, which has been for many years unfrequented) over heights, crossing much cultivation 'and the country well' inhabited ; from Porakudy, a road runs N. E. two and a quarter miles over heights, and joins the high road from Manantody to Gunnaputtyvuttom, it then runs on an even slope covered with wood to the latter place seven miles, a street of bazars and redoubt on a height to the east, with a temporary Chowkey for travellers ; from the above place a road towards Goondulpett in Mysore runs E. crosses a stream, proceeds over woods and heights, descends to Tirvanoor six and a quarter miles, and then crosses a broad field and over woody slopes to Edetorrahcotah, once a strong military frontier post ; there is now a Chowkey established at it, on leaving it crosses a river, proceeds through forests. River winding on the left to Pongalycotah and pagoda, both in ruins N. E. two and a quarter miles, from thence two and a quarter miles Pottancotah fort in ruins in Mysore ; the river crossed S. E. three-quarters of a mile from it defines the limit ; one and three-quarter miles, E. of Gunnaputtyvuttom a tolerable road strikes over woody heights to the N. N. E., four miles to a pagoda in the Wuddekeneddaungay deshum, crosses fields, it proceeds winding N. N. E. over high woody slopes, hills rising on the right, descends to the left bank of the Kittarputtypolay six and a half miles, being the limit of Mysore. A road strikes off N. one and half miles from the pagoda abovementioned, proceeds E. and E. N. E. over high wooded slopes, and descends to the ruins of Rampoor six and a half miles ; a branch of the Cubbany flowing to the E. of the above ruins defines the boundary between Malabar and Mysore. The road from Konjotecotah to Chuliodde proceeds N. N. E. four and a half miles, it first passes over a great deal of cultivation, and crossing a deep nullah, ascends and proceeds over heights winding to the latter place. The road from Sultan Battery or Gunnaputtyvuttom towards the Neelgherries, runs S. through fields ; then S. E. over heights and fields to Coilandy, a pagoda and tank on the right two and a quarter miles ; it then resumes a S. S. W. course, crossing fields, then over heights and low jungle, descends to Chuliodde ; two and three-quarter miles from thence across fields, winds over high grounds and joins a tolerable road from Moopyenad (one mile N. of Chayruncotah hill) five and a quar-

ter miles ; its course still S. E. crossing fields at intervals and over woody heights, descends to Nelliallum Cutcherry three and three-quarter miles ; from it the road winds round a hill, descends steep to a large hill stream, it then winds in wood, ascends to the top of a ridge two and three-quarter miles, and one mile S. W. of Murpinmudy Peak ; the road then winds S. and S. E. over the slope of a hill, descends one and a quarter miles. Wotakoil on the right a quarter of a mile, a Buddagar village. The road now proceeds E. crosses fields and marsh, and at intervals large streams running down the Murpinmullay ridge to Pooliamparar, a small river, bed rocky, stream rapid ; on crossing it the road begins to ascend and winding over hills proceeds on a height covered with wood and bamboo, descends and crosses a small nullah three-quarters of a mile from Goodaloor, to which the road ascends through forest three and a quarter miles. Here are bungalows only lately erected for the accommodation of travellers, also a few bazars ; the village is to the north, from hence ascending and descending through wood crossing two hill streams to the foot of the Nedduvuttom Pass, which it gradually ascends with several turns and windings to its summit two and a quarter miles, from thence again descends winding over hills, crosses a few streams to the Chutrapolay, a large serpentine mountain stream ; on crossing it the road ascends winding over hills, descends and crosses a stream at its confluence with the Pukkary river ; again ascending, river on the left, descends and crosses it ; from hence to Ootakamand eleven miles, the road all the way good, winding over plain heights, crosses a few streams and some marsh. The road now making towards the Curcoor Pass, strikes off from the one above described one and a quarter miles E. of Wotakoil, it descends and crosses a large stream and marsh, descends and winds on the eastern slope of Sunnybetta, descends and crosses three small streams, and marshes at intervals, and gradually gains the head of the Pass ; it now commences descending, the road zigzag all the way on the western slope of a high ridge, and crosses several mountain rills, the whole through lofty wood to the foot of the Pass five miles ; and two miles S. E. crossing a river three different times is Carcoor, an insignificant temple, in the area a bungalow was directed to be built for travellers. The new road towards Mysore goes off N. E. from Goodaloor, the first portion of the ground is difficult on account of the mountain streams, the banks being steep ; it then winds round the eastern slope of a woody hill, and then over almost level ground, through a forest of teak, crosses Mullapully, a

stream thirty yards wide, and ascending gradually N. descends N. E. to Koolimav, a hill hamlet one and three-quarter miles. Thus far the line of road was marked in 1828 ; it must here be noticed that this road has evidently been carried over the former path with very little variation. The Pundaloor Pass, (now shut) lies S. W. three and a half miles of Nellialam, a very good path leads to the rest of the ridge, but it is now frequented only by the inhabitants of the country thus far. From Manantody a road very circuitous leads W. N. W. then S. S. W. by Taringal to Valaut, a small redoubt, eight miles ; two roads branch off the above place, one running N. W. passes by Wutoly, joins the high road about three-quarter of a mile W. of Peria, and the other S. W. and very circuitous to Coongote Angady across a very intricate country : four and a quarter miles from the latter bazar is a road running W.N.W. one and a half miles to the summit of the Belliancote Pass : the other a very circuitous one running over low hills just above the crest of the ghaut, joins the road down the Kotiady Pass one mile above the summit of it. In the eastern and woody portion S. and W. of the Cuppany river there are many paths leading in various directions, communicating between the hamlets and farm houses scattered among these woods. There is a tolerable road, but one of a different nature strikes off from the high road N. E. two and a quarter miles of Manantody, it ascends a ridge and descends into the cultivated valley of Trichelary N. one and three-quarter miles, the pagoda on an eminence on the left three-quarters of a mile ; from thence its course N. N. W. winding over difficult ground, ascends the summit of a high ridge in wood one and three-quarter miles, and descends rather steep into the Teroonelly valley N. one and half miles, crosses a branch of the Bavaley river and then through extensive rice fields, river on the left, ascends again the slope of the pagoda N. W. ; one and three quarter miles from thence a road communicates with Koorg ; it runs up a ridge of the Brummagerry mountain to its summit two miles N. and descends on the other side into the above named province. There is also a communication with the pagoda and high road leading to Mysore, it passes S. E. by Cooducootum, Hoongynile and Chaimbyle, and joins the main road on its crossing the Bavaley bridge.

Iron ore may be obtained in many parts in this division, but none of it is manufactured, there being no smelting places to work it. Gold is procured in all parts of the Nellialam and Numbleycotah subdivisions, but the ore obtained will scarcely pay the labor in

extracting it from the soil ; this operation is performed by a low race called Coorumburs, who have their habitations in unfrequented parts of the hills and subsist on the produce of dry grain, which they cultivate on the slopes, as also rice, which is given them by those persons by whom they are employed.—(See Buchanan's *Memoirs on Malabar*.)

The soil in the cultivated valleys is a fine rich brown, on the heights it is mostly red mixed with gravel, towards the E. and the woody tract it is almost black, and rich from the accumulation of decayed leaves and other matter. The productions are generally different kinds of rice, horse gram, and other dry grains, castor-oil nuts, and sugar-cane, from it jagary is manufactured but in very small quantities, very little pepper, and no cocoanuts or suparee, though a few trees of each may be seen. Cardamoms are produced in great plenty between the Peria and Kotiady Pass, and are considered to be of a superior quality, also small quantities are obtained on the slopes of the mountains, forming the Tambercherry valley above the Pass. Large quantities of honey and bees' wax are obtained from the forests and rocks among the mountains ; these are collected by a person who rents the forests, and these useful articles find a ready sale, at the seaport towns, from whence it is exported. Some of the wax is made into candles. Some tobacco is produced but in small quantities ; it is cultivated by a few of the lower classes who are privileged to grow enough for their own consumption, but are totally prohibited to sell, it being a monopoly of Government.

The population of Wyenaud is split into eighty-five castes, and consists principally of Nairs, Punnians, Coorchees, Chetties of various denominations, also, Moola Kurmurs, the whole amount to 34,272 by the census of 1827, which gives nearly thirty individuals to a square mile, but as one-third of this division is occupied by woods, mountains and hills, forty to a square mile may be allowed as a fair estimate, which is scarcely a fourth part of the population of some of the districts on the coast.

Black cattle and buffaloes are not numerous, the latter being strong are generally yoked to the plough, sheep and goats are scarce, the former are brought from the Mysore country, but do not thrive here on account of the humidity of the climate. The wild animals are elephants, byson, tigers of various kinds, elk, deer, and the mountain goat, as also a number of smaller animals.

It is very similar to the climate of Malabar, but the humidity is greater on account of the low heavy fogs before and after rainy weather.

It is much cooler than the low country, being about 3 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. The thermometer during the cool weather sometimes is as low as 60°, but during the months of March, April, and May, rises to 84°: on the whole it is considered unhealthy, but several convalescents have derived great benefit from a short residence at Manantody, the country around being open. In the woody parts fever prevails at the different changes of the seasons.

Description of the Kurambanaud Talook.

Kurambanaud, a very extensive district in Malabar, is bounded on the N. by Kartanaud, and separated from it by the Kotiady or Kotakul river from its source to the sea, being thirty-three miles: to the N. E. by the crest of the ghauts for sixteen miles, dividing it from Byenaud: to the S. E. by the Calicut talook, running over heights and crossing several cultivated valleys to the Yellatoor Bar for thirty-eight miles, and by the sea coast for twenty miles. Its whole perimeter is 106 miles, in figure an irregular oblong, the superficial area of which is 396 square miles, fifty-eight square miles occupied by rice fields and estuaries, and on an average eight square miles by topes and houses, the remainder low plain heights, hills, forests and mountains. The population according to the census of 1827, amounted to 70,070, which gives about 180 inhabitants to the square mile, about one-third of the district is thickly inhabited, and is confined within twelve miles along the coast.

This district is divided into twelve hobellies or subdivisions, these again into thirty-five umahums, containing 263 deshums or villages; there are no towns or compact villages in the whole country, excepting Coilandy and Kotakul on the coast, the deshums being scattered on the verge of the extensive valleys of rice cultivation in the interior.

There are few places worthy of notice in the whole of this district. Neddavenur is considered the capital from the cutcherry being held there; it is also the residence of the tassildar, and the other revenue officers. To the W. half a mile from the cutcherry is a celebrated pagoda with a Nair population. To the S. one and a half miles on the right bank of a narrow deep stream, which is navigable for small craft, is a street inhabited by weavers; another street of weavers lies half a mile E. of the cutcherry at the foot of a woody range. The cloths manufactured are for the use of the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Coilandy, a large moplah town on the

coast, is a place of considerable note ; here is a celebrated mosque built in imitation of one at Mecca, the dome is covered with sheets of copper, which Arab vessels passing down the coast never fail to salute, and all Mohomedan seamen offer up prayers in coming abreast of it. There is a tolerable bungalow here for the accommodation of travellers. On the W. end of the town are some large store houses, also a few inferior mosques and burial places, the inhabitants are generally moplabs with some Mucwars or fishermen, the latter having their houses in a line apart near the sea. The Tungul or chief priest resides here. To the N. W. of the above place, is Collum, being two streets apart from each other, inhabited by weavers, one by moplabs and the other by Nairs : the latter caste dispose of medicinal drugs, fruits, &c. N. W. three and three-quarter miles from Coilandy is a celebrated Hindu temple, and near it a deep triangular tank of water, in the side of the high road, Goodaloor situated on an high peninsula is also the residence of moplabs. A fort was built here, but is now in ruins. Tambercherry, once a place of some note as a military post, situated some distance from the bottom of the Pass of that name, is now dwindled away to a few bazars kept by moplabs ; near it was the residence of the Pychee rajah ; there is also a pagoda and reservoir, but the former is in a ruinous state, a few of his adherents continue to reside in the vicinity. The landholders of the surrounding country are mostly all moplabs. Kotakul a seaport, is a large town inhabited by moplabs ; here is a mosque of some note on the southern bank of a large navigable river, which discharges itself into the sea a mile N. W. of the village. It lies N. seventy W. thirteen miles from the capital. Walachairy situated S. E. four and a half miles from the capital is celebrated for a pagoda in a grove of teak trees ; many Numburies reside in their illums which are in the vicinity, but the mass of the population consists of Nairs, Teers, and other lower castes. S. W. half a mile of the temple is a bungalow on an elevated spot, for the accommodation of the collector when on circuit at Chaloye. Kutoly, the capital of the Pyermellnaud, is the residence of a petty chief ; here is a pagoda of some note, and a Chuttrum for brahmins. The inhabitants around are chiefly Nairs, their habitations skirt the fields ; from Neddavenur N. W. seven miles. Mulenauneum two miles S. of the above place is noted for its pagoda surrounded by a stone wall, a number of Putter brahmins reside here, who traffic in cloth. Kypurt N. W. two miles on the left bank of the Cootiaddy river, once a place of note, is now almost deserted. A considerable moun-

tain stream joins the river to the N. of it. The suparee grows in the neighbourhood in great luxuriance. In the N. E. portion of this division a few stripes of wet cultivation in the forests are not unfrequent, with a kullum or granary and farm house, as also the huts of the Churmurs and Polians on the skirts of the fields.

The source, course and utility of the Kotakull river has been noticed already in the description of Kartanaud. There are several large streams join it on its left bank, these partly have their sources in the ghauts, and wind principally through forests; none of them are navigable, but a great deal of timber is floated down during the monsoon. There are also several streams formed in the cultivated valleys, running N. N. W. which empty themselves in the above river. A small river flowing one and a half miles south of Neddavenur is formed by the mountain streams rising between the Chenguode hill and Poonaturetty range; it is navigable to near Kukote Angady, about one mile S. W. of Neddavenur, and empties itself in the Coilandy backwater, three miles S. S. W. of the above bazar and E. two miles of the town of Coilandy. This estuary is formed by the Punut, which has its source in the mountains N. W. of Tambercherry, flows one and three-quarter miles W. of it, and winds principally in the northern portion of the Calicut district, as also by the smaller one flowing S. of Neddavenur, and discharge their surplus water into the sea by the Yellatoor Bar: this estuary is navigable from five miles N. of Calicut, for sixteen miles to within a mile of Pyoly on the left bank of the Kotakull river; it was in contemplation to excavate a canal from it to the river, but the inhabitants having represented that a large portion of fields would be inundated by the rising of the river during the rains, the intention has been abandoned. The object was to extend the inland navigation to the town of Wuddakurray in the Kartanaud talook; its general width is from 150 to 400 yards, rather shallow with a muddy bottom, and is throughout affected by the tide: it runs almost parallel to the coast.

The ridge of the ghauts extending from Banasoor Peak to Taniote Mullay is exceedingly lofty, over which there is only one small defile or pass called Echacaun into Wynaud, but which is not frequented on account of the wild nature of the country from Payrumparah to the foot of the mountains. Besides the Peaks mentioned, there are others in the intermediate space, as Coorchypad Maunawara, and Nurrycote, from the ghauts, ridges of great length extend towards Cootiaddy, and Ponturity, a high hill N. E. four miles of

Neddavenur; these as well as the lesser ridges run N. W. and occupy upwards of 120 square miles, intersected by deep mountain streams, and the whole covered with dense forest, producing various kinds of useful timber and bamboos. Lower slopes, some covered with wood, and others plain, intersect the country in various directions, to within three miles of the sea coast. Chengode hill N. E. three miles, Pulcoön S. S. E. six and a quarter miles; the former may be considered as a continuation of the Pooniatu range: a ridge from it ends S. E. of the capital: the latter is a detached hill with the ridge running S. W. three miles, and another N. half a mile; the summit is plain but the sides are thickly wooded. Nuninar a single hill S. S. E. three and a quarter miles from Wuddakurray, and about a mile inland is conspicuous some distance at sea from three remarkable banian trees on its summit, from whence is a commanding view of the whole of the peaks on the range of the ghauts, and also of the surrounding country and river. Prawmullay N. N. W. three and a half miles of Coilandy is a low woody hill. When seen from Calicut it appears as if it were an island, occasioned by a small bay which the sea makes. To the S. of it there are several small hills, which jut into the sea which form an irregular and rocky beach.

The only road that will admit of wheel carriages is the one from Calicut towards Cannanore. It enters the district on crossing the Yellatoor bar, passes over a sandy level, crosses a few fields to Coilandy, from thence again over level ground, and some fields W. of Prawmullay, and afterwards through low jungle, cultivation at intervals to the Kotakull river, N. E. half a mile of Nuninar hill, and eight miles from Coilandy, (the opposite bank being in Kartanaud). This road is partially lined with trees, and in some places very sandy and sprinkled with jungle. There are several roads passing in different directions communicating with the principal places, but all of them intricate, difficult and circuitous, owing to the uneven nature of the country. The road from Calicut to Neddavenur enters the district a mile to the north of Tullacollatoor in the Calicut district, and distant from it seven miles. It meanders over heights and cultivation at intervals, and joins the road from Coilandy, N. N. E. six miles from the boundary. The road from Coilandy crosses the estuary E. of Kuramunkadu two and a half miles, and from thence over an uneven surface E. four miles to Jyanarperumbu a high open ground, where the Calicut road joins; from thence N. W. one and a half miles, crosses a deep river, then N. one and a quarter miles to the bungalow at Neddavenur, from

thence the road to Cootiaddy N. thirteen miles by the following deshums, Chelwaloor, Keenanium, Katully; one and a half miles N. of the latter it crosses a large mountain stream, and thence to Palary, then along the high banks of the river for two miles, crosses it to Kartanad district. This is on the whole an indifferent road from the uneven nature of the country, and passes through wood and jungle at intervals, the nullahs in the fields are some of them steep and difficult to cross, and the fields during the rains partially inundated. A road strikes off from the main one two and a half miles S. of Nuniorar hill in the Kununcolum deshum, and proceeds by Pyalu, Iddungacudda bazar, Mapoor, Kyalah, and crosses a stream at Wuliacode and joins the former road at Keenanium, after passing a ridge of low hills; from the main road to the latter place, it winds over undulating ground ten miles, across fields and wood at intervals, and some deep nullahs. The road from Tambercherry to the westward crosses the Poonut river, W. N. W. two miles, Kundapurum deshum on the left, then along fields, crosses them and winds at the foot of low hills to Mundakurra W. three and three-quarter miles, then W. S. W. crosses the fields to near a ruined redoubt on Jyanar Perumbu and joins the road from Calicut and Coilandy W. three and a half miles; the road from hence to Kutiaddy runs N. N. E. one mile, crosses a small river over a wooden bridge in ruins to Tricootycherry one mile, then N. W. fields on the left, crosses a Pass through hills to Chewaloor N. N. W. four and a half miles, and joins the road from Neddavenur. The whole of the above roads are in many places difficult, and intricate, from the uneven nature of the country. The high military road from Calicut to the Tambercherry Pass enters the district a quarter of a mile N. E. of Pudanalum, passing by Koduvelly and Murkurt to Tambercherry bungalow N. N. E. six and a half miles from Pudanalum, generally on heights through wood, river partly on the right, from thence winding through forest passes Mullapuram and Pudu-puddy, and half a mile N. N. E. of the latter place crosses a mountain stream and again enters the Calicut district six and a half miles. The whole of this road is lined with an avenue newly planted. From Koduvelly N. N. E. two miles of Pudanalum, once a military post, a road strikes off S. E. crosses the Tambercherry river two miles, enters the Calicut district.

Iron ore is obtained from pulverised stones found on the hills of Pulcoon and several other hills, which is smelted in the neighbourhood. Gold may be obtained in the beds of the mountain streams

in the interior, but no pains have been taken to search for it. See Description of Kartanaud.

The soil of the interior is red, and much impregnated with laterite, the cultivated valleys a rich loam, but towards the coast a brown loose earth. The productions are rice of various sorts, a great deal of dry grain, and pulses cultivated on high ground, cut into terraces, cocoanut in great profusion along the coast, and for some distance inland; areka in the interior grows in great luxuriance, also pepper, but the produce is small compared with the size of the district; some cardamoms and cassia from the mountains bordering on Wynaud are obtained, as also honey and wax in large quantities.

Description of the Calicut Talook.

The Cushah or Calicut district is bounded on the N. by the Kurambanaud talook, for thirty-seven miles, the Yellatoor river defines it for four miles to the N. E., the crest of the ghauts for nineteen miles from Byenaud to the E.; W. the high range Wawootmullay, commonly called camel's hump, for thirteen miles; to the S. E. the Punnymally range for nine miles, also the Kutia-toor river four and a half miles, to its junction with the Baypoor at Pawoor, in all twenty-eight and half miles from the Ernaud district; to the S. the Baypoor river to the Bar, for twelve miles divides it from Shernaud, to the W. by the sea coast fourteen and half miles; its whole perimeter being $109\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it contains a superficial area of $261\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, thirty-nine and three quarters square miles are estimated as being under wet cultivation, twenty square miles of houses and topes, 100 square miles by low hills, some parts plain, others jungly, and the remainder to the E. being forests and mountains. In figure it is very irregular, its greatest length N. E. being twenty-eight miles, and about the centre it is confined to within two and a half miles, bulging out at both ends. It has a population of 300 souls to the square mile, but more dense along the coast.

This district is divided into twelve hobellies, these again subdivided into twenty-one umshums, containing 128 deshums or villages, scattered and skirting the cultivated valleys.

There are but few compact towns or villages in this division. The capital altogether is extensive but much scattered, being divided into small estates. The nuggarum or town consists of one very extensive street of bazars, about three quarters of a mile in length,

some have upper stories, many narrow cross streets lead from the main one. To the S. extending to the river is a dense population of moplabs, with numerous mosques and reservoirs scattered about. To the N. W. is the flag-staff and the Portuguese town composed of a number of streets, with respectably built houses, considerably crowded. In its vicinity is a Roman Catholic Church and a large reservoir of water on the S. surrounded by garden-houses of opulent Portuguese families. Facing the sea is the custom-house, and on either side extensive buildings serving as store-houses, mostly the property of natives. A beautiful reservoir of fresh water of about 200 yards square with flights of granite steps, both useful and ornamental, is almost surrounded by garden-houses towards the E. On the N. W. of it is the Collector's cutcherry, an upper-roomed house. To the E. of the reservoir is a small parade for the detachment stationed here, also the sepoy lines and a stone reservoir, in figure an octagon, has a flight of granite steps all round, but the water is not drinkable. The jail is in the Portuguese town, a formidable building, and to the N. the zillah court, and near it the English burial ground, with a few very old foreign monuments and some modern ones. There are two bungalows facing the sea, and others scattered about on the northern road. A palace of one of the Samory rajahs is worthy of notice, it is a modern building three miles to the N. ; not far from the coast in the Koondoor deshum on a rock, is the pagoda of Worakul with a flight of steps ; it is a place of great sanctity, but the edifice itself is wretched and in a state of decay. E. of it and perched upon low hills are two elegant houses commanding a very extensive view of the sea. S. sixty, W. two and a half miles from Calicut is another palace belonging to a branch of the Samory family, a very extensive building ; to the S. of the above and across the river is an umbalum or pagoda surrounded by a strong wall, where a festival is annually celebrated. There is also a celebrated pagoda in the S. E. suburbs of Calicut itself. Baypoor a place of note lies S. twenty, E. six miles of the capital on the right bank of the river of that name : it is one of the principal depôts for teak timber : many craft and a few small vessels are built here. The Bar at low water is twelve feet deep, and at spring tides sixteen to eighteen feet. Here is a loft of large dimensions, that now serves for the accommodation of travellers : to the W. is a windmill, built at a considerable expense for cutting timber, but failed in the first attempt : the machinery, saws, &c. are now fast going to decay. To the N. are a few bungalows and a canvass

manufactory, it was for some years conducted by the sergeant of the name of Sheppard, but from want of funds, the whole is now at a stand. The town Baypoor consists of a few bazars kept by moplaha to supply travellers. Pandalum N. fifty, E. ten miles, from Calicut is a small street of bazars on the S. bank of the Yellatoor river on the road of Tambercherry, Pudiangady N. fourteen, W. three and a half miles on the coast ; Yellatoor N. seventeen W. six and three quarter miles, from Calicut ; each consists of a small street of shops, at the former on the W. is a dense population of moplaha traders. Tullacollatoor N. five W. eight miles from Calicut is composed of two streets, one occupied by weavers, the other by shops kept by moplaha. There are numerous small temples called Ruggavaddy Umbalums and Cauvs, at a great number of the deshums : those of note are in the Chatamangtom umshums. Pootoor Bhaggavaddy, though a very common edifice, is very much venerated. Kooderangy is a temple in the Tiruvumbuddy deshumi in forest at the foot of the mountains, an annual festival is celebrated here by the Mullialers or mountainers, and an entertainment is given them, also cloths, by the Utiel Nair, who is considered and acknowledged as their lord and master, to whom they give the produce which they collect such as honey, bees' wax, &c. &c. These Mullialers principally live on roots and inferior animals, also cultivate small tracts on the slopes with dry grain, and rear vegetables.

This division of the country is intersected by streams meandering through the valleys of cultivation, some of great extent, also the mountain streams swelling into rivers, ultimately discharge themselves in the Baypoor river to the S. and the Yellatoor to the N. The latter rises in the valleys of the mountains N. of the Poonoor deshumi ; it is formed by innumerable rills rushing down the mountains W. of the above deshumi, and runs meandering S. seventeen miles to Padanalum on the left bank ; from this place it winds W. S. W., N. of the Vellayaur, Paventhur, Chalur, and Malarcoon, deshums for eight miles with considerable windings ; it then takes a N. W. direction, passes N. of Vengary and Kaureannur, (one mile N. of the latter place is the Porakatay ferry on the road from Calicut to Neddavenur,) to the E. it forms an estuary with several branches ; the stream runs N. W. forms an island round Paruturity deshumi, and finally discharges itself into the sea after running a devious course of nine miles, from its source thirty-four miles partly through Kurambanaud. A river which has its principal source in the Wawoot mountains, (or camel's hump) flows W., then S. S. W.,

W. of Tirruvambaddy and Kutiatoor deshums, joins the Baypoor river E. of Pawoor, from its sources running a devious course of twenty-three miles generally through forests with high banks, receives at intervals numerable and rapid streams from the range of mountains on the E. It is navigable for small boats up to Annaykium from its confluence, where a large mountain stream joins it; a great deal of timber and bamboos are floated down during the rains. A river rising in the ghauts is in the vicinity of the Tambercherry Pass; it rushes down the different valleys in the mountains to within one and a half miles S. E. of the town of Tambercherry, it meanders with several devious windings through Perumkotoor, Kurravampail, Poolacherry, Chatamungalum, Mullapurum, and half a mile S. S. E. of the deshum of Cheropa joins the Baypoor river twelve miles from the sea. A narrow but navigable channel from the right bank of the Baypoor four miles N. E. of Baypoor, here is a Sunkum or custom-house, and customs are levied on all timber floated down the several rivers in the interior; it has a most devious course with innumerable serpentine windings N. W. to the Kaky bridge S. of Calicut, then it winds S. W., and one mile from the bridge communicates with the sea, the Bar being open only during the continuance of the S. W. monsoon; direct distance from the Baypoor river to the Calicut bridge is only four miles, and by the channel it is full eight miles, its breadth may be estimated at from 20 to 200 yards; it widens as it approaches the bridge and forms a few small islands. It receives a large stream in the Wullianad umshums S. of the Samory Rajah's palace, the discharge from the extensive fields to the E. about Parumuma, Peroovyil Covelekutoor deshums. Stone reservoirs are seen in the vicinity of some of the larger temples, three of them are at the capital, and many but inferior in the southern suburbs of Calicut. There are no lakes, but during rains, large portions of paddy land become inundated, and continue so for some days, which often tends to injure the crops. Kunnypurubu twelve miles from Calicut, is famous for a spring on a bare rock on high table-land, which oozes only during the new and full moon, and at other times is perfectly dry; it is venerated by the higher classes and visited by them in great numbers during these changes to partake of the water, which is considered holy.

The high northern road enters the district after ferrying over the Yellatoor river, it runs in a parallel within half a mile of the sea, passing through Yellatoor, Pootoor pagoda on the right, and Pudiangaddy, winds into the interior, reaches Calicut; distance seven and a half

miles from the river : it is an elegant level road but sandy, is partially lined by an avenue, crosses some stripes of wet cultivation. From Calicut it proceeds S. to Baypoor, crosses the Kullye river over a long wooden bridge one and a half miles from the Collector's cutcherry, then through dense gardens and houses, all the way to Baypoor, seven miles; it is an elegant road rather sandy and lined with a shady avenue, runs in a parallel to the seacoast about one and three quarter miles inland. The inland road strikes off to the left three and a half miles from the former one, at a few bazars, and a fish mart, it proceeds S. S. E. crossing fields at intervals to the Maurlycuddu or ferry across the Baypoor river to Paraka a bazar seven and a half miles from Calicut; from thence it winds N. E. then S. S. E. to a bridge across a small stream in the Rammad umshum over high and very rocky ground, then to Chellembra four and a half miles, winds S. E. and E. N. E. through a defile and rocky ground, descends to Bellarum and passes into the Ernaud talook five and a half miles from the former place. This road is lined all the way to the ferry, then partially so, trees seen at alternate distances from the rough nature of the ground it passes over. Wheel carriages may, but with difficulty be carried over it. The road to the Tambercherry Pass from the capital runs over heights and crosses a few fields of cultivation, it goes through the deshums of Nedungatoor, Chaloor, Carentoor, Vellavoor, to Pudanellum a small bazar on the left bank of the Vellatoor river, distant eleven and a half miles; the country it passes over is very undulating. From thence to Tambercherry N. N. E. seven and a half miles by the deshums of Kodavilly, Mockulangady, Chumbra, the Yellatoor river winding on the left; from Tambercherry it passes by the deshums of Mullapuram and Pudupandy to the foot of the ghaut. A Mussulman tomb and cave N. E. nine and a quarter miles, crossing in this space several mountain streams in forest, and runs over very undulating ground; from thence to the summit about one mile N. very steep and zig-zag enters Byenaud; this is a difficult Pass; guns have been carried down, by taking the carriage to pieces. A tolerable road goes off from Kodavilly N. N. E. two and a quarter miles from Pudunellum, to the S. E. by Poolenur to Pavor, on the N. bank of the Baypoor river nine and a half miles, it winds over plain heights in general, and crosses a few stripes of paddy fields at intervals, also a river four miles from Kodavilly, is partially lined with trees, and only frequented by the inhabitants of the neighbouring deshums. A road to Neddavenur in the interior strikes off from the main road half a

mile N. of Poodeangaddy, proceeds N. by Cauvenoor, and crosses the Yellatoor river to Tulluculatoor, a bazar four miles, and N. one mile to Kanganoor in the Kurambanaud talook : it is frequented by travellers and public servants.

The country to the eastward from the coast to Padanutum and the S. portion of the Polavoye subdivision, up to the river running to the W. of Tirruvambaddy, may be considered open ; the hills in this portion are generally plain, and some flat with ledges of rocks running along their crest, the most conspicuous is Ponpaurae, eight miles E. of the capital, which has a ledge of large rocks on the summit impregnated with iron or some other mineral, but it is not held in any value by the natives. Round Calicut are several plain topes about two and three miles from it, pleasantly situated, having commanding views of the sea from their summits to the eastward, the face of the country becomes one dense forest up to the ghauts on the N. E. ; and the lofty range of mountains to the E., called Wawoot Mulla, dividing this division from Byenaud and Ernaud, contains large quantities of teak and other timber, also bamboos and a hollow reed, which are cut and floated down the small rivers during the rains to Calicut and Baypoor.

Iron ore is obtained in several places, and much of it is smelted at a few of the deshums. In the bed of the river near Tirruvambaddy small quantities of gold ore are extracted from the sand ; it is not improbable most of the mountain streams contain this mineral, but the process of working it is not known to the inhabitants. Cloth of various qualities is manufactured at the capital and the deshums in the interior, but large quantities are always imported both by sea and land, arrack and jaggary from toddy, extracted from the cocoanut tree, kyar, cables of different dimensions, ropes for rigging, fishing nets, mats, and chettries are manufactured at Baypoor and Calicut.

The soil about the sea is a light brown sand, in the interior on the heights and slopes it is red with gravel ; in the valleys of cultivation it is a mixture of red and brown, but the whole land covered with wood is a rich black mould, occasioned by the accumulation of rotten wood and leaves discoloring the water of the river, which falls into the Baypoor river at Pavor. The productions are rice of various sorts, cocoanuts, areka, or suparee ; dry grains, also pulses of several kinds, and sessamum : these are grown on the higher slopes being cut into terraces, also large quantities of teak and other timber ; bamboos are obtained in the forests, and floated down

the rivers to the depôts at Baypoor and the Kulkye bridge near Calicut.

The population of this division is split into sixty-six castes, but the Nairs and Numboories, Moplahs, and Illoovems predominate, being almost two-thirds of the whole population, which amount to 78,593 individuals, exclusive of people of colour and Portuguese; on an average this would give 300 to the square mile, but they are more dense towards the coast, there being in the capital and its suburbs no less a number than 20,000 individuals; a very few of the higher castes, and those being chiefly employed in the public service reside at Calicut.

The domestic cattle of the country are very diminutive, consisting of bullocks, cows, buffaloes, and goats; sheep do not thrive, are generally driven in herds from Paulghaut. The wild animals are elephants, tigers of different kinds, byson, elk, deer, and many of the smaller species; these latter are confined to the forests and mountains: a few antelopes rove about the plains of Nellypurumbu near Baypoor; they were introduced in the country some years ago, are perfectly wild, and their numbers are on the decrease.

Description of the Shernaud Talook.

This division is bounded on the north by that of Calicut, the Baypoor river defines the limit for twelve miles, on the northeast by Ernaud for twenty-eight miles, the ridge of Oorut Mullay defines the limit in this space five or six miles, to the east by Wulla-woornaud six miles; to the south and southeast by Bettadanaud for twenty-two miles, to the west by the sea coast twelve miles, giving a perimeter of eighty miles, containing a superficial area of 165½ square miles; thirty-seven square miles occupied by wet cultivation, the interior by high flats, and extensive valleys between them, and on the coast, and some distance from it the land is flat, and much of it occupied by the houses of the inhabitants, and dense groves of cocoanut, jack, and other productive trees. By the census of the population taken in 1827, it gives about 400 individuals to the square mile, but the largest portion reside on and near the coast. Almost one-half of the whole population of the district are moplahs.

This district is divided into eleven hobellies or subdivisions; these again are subdivided into umshums, each containing a certain number of villages or deshums, and amounting in all to 175. The houses of the inhabitants are scattered in luxuriant groves, which skirt the wet cultivation running in long valleys in all directions.

Tiru Ungady, the capital of the district, is situated five miles from the seacoast, and S. thirty-seven, E. seventeen miles from Calicut, has always been a place of considerable note. There is one long and some crooked streets; the houses are on a large scale, being the property of opulent moplal merchants. It lies on the south bank of a river running in a very deep hollow; on the north bank stands a beautiful mosque, the situation very picturesque. There is another on the south bank, a large pile of building in the main street of little note. The cutcherry and bungalow to the west, where the revenue duties are transacted, is built on a high plain commanding a very extensive view of the surrounding country. To the north and across the high road are the remains of a fort dismantled many years ago. In this vicinity a decided victory was gained by General Hartley, over Tippoo's troops in 1790, Purpun Ungady, N. sixty-seven, W. five miles, and Kuddelhundy N. forty-six, W. seven and three-quarter miles from the capital, are two moplal towns on the seacoast, consisting each of a street running in a parallel with the coast; the former has a larger population with bazars and several mosques; at the latter one only, some trade is carried on: at both places kyar, cocoanuts, &c. are exported in small vessels. Ooputungady is a small bazar lying N. fifty, E. three miles of the capital, is an insignificant fish mart; Chappanal Ungady S. seventy-three, E. ten miles, from Tiruvan Ungady, is situated on an open flat on the road to Angadypuram; the street runs E. and W. about 500 yards and a few of the bazars display several commodities for sale, required by the surrounding inhabitants. It is singular that at the western extremity of the street, the limits of Shernaude, Ernaude and Vullavoornaude meet, and the street itself is divided, the north side falling into Vullavoornaude, the south into Shernaude; water is only procured from wells of immense depth. Roads meet at it from all directions. Venkatykotah S. 63, E. seven and a half miles from the capital, is a small fort with a pagoda in the interior, also the residence of a Tambareddy, one of the sisters of the Samury family; the revenue of a large portion of the lands around it is collected by her dependants, she paying a certain portion to Government. At Chaliyam, immediately S. of Payroor, are a number of shops for the retail of salt. On the west is a mosque and reservoir. It is an island formed by the Kuddelhundy and Baypoor rivers, and west by the sea, and is ten miles in circumference. N. seven, E. four and a half miles from Kuddelhundy is a street of bazars called Purrahee; a market is held here on Tuesdays, and the

inhabitants from Calicut resort to it for provisions, poultry, &c.; half a mile S. W. of it, on an elevated spot, are the ruins of Furro-kabad, commanding two beautiful reaches of the Baypoor river, which flows immediately to the north of the fortress. It was planned by Tippoo, whose intention was to make it the capital of Malabar, but was left unfinished on the approach of our troops: he compelled a large portion of the inhabitants of Calicut to settle here; on his departure, they returned to their former abode.

The Baypoor river which defines the northern limit is upwards of three furlongs wide at Baypoor, but in its course up to Aricode, it narrows to 400 yards, and is navigable for boats at all seasons. The Kuddelhundy river rising in the southern slopes of the Koon-dah mountains, enters the district N. three miles from Chappanal Ungady, meanders westerly with many serpentine windings, flows north of Tiruvan Ungady, from thence northwest and west, empties itself into the sea at Kuddelhundy, after traversing twenty-two and a half miles in this district, being navigable all the way; one branch strikes off N. E. two and a half miles from the above place, runs N. and N. W., joins the Baypoor river opposite the town of that name, and forms the island of Chaliun. Several large streams, having their sources in the Oorattumullay and Walliatoor hills, meandering through the cultivated valleys, join the above river at alternate distances; they are too numerous to be described.

With the exception of a portion of the country a few miles from the coast, which is flat, the remainder is undulating, intersected in all directions by extensive valleys of wet cultivation. The highest range of hills is Oorattumullay running N. W. and S. E., its slopes covered with forest and confined to its base; the next is Walliatoor to the N. E. with two tops, the range running E. and W.; and two miles N. E. of Kuddelhundy is Kotahcoon, a long plain hill, situated in a bend of the river; on its summit is a remarkable large tree and pagoda which is very conspicuous from the surrounding country. E. N. E. four and three-quarter miles from Kuddelhundy, and on a low hill to the S. of the inland road from Calicut to Paulghut, is the Kakanchairy bungalow belonging to the Collector; it commands a fine view of the surrounding country, seacoast, and rivers.

The high southern road enters the district after passing the ferry at Baypoor, proceeds to Kuddelhundy; on crossing another ferry three miles from thence to Purpungady three and a half miles, proceeds towards Taunoor in the Bettadanaud Talook six miles, it generally runs along the seacoast over heavy sand; to avoid this inconvenience

a road from Kuddehundy is carried off into the interior, winding through a rich tract, and is in no place above three-quarters of a mile from the coast; both these roads join again on the west of Taunoor, these are the only roads that will admit of wheel carriages; a tolerable road leaves the main one, one and a quarter miles south of Purpun Ungady, and proceeds to Tiruvan Ungady four and a half miles, it crosses a small river three miles from the latter place, which is not fordable during the rains; on leaving Tiruvan Ungady it runs southeast and east, crosses a small river winding Venkattacotah on the right, proceeds over waving undulating grounds and very rocky heights to Chappanal Ungady, then it enters into the Vullavoornaud talook, and proceeds to Angadypuram. Another road from Tiruvan Ungady on crossing the river runs over heights, and some undulating ground to Mullapuram Ungady in Ernaud east ten miles: this latter place is on the right bank of the Kuddehundy river at a great bend. The road from Tiruvan Ungady to Koondoty is much frequented, passes through Ooput Ungady, then over high ground very winding, leaves Oorattumullay on the right, crosses a large cultivated valley and descends to Koondoty northeast eight and a half miles: some of the above roads are lined with an avenue of jack and mangoe trees. Many paths cross the country in all directions, only adapted for foot passengers.

Very little iron is manufactured in this division, there being only two smelting places in it. The manufactures are some coarse cloths, kyar from the husk of the cocoanut, also oil of various kinds, jaggary and arrack from toddy extracted from the cocoanut tree.

The aggregate amount of the population in this division by the late census amounts to 66,267 including children, and would give 400 individuals to the square mile; almost one-half are of the mopliah caste, and about one-fifth nairs; the remaining numbers is split into forty-two castes composed of the higher, but mostly of the lower order, as Polians, Churmurs, Punnians, &c.

There are few wild animals in this division from its being almost an open country. Tigers, chetahs, also wild hog, elk and deer, are to be found in the woods and jungle in the north-east portion. The domestic cattle are the same as those described in the Kartanau division.

Description of the Ernaud Talook.

The Talook of Ernaud is bounded on the north generally by the ridge of ghauts from Wyenaud, (with the exception of thirty-four

square miles of wood below the ghauts lying between the Kellakapoya and the Ponopoya), for forty-eight miles, on the northeast by the crest of the Neelgherries and Koondah mountains for twenty-eight miles, to the southeast and south by the Wullavanaud talook for forty-seven miles; the Pundaloor range of hills, and a portion of the Tiruvangady define the limit on this side to the southwest from the Shernaud talook for twenty-eight miles; to the west and northwest by the Calicut district for thirty-three miles, the ridge of the lofty range of mountains called Wavoot running south from the ghauts, and the Punnycode range to the west defines the limit for twenty-two miles; its whole perimeter being 184 miles, and contains a superficial area of $655\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, sixty-two and a half occupied by wet cultivated rice lands, 316 of timber, forest, and mountains, the remainder by low ridges, mostly covered with wood in the western portion of the populated tracts. By the late census taken of the population including children, it would give 210 individuals to the square mile, but confined mostly to the western portion of the district.

This division of the country is divided into ten hobellies, those again into twenty-six umshums, and contains one hundred and sixteen deshums or villages, scattered all over the western and southern portions of the district.

Ernaud is only a division so called in Malabar, but Munjairy, being centrally situated, is considered the capital; here is a bungalow on an open height, at which all the revenue duties are transacted by the tassildar, and other functionaries, who reside on the skirts of the fields in the neighbourhood. To the southeast a quarter of a mile from the bungalow is a pagoda on a low hill, and immediately below it is a kolagum or palace of a Tirupad, a secondary class of princes, many of whom have claims to land in different parts of this district. The country around is open, consisting of high ridges with valleys of cultivation between them. The only places of note in this division are Ariacode N. thirty-one, W. ten miles; Eddumunnah N. eleven, E. seven and a quarter miles; Mombut N. twenty-three, E. ten miles from Munjairy, all moplal towns pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Baypoor river, having regular streets and a mosque at them.—At the former of these and half a mile south of the tower on a hill is a modern bungalow, for the accommodation of travellers from the coast to the Neelgherries, via the Caracoar Pass; at the latter a salt golah (store-house) was lately established for the convenience of the hill people on the

Neelgherries ; Koondoty N. seventy-eight, W. ten and three-quarter miles from Munjairy, is another moplah town on the road to Calicut ; here are also some mosques, and the residence of the Tungal or Mahomedan high priest. A very extensive valley of paddy cultivation to the south of it, across which are also a few houses on the road leading to Tiruvangady : Pulanoor, also on the high road, to the East lies N. eighty-three, W. three and three-quarter miles from Munjairy ; it is a small street of moplah houses with a rather elegant mosque, and to the west across the fields is a fortified umbalum or pagoda in ruins. The country about it is in a high state of cultivation, and surrounded by low hills partly wooded. Nellykuth Ungady S. eighty-three, E. four and three-quarter miles in the road to Angadypuram on the north bank of the Tiruvangady river, is a street of moplah houses, venders of salt and other articles brought from the coast, and Mullapuram S. forty, W. five and a quarter miles, is a long street of houses with a small mosque, the whole in a very ruinous state. Nellumboor N. thirty-two, E. fourteen miles, on the left bank of the Baypoor river, also Amarapolliam N. fifty-one, E. thirteen and a half miles, are the residence of Tirupads. There is a kolagum or palace, also pagodas, at both places : the Tirupad is a person of consequence. The whole of the timber forest, as well as several kulums or farms scattered around, each having a stripe of paddy cultivation, belongs to him. The Punniars, a low class, reside and cultivate small tracts in the forests ; they are all slaves to the Tirupad ; they assist in the cultivation at all his farms during the fair season, but are principally employed in cutting timber, which the Tirupad disposes of to individuals who contract for it. His residence is surrounded with a mud wall, where several brahmins also reside, who officiate at the pagoda, and transact all business for him. There are several Nair families in the vicinity. The places of worship are very numerous in this division, there are no less than 130 umbalums and cauvs, but very few are worthy of notice ; those of some celebrity are at Wundoor, Tirwalley, and Ponpalla to the northeast, and one at Tirkullyur in the Punnycode umshum, about a mile north of the Baypoor river.

The principal river is the Baypoor, known also as the Ponpoya or gold river, it rises on the mountain south of Nedduvuttom Pass, meanders through Wyenaud, and rushing down the ghaut, and in its devious windings of sixty-three miles through this division, receives before reaching Nellumboor (on its right bank) the Kella-

kapoya, Carcoorpoya, and the Shoulayaur ; and the Kasimpoya on its left bank, N. E. three miles of Nellumboor is a formidable river which is fed by innumerable streams rushing down from the crest of the Neelgherry and Koondah mountains ; the union of these meandering through forest, forms one considerable river which runs north of Nellumboor, winds W. S. W. two miles, and receives the Coorumpoya on the right, which rises on the Wavoot range of mountains to the N. W. The Koodrapoya on the left bank, rising in the Koondahs and ridges south of it in the Wullavanaud talook ; it then runs W. S. W., winds gently north of Mombut, in the same direction north of Yeddamunna five and a half miles, with conspicuous serpentine windings, receiving in its course several smaller streams ; the river now broad runs W. and N. W., Ariacode on the left eight miles, and on the opposite bank receives a stream rising in the Punnycode hills ; it now proceeds N. W. seven miles, very winding, Moppuram on the left, and on the opposite bank it receives the water of the Koodiatoor river ; it winds S. W. four miles, receives the river flowing E. of Tambercherry on the right and one mile further in the same division is Ariacode in the Shernaud talook on the left bank. This river is navigable all the year to Ariacode, but boats go up with ease to Nellumboor during the rains ; small boats at this season go further up to the Yeddakurra farm, twelve miles N. E. of Nellumboor, attended with much labor and difficulty, owing to the rapidity of the stream, and the numerous rapids occasioned by the rocks in different parts ; the bed below Nellumboor is from 180 to 250 yards wide, banks bold, with wood and luxuriant groves of areka, and other trees at intervals. The Tiruvangady river flows W. S. W., south of Munjairy ; it has several serpentine windings, and after a very circuitous course for twenty-two miles passes into the Shernaud talook, and in its course for some distance defines the limit common to the Wullavanaud division ; its bed is excessively narrow and rocky, with high banks fringed with wood and groves of areka, &c. at intervals : teak and other timber, also floats of bamboos are propelled down all these rivers to the depôt at Baypoor and Callye near Calicut. Several extensive valleys of cultivation intersect the country in the south and west portion, the waters from which forming large nullahs, after meandering for some miles, empty themselves in the rivers of Baypoor and Tiruvangady.

More than one-half of the superficial area of this division is overrun with woods, hills and mountains. The eastern portion compre-

hending the Nellumboor valley, formed by the ghauts and Koonda mountains, and the Wavoot range extending to Checkumullay, a high saddle hill N. E. of Ariacode, contains teak, and other timber in inexhaustible quantities, and it is mostly from this valley that the largest timber is obtained. In the western portion the ridges running in different directions are here and there plain, the greatest portion covered with inferior wood and low jungle. The most remarkable hills in the interior are the Pundaloor and Oorattumullay ranges. The ridge of the former defines the limit common to Wullavanaud, and that of the latter from the Shernaud talook, the whole covered with dense forest. Paulamulla east of the Pulhanoor bazar one mile, is a conspicuous sugar loaf, commands from its summit an extensive view of the surrounding country; besides the above there are many others too numerous to be mentioned.

Elegant avenues are planted along almost all the roads intersecting the country in all directions; the one from Calicut enters the district two miles W. N. W. of the town of Koondoty, proceeds east, extensive fields on the right, to Neddierpu, and winding over heights crosses the arm of a field to Poolahnoor, a mosque and street of bazars, then through a defile, between hills, crossing extensive fields to Munjairy bungalow, twelve miles from Koondoty. It is an elegant road, and will admit of wheel carriages thus far. It now proceeds south, and passes a field, ascends and descends to the Tiruvangady river, and the Anakyum ferry, on crossing which it enters the Wullavanaud district two miles from Munjairy; another road to Tiruvangady strikes off from the former one mile from Munjairy, crossing fields, ascending and winds considerably over heights, descends and crosses a deep nullah over a temporary bridge to Mullapuram, a street of shops many of them in a ruinous state, S. W. six miles from Munjairy; from thence it continues W. over heights, descends to a nullah on crossing which it enters the Shernaud talook. Another road towards Angadypuram leaves the Pundaloor hill on the right, meanders S. S. E. one and a half miles crossing a field, and passes over low hills, winds E. four miles, and crossing several stripes of paddy land to Nellykuth Ungady, a small bazar, passing a large stream to the east of that place, enters the Wullavanaud talook; this is an indifferent road, will admit only of laden cattle and foot passengers. The inland road from Calicut enters this district on passing the Baypoor river to Pudiangady or Moppuram; from thence it winds east considerably, the river on the left, crosses numerous fields and nullahs, country very undulating,

to Ariacode six and a half miles ; from thence south over undulating ground two miles. Here the road to Yeddamunna is carried off to the left, the road now descends, crossing fields at intervals, passing through the deshums of Kurracoon, Yettoor, Puputta, Kurruvampuram ; to Munjairy S. E. eight miles ; this road winds considerably, some portion is very good, and the whole space very undulating, will however admit of wheel carriages with much difficulty. The road to Yeddamunna going off from the former, winds east, then north over heights by the deshum of Irravutty, crosses a deep nullah, banks exceedingly steep, waves over open ground, low hills on the left, to Pullyperumunna, then over heights, descends and crosses a deep nullah in fields to Yeddamunna nine miles from Ariacode ; there is no avenue along it, but one lately planted, and the road has been much improved since. From Yeddamunna the road N. E. mostly through wood, the river winding on the left, crosses two streams at this confluence with the Baypoor river (these are only passable in boats during the rains) to Mombut three and a half miles ; from Yeddamunna the road continues to run east by Chunturity to Kupeel, partly through wood seven miles, from thence north, crosses the Koodra river, high banks, it then winds through forest to Nellumboor : the road in this space is tolerable and partly lined with one avenue. The road towards the Carcoor pass proceeds E. three miles to Moderycullum, at first through a long stripe of cultivation and afterwards through forest ; it now proceeds through wood crossing fields, a nullah, and marsh to the Kurrimpoya river north one mile, on crossing it, passes Pullycoot, a few fields, then again in wood to the Ponpoya river three miles, both large rivers about 180 yards wide, and passable only in rafts or boats when full, ascends and descends Nuddapoya fields on the right, runs N. E., crosses several stripes of marsh in forest, to the Yeddakurra farm and fields on the right ; here it crosses the Kellakapoya, a small river three and a quarter miles, its course again through wood, the Carcoorpoya seen on the left, is twice crossed to the Yeddum or pagoda, distance from the Kellakapoya four and three quarter miles ; from the Yeddum the road descends into fields and marsh, crosses the stream three times in the space of three miles, then in wood commences the ascent ; at first gentle, then ascending and descending on the brows of the mountains, crosses innumerable mountain streams to the summit of the Carcoor Pass, the whole way through dense forest. This road from Nellumboor to the foot of the Pass, has of late been

improved, and the Pass itself opened by a few companies of pioneers during last year. The road from Munjairy to Wundoor passes over plain undulating ground, crossing several stripes of cultivation, passing through the deshums of Tircullumcotoor and Tiruwelly, then west crossing a narrow and deep nullah, ascends heights, road continues through wood, descends to the pagoda at Wundoor on the left, passes to the umshum cutcherry on a plain height half a mile east of the pagoda, the whole distance from Munjairy being thirteen miles. A new road has been lately cut towards Nellumboor, passes over heights to Kautmoonday, joins the main road from Mombut near Chenturity N. N. E. three and a half miles. A tolerable road from Wundoor runs north, crossing fields at intervals, joins the main road at Kapeel three miles, is shaded by an avenue all the way. The road from Ariacode to Koondoty passes through the deshums of Mundembrah, Kuddungaloor, Keechainy, Muduwulloor, S. W. nine miles to Koondoty ; it is a very rugged one passing over hills, and crossing over several stripes of cultivation, and a large stream north of Kuddungaloor. Another road from Koondoty to Moppurum runs north by the deshums of Nanjalur, Burdacaud, Omarur, Cheruvoyoor, and crossing low plain hills descends to Pudiangady, also called Moppurum, on the right bank of the Baypoor river eight and a half miles, it winds over plain heights and crosses cultivation at intervals : it, as well as the former, will admit the passage of laden cattle.

Iron ore is found in different parts of the district, but very little of it is smelted, there being only eleven places for working it. Gold ore is found in all the beds of the rivers and streams running down the ghauts into the Nellumboor valley ; one of the principal branches of the Baypoor river, is literally called the Golden River, from an idea that the largest portion of that mineral is washed down with the stream during the rains. The manufactures consist of some cloth of an inferior quality. Oils from the cocoanut, castor and sessamum, jaggary and arrack from toddy in small quantities.

The soil of the western portion, and on the heights, is red intermixed with gravel, and the laterite or pudding-stone ; in the valleys of cultivation, it is a rich brown, and very free of gravel, as are also the stripes of cultivation far in the interior. In the forests and mountains it is a rich black mould, owing to the constant falling of decayed leaves and rotten wood ; granite is conspicuous on the face of the ghauts and the mountains to the

east, where it is seen to form a perfect barrier, falling in precipices almost perpendicular. In the interior naked rocks are seen in many parts, but they are almost all a harder species of laterite. The productions generally are rice of various sorts, several species of dry grain and pulses; cocoanuts are abundant and thrive only in the western portion; pepper is produced, but not in such abundance as in the districts along the coast; the supary is cultivated in large quantities about the central parts, and grows luxuriantly on the banks of all the rivers; very little of it is observed to the east of Nellumboor; timber of many descriptions, also bamboos, Honey and bees' wax are the productions of the mountains and forests.

The population of this division is split into fifty various castes, containing 59,129 individuals, the moplal and nair castes predominate, the former forming almost one half of the whole population, and the nairs and higher castes including Nambury brahmins, about one-fourth of the remainder. The Punnians, a low caste, are the slaves of the Tirupad. There are about 1,000 of these individuals, who are cultivators, and are also employed in cutting and floating timber down the numerous streams to Nellumboor.

The domestic cattle are bullocks, cows, and buffaloes, the latter are strong and employed in the field; there are no sheep and but few goats. The wild animals are elephants, tigers of various kinds, byson, elk, spotted deer, hogs, and many other animals.

Description of the Bettadanaud Talook.

This district is bounded to the S. by the Ponany river twenty-two and a half miles, which divides it from that of Kurtanaud; to the S. E. by the Neddunganaud talook for nine and a half miles; to the E. by Vullavoornaud for seven miles; to the N. by Shernaud twenty-two and a half miles, and to the W. by the seacoast seventeen and a half miles; giving a perimeter of seventy-eight and a half miles; its figure is very irregular, its greatest length from N. W. to S. E. twenty-four miles; and contains a superficial area of 173 square miles. Fifty-one occupied by wet cultivation, the remainder composed of low plain heights, and valleys; the slopes are in some parts cut into terraces, and cultivated with rice, and various dry grains; along the coast, and for three miles, in a parallel to it, there is a dense wood of cocoanut and other trees, thickly studded with inhabitants principally of the moplal caste. The census of 1827 gives 340 individuals to the square mile.

This district is divided into thirteen hobellies or subdivisions, these again into thirty umshums, containing 181 villages denominated deshums, scattered all over the face of the country ; the houses of the inhabitants are separate from each other on the skirts of the fields under the shade of luxuriant groves of productive trees.

There are three considerable towns in this division : that at the capital Tullacaud, but properly called Pudiangady, lies S. twenty-three, E. twenty-eight miles from Calicut, and E. two and three-quarter miles from the sea, it consists of a long street of moplah shops, a large mosque and revenue cutcherry are the only buildings of note. The high road from Calicut passes through the town. There is a substantial bungalow for the accommodation of travellers two miles S. E. in an open plain. Tannoor N. thirty-three, W. seven and a half miles from the capital, is a considerable seaport town, where there are a great number of mosques. Some of them very large, some of the houses forming bazars are very substantial. To the E. separated by a small stream and marsh is another portion of the town with a very dense population of moplahs. S. forty W. three miles of Pudiangady is Kotye another moplah town and bazar, on the right bank of a small river which communicates with the Ponany ; here are several mosques ; the one on the right of the road to Ponany is of some note.

Peeroony N. sixty-five, W. three miles from Pudiangady has a few bazars and a mosque, also a bungalow to the N. for travellers ; a stream runs on the W. between the bazar and the sea ; from the latter it is about 300 yards. In the interior there are no towns or compact villages. Pagodas or umbalums, nambury illums are in great numbers at many of the larger deshums as Tirrunavoy, Adamed, Pullypuram, Poneganoor, and two of them, S. E. three miles of the capital. Very few of them are of any celebrity.

The cultivated valleys running from the heights, in the central parts of the district, have all of them natural streams, which irrigate the fields. During hot weather water is conveyed from the main stream by temporary dams made with wooden piles, covered with brushwood and mud. The principal river is the Ponany, rising in the Annamulla mountains in Coimbatore ; it forms the southern limit of this division for twenty-two and a half miles to the sea ; its bed is sandy and the water very shallow during fair weather ; it widens in its course from 400 to 1,300 yards, and is navigable all the way during the rains. Boats of burden go up to Tirrunavoy on the right bank eight miles from the bar at all seasons ; in this space

are many moving islands of sand, consequently the channel for boats alters yearly and makes the navigation tedious. The river of Kotye also called Tirrupoonaypoya, has several sources in the high lands of Vettacherra and Addacherry, these join N. N. W. of Tirrunavoy within three-quarters of a mile of the Ponany river, its course is then W. one mile, E. of Pudiangady, winds N. of it three miles, then takes a southerly course, and comes again W. of it within three-quarters of a mile, from thence it runs S. S. E., winds W. to the town of Kotye, and here it becomes about 200 yards wide; it then runs S. S. E. almost in a parallel with the sea, separated from it by a sand bank, and joins the main river N. of the village of Ponany: from its source to the Ponany it is twenty-seven miles, and is affected by the tide for fifteen miles, which makes it navigable for a large portion of the year to Tirrunavoy within five miles of its source. Another small river is formed by several rills rising in the low hills N. of Addacherry, flows N. and forms an extensive inundation during the rains, a mile S. W. of Tirrungady then W. and N. W. joins the Tirmundgady river, three and a half miles W. of that place at a considerable bend. In a parallel and near the sea a small rivulet runs E. of Peeroony and Tannoor, communicates with the sea. N. N. W. three miles of the latter is a marsh which with the fields on either side is totally inundated during the rains.

The country for about four miles inland is flat, then rugged, composed of high table-lands apparently with very few inequalities, the whole of the surface quite bare of vegetation, with the exception of a few trees here and there towards the Cherpulcherry river, which forms the limit for four miles to the S. E.; these table-lands are detached and much higher, and the slopes covered with wood.

The principal road enters the district three miles N. of Tannoor, passes E. of that town and crosses a small river (a ferry) to Pudiangady. From Tannoor seven and a half miles it then runs over open slopes, crossing wet cultivation at intervals by Tirrunavoy; the Ponany river on the right all the way to Kutiapuram, and crosses the river at Kongapoya Cuddava or ferry, distant from Pudiangady eight and a half miles: this is an elegant road lined with trees, almost the whole way: the river is fordable during the fair season. From Tannoor another road proceeds to the S. along the beach, crosses a small piece of water, Peeroony five miles, then to Kotye, a large moplath town four miles from Peeroony. Over heavy sand and one-third of a mile from the sea, then over a spit of sand be-

tween the Coont and Kotye river to Ponany, crossing the river five miles from the town of Kotye; the above roads will admit of wheel carriages; the former proceeds towards Paulghaut, the latter by Ponany to Chowghaut and Cochin. A tolerable road runs S. S. E. six miles to Pullypuram umbalum on the banks of the Ponany, passing over extensive paddy lands all the way from Pudiangady. A road of some note in former times partially planted with trees, proceeds from Tannoor S. E. over the high flat lands in the interior, passes through the deshums of Tanara, Wakatoor, Vulliacoon, and eventually crosses the Cherpulcherry river to Tiruvagapuram in Nedunganaud; it is in some parts a very good road, here and there with an avenue; its descent to Tannoor is steep and rugged, will admit of laden cattle with difficulty. From Tannoor to Tiruvagapuram is twenty miles. From Vuliacocon a path strikes off to the left partially lined with trees and proceeds to Vengaud four and a half miles N. E. in the Vullavoornaud talook.

Iron may be obtained from the laterite or pudding-stone, which is seen all over the face of the country. The manufactures are cloths of different, coarse qualities. Oils extracted from the cocoanut, sessamum, and castor nuts, jaggery and arrack from toddy.

The soil on the high land is in general red with gravel, and in most places very rocky; in the valleys it is a deep brown inclining to black; near the coast and for some distance it is a fine loose brown sand, calculated for the growth of the cocoanut and other productive plants, also vegetables. The productions are rice of several kinds, some of which is grown on the slopes of the low hills in the interior, which are cut into terraces. Several dry grains but in no quantities: cocoanuts, jacks and other fruit trees are reared in the gardens.

The census of 1827 gives a population of 59,493, which is 340 to the square mile; one-seventh are brahmins and nairs, and almost one-half moplabs; the remainder composed of about forty different castes, as smiths, washermen, and artificers, but the larger portion consists of the prædial slaves, as churmurs, polians, parriars, &c.

Very few wild animals are seen in this division: a small tiger or leopard, wild hogs, hares, &c. are not unfrequent in the eastern portion, the country generally being open, admits of no cover. The domestic animals are diminutive. Sheep do not thrive: small flocks from Coimbatoor pass on their way to Calicut and other places.

Description of the Wullavanaud Talook.

Wullavanaud next to Wynaud is one of the largest divisions in Malabar; it is bounded on the N. by the Ernaud talook for sixty-nine miles, by the crest of the Koondahs to the N. E., which defines the limit in part, to the E. by the Coimbatore province, and the Neelgherries for sixty-nine miles, the Maundaur and the Bhavany rivers, also the high ridge of mountains extending from Periakunji to Maymudy peaks defines the limit on this side; to the S. by Neddungaunaud for fifty-six miles, the Cherpulcherry river being the limit for twenty-three and a half miles; to the S. W. and W. by Bettadanaud and Shernaud for thirteen miles; the boundary in this space runs waving on plain heights to Chapul Angady on the W. at which is the junction of Wullavanaud, Shernaud, and Ernaud talooks; its whole perimeter is 198, and area $875\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, including several insulated estates belonging to Neddungaunaud, sixty-three square miles is under wet cultivation, 730 is occupied by hills, mountains and wood, which including the Koondah mountains and Uttapady hills forms the eastern portion of this division, the remainder by plain high slopes in the interior. Its greatest length from east to west is forty-eight miles, in figure very irregular. The population gives sixty-six individuals to the square mile, the number may be estimated at 200 to the square mile in the populated portion of the district.

This division is subdivided into thirteen hobellies, and these into twenty-seven umshums, and contains 152 deshums or villages; besides the above there are twenty-eight hamlets inhabited by the Buddagurs on the eastern slopes of the Koondah mountains, also thirty-nine hamlets on the Uttapady hills N. E. of Munnar, inhabited by a race of people called Moodomars, who emigrate from hill to hill every third or fourth year; their head-men are a few Gonda people of Coimbatore, and permanently reside at Hugley, Chunagum, Oomuttonpuddy, and a few other places.

Angadipooram the capital, is situated in the Paranthullamun desh, and Munnar are the only considerable towns in this division. Several roads communicate at the former; here is a tolerable bungalow and cutcherry, on the N. half a mile is the town consisting of one street; the inhabitants are people of the eastern coast, principally chetties or merchants, who settled here when this place was established as the head of a zillah; to the N. W. of the bungalow are the remains of a jail, but no remnants of the houses built

at the time are now to be seen ; one and three-quarter miles W. N. W. is a Bhuggavuddi pagoda on a rising ground amidst a grove of trees ; it is a temple of great sanctity and celebrity. An annual festival takes place, attended by a very great concourse of the surrounding inhabitants. To the W. on the plains are the remains of an old square fort, the road to Munjairy now passes over the ruins. A weekly market takes place in the town, and is frequented by people from the coast and Paulghaut. Munnar has been some years ago a town of note ; the ruins of a great many substantial built shops indicate this : at present it is very populous ; the inhabitants are generally from the eastward and Paulghaut, the streets narrow and irregular. To the west of it half a mile is the temple of Arracoorchy not far from a small river ; it is one of some sanctity: an annual festival is celebrated here. Munnar lies N. eighty-five, E. sixteen miles from the capital. Purriancand, N. fifteen E. six miles, is a street of moplah shops on the banks of a mountain stream, with a mosque at the west extremity, the only edifice of the kind to be seen for several miles around, and romantically situated in the midst of a forest. Chapanut Angady, N. eighty-five, W. twelve and a half miles, and Charocolum Angady N. eighty-five, W. eight miles, are two streets of moplah bazars ; the former has been already mentioned in the description of Shernaud, the houses on the south side of the street belonging to that district : the latter contains only a few houses on the road. Oorampooram, N. five W. seven and a half miles, is the remains of a large town ; it now contains a few shops, and a mosque also in a decayed state on the left bank of the Kokoyetode. Golden ore is found in the bed of this stream above the confluence of two rivers a mile to the E. of the bazar. Pootangady S. eighty, W. two and a half miles from Angadipooram, are two large mosques and moplah houses. These edifices are built of good materials ; and one of them appears to be of modern date ; the whole of the deshums or villages in all directions, are on the verge of the paddy cultivation in the valleys, the houses scattered and under groves of trees. There are some rude mud and stone fortifications, which served as a refuge to the moplaha, when the country was in a state of rebellion ; these are to be seen south of Cootowarra called Pailocotah, and in the Colutoore umshum called Omerpurawam, perhaps more intended as places of security than for warfare.

There are no lakes or tanks in the whole of this district. Small reservoirs are not uncommon in the vicinity of pagodas, water being

in great plenty in all the cultivated valleys, and in the rivers all the year round. The only river of note is the one which divides this talook from Neddunganaud; it has no less than five principal sources in the hills north and east of Munnar; these smaller branches wind through the low country, join and become one large stream at Korampola, when it proceeds S. W. winding considerably to its confluence with the Ponany in the deshum of Currianoor. The Tiruvangady river so called has its sources in the mountainous valleys formed by the ridges running south from the Koondahs; one of these runs south of the Towoor deshum, and forms a junction with another mountain stream one mile E. of Orawampooram, after meandering principally through forests for sixteen miles, it is called the Kokoyetode from the circumstance of golden ore being collected in its bed. The other stream rising in the Kunjycomboo peak, a high table mountain, flows seven miles; S. W. to Yedanadkurra on the right bank, then W. N. W. ten miles, meandering through forests and fields, through the deshums Molantoor and Keelatoor, joins the Kokoyetode before mentioned. The main river now runs N. W. four and a half miles, leaves Oorampooram on the left to Nellykuth Angady in Ernaud on the right bank; here it receives a small stream formed by water flowing from the fields on the north, it then meanders W. N. W. to the Annakium ferry, on the high road from Munjairy to Angadipooram, Pulliacurpully deshum on the left bank: then W. two miles S. three miles, W. and N. W. five miles, Mulla-pooram Angady on the right bank: in this course which is very irriguous, it forms the limit in common with Ernaud, it then winds S. S. W. one and a half miles, enters a portion of Ernaud, then N. W. two miles, enters Shernaud talook. The Puriankad river is formed by the junction of three mountain streams, having their sources in the ridges of the Koondahs, two and a half miles north of Puriankad, it enters the Ernaud talook; one branch of it flowing east of that place; a stream rising in the Pranacode hills, runs north of Angadipooram, flows through the deshums Punnagan-kurray, Thamapooram, Kachenykad, and Kuddangcotah, joins the Tiruvangady river; in its course of fourteen miles it receives several nullahs from the valleys of extensive cultivation on either bank, and passes through an open country all the way. Another stream rising on the hills N. E. of the Kootla deshum, flows by Wuddakun-kurray, Kurkadum, Kudunmullay to Pulliaurpullay, joins the Tiruvangady river; in its devious course of nine miles it meanders through extensive cultivation.

The largest portion of this division consists of high table-land, between the valleys of cultivation mostly composed of plain flats with ledges of rocks running round the sides above the valleys, that portion to the N. E. the surface is more even and much of the heights covered with wood ; here and there are a few plain heights interspersed : the prominent hills in the interior are Pundaloor N. W. Pranacode N. E. as seen from Angadipooram ; they run N. W. and S. E. their ridges being about eight miles in length and very lofty, with their slopes occupying a considerable space covered with high wood to their very summit. Annangaut hill on the south, the summit is an extensive flat and plain, but the slopes are covered with jungle to the crest of the Hill. The north and east portion is occupied by the Koondah mountains, and the Uttapady hills covering almost half of the surface of the district : (for a description of the Koondah mountains, and other particulars, the description of the Neelgherries may be consulted.) To the west of the hamlets on the eastern slopes is what may be termed the high table-land of Koondah, no part being inhabited ; the soil is the same as the lower slopes, but the winds which prevail during the S. W. monsoon, blow with such violence, that the woods on this elevation exposed to their fury lay over, and this only can be assigned as a reason for the inhabitants not residing on them. There are, however, three Todur Munds for penning buffaloes, only frequented by this race during fine weather ; the high land affording very fine pastures, the table-land itself occupies about eighty square miles, and is intersected by streams in every direction, between them ridges, some of them lofty, but generally plain, the woods being confined to either side of the streams and ravines, a great deal of marsh is to be seen in the valleys : the source of the Bhavany is on these hills, from whence the river runs south. On the slopes to the east are no less than twenty-eight hamlets, consisting of from four to twenty houses, and a Kotur village ; the population may be estimated at 500 individuals including children, but no account has been obtained from the public servants of the existence of these mountainers, till within the last few years. The Uttapadies are about 4,000 feet below the surface of the Koondahs ; several branches forming the Bhavany meander over this surface as well as other mountain streams, with ridges some woody, running between the slopes are cultivated with rice and several species of dry grain by the Moodomars, a low class, who are the cultivators ; a few Gonds, inhabitants of the Coimbatore country are the renters, and the hamlets occupied by them in various parts are stationary ; all the others are

moved from one spot to another every third or fourth year, to commence opening and cutting down the wood for the purpose of cultivation; there are no less than thirty-nine hamlets on these hills consisting of from two to fifteen houses: in this space there are several lofty hills rising above the lower ridges; those most conspicuous are Mulheshurr, with two peaks, one being bluff, the other from some situations is a perfect needle, and north of it is Chundumullay with three tops all about the same height, and on the same range, is connected with the Koondah; to the west is Kurramullay, a bluff rock, seen almost due north from Munnar. On the range to the southeast which divides this rock from Coimbatore, are Periakunjee, Vellymullay, and Maymoody peaks, the latter to the E. is conspicuous for a square pillar of granite of great height. The Bhavany river running south from the Koondahs falls in cataracts to within two miles west of Uttapaddy, it then winds northeast and north of Ettapaddy, south of Vaylumpuddy; south of Munnar, receives a powerful stream rushing down from the Koondahs, and N. E. three miles of the above place it receives the Sherria Bhavany rising in the valleys of the mountains to the south; it now becomes a river of some magnitude, proceeds N. E. winding, Soondupputty on the left bank, runs in the same direction for a few miles and receives the waters of the Munnar river rising in the hills south of Murkutty peak; in its course rushing down the Koondah and Neelgherry mountains, receives several large hill streams on either bank. Shulypuray E. S. E. five and a half miles from Munnar has three peaks; the northern one being remarkable from the display of several high conical rocks, the ridge runs S. S. W. and the whole covered with dense forest; the country from Munnar to the summit of the hills north and east of it is a high forest yielding teak and other timber, which is floated down the mountain streams towards Kurimpola, and from thence to Ponany, during the rains.

Several military roads meet at the capital from different quarters, but none of them are well adapted for wheel carriages. The road from Calicut via Munjairy enters this district on crossing the Tirruvangady river at Annakeum ferry, runs S. E., the Pundaloor hill on the left, and a stripe of wet cultivation and houses on the right, by the deshums Pulliacurpully, Kuddawamunna, crosses a nullah with a temporary bridge thrown over it in the Kurkadum deshums, it then winds over heights ascending, and descends and crosses a stream two and a quarter miles from the bungalow at Angadipooram; some parts of this road are tolerable and partially lined with an

avenue ; from the bungalow it continues S.E. ascending and descending, crosses several small nullahs to the Tuthookuddavoo ferry, across the Cherpulcherry river, and enters Neddunganaud, distance from Angadipoorum bungalow six miles ; it is lined with a shaded avenue. Another road from Puttomby strikes off from the former three-quarters of a mile south of the bungalow, proceeds south, partly through extensive cultivation, then over heights, cultivation on the right three miles, then winds S. W., winding three and a quarter miles to Ponangatole deshum and crosses the river into the Neddunganaud division. The road from Tirruvangady enters the district at Chupanalangady ; it proceeds over heights waving easterly, and about midway crosses a stream, and extensive cultivation in the Porukatry deshum. On approaching Angadipoorum the road has a long but gentle descent, the whole distance being twelve miles, on the whole a very good road, but difficult descents and ascents ; it is all along lined with a shaded avenue ; this road proceeds easterly winding south of the Pranacode hills, passes through the deshums of Futchanalkurray, and Koomurampootoor ; in this interval crosses three streams to Munnar, eighteen miles from Angadipoorum bungalow, waving principally on heights, crosses cultivated fields at intervals, the road undulating is lined with an avenue most part of the way. From Munnar it proceeds N. E. through forest to Tenkurray, a barn, and considerable fields of wet cultivation, E. N. three and a half miles in the same course through forest, crosses a number of rocky ravines, a short but steep ascent to the summit of the Pass three miles, then again through lofty forest winding to Uttapady, a ruined pagoda, on the right bank of the Bhavany river three miles, then along the river to Sharumangady, E. N. E. three miles, a halting place for travellers and cattle ; from thence the road crosses the river, proceeds along the left bank, viâ Valumpuddy and Sherrakuddavu three and a half miles, winds north, passes through hills, descends and crosses a branch of the Bhavany to Chunagum two and a half miles ; here commences the ascent, first easily, then steep to the summit of the Talapoya ghaut five miles ; it then runs over a mountainous tract ascending and descending, crosses two mountain streams, and gently ascends to Keelkonda hamlet four miles, from whence mountain paths proceed to the Neelgherries and the surrounding hamlets. A bullock road from Sharumangady proceeds N. E. over the slopes of a low range to Samunthora eight miles ; here it crosses the Sherra Bhavany to Gopanairy, a compact village, the inhabitants belong to Coimba-

toor two miles; these paths generally are through wood, and during the rainy season are infested with elephants. A tolerable avenue road from Munnar to Paulghaut goes S. E. on crossing the river, it passes through two low wooded hills, then over plains and cultivation at intervals in the Tricalur deshums, crosses another hill stream three miles, then by the deshums of Thutchumpaurae and Yedda-coorchy in forest to a hill stream three and a half miles, being the limit common to Neddunganaud, and two miles south of Shulapaurae hill, another road from Angadipooram towards Munjairy, leaving the Pundaloor range of hills to the left, proceeds north winding through the deshums of Maharcherry and Purnbur, then by a Pass on low hills descends to the Nulloor deshums, then over heights descends and crossing a field reaches Ooravampooram, a few bazars ten miles from Angadipooram, crossing a small river on the north it winds waving, passes through Cuddacherry fields and heights, descends and crosses a small stream to Nellykulangady in the Ernaud talook (it is partially lined with an avenue) three miles. A market road strikes off two and a half miles from the high western road, proceeds to the S. W. passing through fields, ascends low hills, winds over them, descends into the Coolatore deshums, passes extensive fields, and over heights, descends to the Vengaud deshums, ascends, and passing through low hills descends into the Erroor deshums of the Bettadanaud talook, distance from Angadipoorum ten and a half miles, this is merely a foot-path, and the line of road is marked out by a few trees, in the Coolatore and Vengaud deshums, the avenue is regular. Another road proceeds to the north from the capital, winds E. N. E. through the deshums of Kokuth, Pullycooth, Vengoor, Chemmuny, crosses a small river to Mailantoor, distant eight and a half miles ascending and descending over heights, and crossing stripes of cultivation at intervals; from the latter it winds over heights, extensive fields on the left, crosses another mountain stream two miles, to Toowoor two and a quarter miles, where it ends, being in all twelve and three-quarter miles from Angadipooram; this is a tolerable road and is generally lined with trees. A road to the eastward strikes off from the former in the Vengoor deshums four and a quarter miles from Angadipooram, it meanders E. S. E. by Kupeelangady in the Vellatoor deshums, passes through Allunelloor and Kotapudeum deshums, crosses a small hill stream and fields, and joins the southern road from the west in the deshums of Koomarampooram fifteen miles from Vengoor; this is a very good road lined with a shady avenue,

it runs over plain heights ; none of the above roads, from the undulating nature of the country, will with safety admit of wheel carriages, are only frequented by laden cattle and foot-passengers. Uttapaddy is the only Pass through the mountains to the east. A path and Pass up the Koondahs south of the Anginda peak is partly traced to Toonoor, it being now but seldom frequented by tobacco smugglers, on account of the dangers they have to encounter from elephants and other animals, also the difficulties of ascending and descending numerous ranges of hills and woods for fifteen miles.

Iron is smelted in many parts of the district, there are several furnaces in the Parunthullamunnam deshum on a large scale. Gold dust is extracted from the sands in the bed of the Kokoyetode east of Ooravampooram in small quantities ; from this circumstance it is conjectured that this valuable mineral may with labour be obtained in all the streams that flow to the westward, within a few miles from the foot of the mountains. The manufactures are cloths of various textures, but most of it is obtained from the east and Paulghaut ; iron pots and pans used as cooking utensils are made principally in some deshums in the Pundikad hobelly to the N. : these are exposed on the market days for sale at the capital.

The soil of the cultivated valleys is a rich brown, in some parts of the interior inclining to black ; in those situations overrun with thick forest, it is black mould, owing to the constant accumulation of decayed trees and leaves ; on the lower hills to the west, it is red and very gravelly. The productions are precisely similar to those in Bettadanaud ; in all the mountains and forests honey and wax in large quantities are obtained. The produce of the Koondahs are wheat, barley, poppy, garlic, and several dry grains ; and on the Uttapaddy hills, very little coarse rice, the produce being principally dry grains of various kinds, also vegetables, pumkins, cucumbers, &c.

By the census taken of the population in 1827, the whole amounted to 83,044. This would give 200 individuals to the populous portion, being only one-half of the superficial area of the whole district.

Domestic animals are diminutive, and all similar to the districts on the coast. The wild animals are elephants, tigers of various descriptions, byson, deer, and mountain sheep. On the Koondahs bears roam over the surface of the table-land, and frequently approach to the neighbourhood of the hamlets.

The climate is very similar to the description given in the general account of Malabar, but the squalls from the S. W. are not felt in such force as on the coast. The climate on the Koondahs is similar to

that of the Neelgherries, the squalls during the monsoons blow with great violence all over the high western table-lands. On the Uttapaddy the variation of the Thermometer is very great at different times of the day, rising sometimes from fifty-five degrees in the morning, to ninety and ninety-five degrees with dense fog, during the rainy season, making this tract very unhealthy, so much so, that the inhabitants of the country about Munnar will not approach them but in the very hottest time of the year, to prevent attacks of hill fever.

Description of the Neddunganaud Talook.

This division is bounded on the S. for thirty miles by the Ponany river dividing it from Paulghaut and the Cochin province to the E. by Paulghaut and the high range of mountains, to the N. by the Wullavoornaud talook, the Cherpulcherry river for twenty-two miles forming the limit, and to the W. by a small portion of the Bettadanaud district; its whole perimeter measures ninety-five miles and contains a superficial area of 286 square miles. In this area fifty-four and a quarter is under wet cultivation, the remainder is occupied by undulating slopes, with detached hills, and by mountains and forests to the eastward, besides several deshums much detached, and situated in the eastern portion of the Wullavoornaud talook, measuring a superficial area of ninety-one and three-quarter square miles, of which fourteen and three-quarter square miles is under wet cultivation; the revenue of these portions are collected in common by the tehsildars of the above said talooks, creating thereby much trouble and inconvenience to the public servant. The census before mentioned would give 290 individuals to the square mile. This district is equally populated, the nairs and higher castes predominate, being almost one-third of the whole.

This talook is divided into seventeen hobellies, these again subdivided into forty-two umshums, containing 150 deshums or villages, the houses scattered and lying on the margin of the wet cultivation in the valleys, which intersect the country in all directions.

There are no considerable towns in this division; a few streets of bazars on the high western road from Paulghaut, at Lakkadykotah, Paulapuram, and Waunian Colunkurray are of some note, provisions being obtained at them by travellers and for whose accommodation bungalows have been erected in their vicinity. A weekly market on Saturday takes place at Waunian Colunkurray; Cherpulcherry the capital, on an elevated plain is of note from the

revenue cutcherry being held at it; there is also an old bungalow and a couple of bazars, a pagoda of some celebrity, and a palace on the road to Puttumbay W. one mile from the bungalow. Cherpulcherry was once the station of a collector. Karimpolay N. seventy, E. seven miles from Cherpulcherry, is situated in a winding on the right bank of a river, is noted for a celebrated pagoda, it is also the residence of one of the senior Samury rajahs. Triallacode, on the high road to the eastward, lies four miles from Cherpulcherry, there is a pagoda and street of shops kept by chatties, also a dense population around it and five miles to the E. of the former, also on the road are a few shops and a pagoda to the N., Puttamby S. fifty-eight, E. eleven miles from the capital, on the right bank of the Ponany river, has several temples in its vicinity, and is the residence of some wealthy Nairs, here is also a bungalow for the accommodation of travellers, in the left bank of the road on a plain slope; and Yeroopa S. four, W. eight miles, S. of the high western road, is the residence of the Kavalapad Nair, near the site of a temple of much celebrity. A few bazars lining the road in the deshum is called Coonaturrah Ungady. Near Tootacuddavu, a ferry across the river on the road to Angadipooram is a pagoda of celebrity on the left bank three miles N. W. of the capital. These temples are so numerous under the appellations of bhuggavuddy, umbalums, and cauvu, that every deshum has its deity.

There are two rivers of note in this division; the Ponany which limits it on the S. has a broad sandy bed; it is navigable for small boats during the rains, and some time after; in going up they are generally dragged, and run down with the tide; it has generally a small stream throughout the dry season, and in every part is fordable. The Cherpulcherry river to the N. divides this division from Wullavoornaud, rises in the mountains to the east of Munnar; it is navigable for small craft, from its confluence with the Ponany, at Currayanoor in Bettadanaud, all the way to Kurrimpalay for thirty-four and a half miles, during the rains, and to Tootacuddavu ferry twenty-three miles throughout the year, within three miles of Cherpulcherry, the width varies from 2 to 400 yards, the banks are high almost the whole way, and studded with groves of areka and cocoanut, under the shade of which the houses of the inhabitants are interspersed. The bed of the river is in some parts very rocky, especially to the E. of the ferry abovementioned. A large stream in the eastern portion, which has its source in the mountains N. W. of Paulghaut, meanders through the following deshums,

Wudacherry, Vaingacherry, and Molunjoor; it runs W. to the latter place, turns abruptly south, joins the Ponany rivers one and a half miles N. of this confluence. The high road passes over a substantial stone bridge, called Wotupallam. West one mile of the above confluence, another large stream joins the main river; it rises S. of Cherpulcherry, and meanders S. E. through extensive cultivation. Another small stream rises in the Poraturry hills, flows S. meandering through fields, joins the Ponany on the W. of the deshum of Wodamacoorchy: a bridge is thrown over it about one mile N. of the confluence. Two streams rising in the Tendulla and Ramagurrah hills N. of Puttamby; one runs S. W. and joins the Ponany, in the Koodamunda deshums, the other flows to the W. through extensive cultivation, falls into the Cherpulcherry river three-quarter of a mile S. of Teruvagapura. A small stream formed by extensive branches of cultivation, has its principal sources about Panty Mullay, a single high black rock, flows W. N. W. and E. of Cherpulcherry, from thence, N. and joins the Cherpulcherry river, one of the principal branches of the above river, rises in a valley of the mountains N. E. of the Kulhadycode peak, flows W. partly through fields, joins the main stream E. quarter of a mile to the Kurumpola pagoda. Timber is floated down it during the rains.

Many hills are sprinkled over the whole surface of this division. The most conspicuous are Aunangamulla, a lofty range with two peaks to the S. E. of the capital, Kalapara, to the S. Turdulla two plain peaks, Ramagerry a wild wooded group, and the Ongalor plain hills extending to the Ponany river. On the S. W. and E. S. E. is Panty Mullay one solid black rock. The eastern extremity of the district is woody and mountainous, the principal peaks are Kulhadycode, and Poolymulla, the summit of the range is the natural limit dividing this district from Wullavoornaud and Paulghaut. Fully one-half of the superficial area of this division may be estimated hilly and woody, the remainder plain slopes between the cultivated valleys.

The high western road from Paulghaut enters this district one and three-quarter miles east of Lakaddycotah bungalow and bazar, from thence it winds westerly to Paulapuram bazar three miles, continues in slopes, descends and crosses a rapid stream over a bridge two miles, and one mile farther another stream with a bridge, winding over heights to Vunancolumcurra, a bazar and bungalow three miles, the road now winds S. W. ascending and descending to Coonaturrah Angady one and a quarter miles, then W. with several

inequalities, hills on the left, descends and passes a rapid stream over a substantial bridge four and a quarter miles ; it here takes a course W. N. W. ascending gradually to the Ongalor maud or Pass one and a half miles, descends westerly, crosses a small stream in cultivation to Puttumbly, a bungalow and river on the left three and a half miles ; it then winds through fields, river on the left, crosses the Ponany river 600 yards wide to Turtalla bungalow and bazar in the Kurtanand district four miles. This road is lined the whole way with an avenue of jack and mangoe trees, and will admit of wheel carriages with some difficulty, owing to the rough nature of the ground in parts between Puttumbly and Kongaturra Angady. The road from Angadipooram enters this division on crossing the Toothacuddavu ferry and river, winds south easterly over heights, fields on the right, to Cherpulcherry, a few bazars, and an old bungalow, it then winds S. E. leaving the Annangamullay range on the left, by Chengode, a bazar, to Lukkadycotah bazar and bungalow thirteen miles, crossing fields at intervals, also a rugged nullah a mile W. N. W. of Lukkady ; this is also a good road, and will admit of wheel carriages. The direct road to Paulghaut from Cherpulcherry proceeds E. by Mancode, Trillacode, to Vilaucou, a small bazar, nine and a half miles, and one mile east of the latter enters the Paulghaut district ; this is a tolerable road, but from the very uneven nature of the country, will not admit of wheel carriages. Another good road from the capital proceeds S. W. through the deshum Nellaia, Yaloorvundala, Vullayapoolay, Kulladypettah, to Puttamby eleven miles, crosses four nullahs and fields at intervals ; this is also a tolerable road, but will not admit of wheel carriages, owing to the rugged and undulating nature of the ground it passes over. A road from Tutalla crosses the Ponany one mile from the above place, and passes N. N. E. through the deshums of Congoormulla, Vulloor, Curvincaud, and Perrycon, where it crosses the Cherpulcherry river, into the Wullavoornaud district eight miles from Puttamby, a large nullah crosses it, and some fields : a portion of the road running on heights is level and good, but on the whole will not admit of wheel carriages. The whole of the above roads are lined with the jack, mangoe, and other trees, forming beautiful avenues. A market road from Tiruvagapuram to Cherpulcherry passes through the deshums Nadoomeltoor, Mundoorturra, Kellakanelloor, and joins the road from Puttamby at Nelaya : besides it many small footpaths traverse the country in all directions.

No iron is obtained by smelting. The manufactures are mostly the same as those in the Bettadanaud district.

By the census of 1827, the population amounts to 83,044 souls. The Numboory brahmins, and nairs, and the higher castes predominate. Moplahs, who are numerous in the districts bordering the coast, are only a few compared to the bulk of the whole population.

The cattle and other animals are the same as those in the Bettadanaud talook. Elephants are numerous and troublesome in the eastern portion bordering the mountains.

Description of the Paulghaut Talook.

Paulghaut, the most southeastern district of Malabar, is divided into two divisions, denominated Tennamullapuram, and Wuddamullapuram, and is bounded on the W. by the districts of Chaylayekurray and Trichuvapairoor of Cochin; to the S. by a high ridge of mountains, defining the limit common to Sholagoody: S. S. E. by the sub-division of Chittoor; to the E. by the district of Chittoor; S. E. and N. by the Coimbatore province, and to the N. W. by the Nedungenaud talook, and forms on the whole a very irregular figure, encroached on towards the E. by Chittoor, to the S. E. the Colungode hobelly makes an indentation between Nemary and Coimbatore, and that of Wuddakunchairy makes another indent to the S. W. between the districts of Trichuvapairoor and Nemary. Its whole perimeter measures $235\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and contains an area of $695\frac{1}{2}$ square miles; $120\frac{1}{2}$ square miles by rice lands, 115 square miles by dry grain; 369 square miles by mountains, hills, and forests, and the remainder by plain waste slopes in the interior. It is one of the most fertile divisions of Malabar and extensively populated, as will appear by the census of 1827, which gave a population of 133,898 souls, and 193 individuals to the square mile; but as the mountains and forests occupy upwards of one-third of the district, it may be averaged at 250 to the square mile. The deshums or villages are generally on the verge of the rice lands, with the exception of a few pettahs and agrarams of brahmins, the habitations being under the shade of groves of cocoanut, areka, jack, and other productive trees. The brab or palmyra is scattered all over the country, which gives it the peculiar features of a woody country, though in general it is plain. The inhabitants are composed of brahmins: those of the eastern coast predominate. Nairs of various gradations, Vellaulers not a few, also Jonagar moplahs as well as several of the lower classes, that of the

Teers prevail, who are the most valuable part of the community, being both agriculturists and extractors of toddy.

This district is divided into two subdivisions, each under a Native Collector; that to the South is termed Tennamullapuram, the North Wuddamullapuram; about the centre of the latter lies Paulghaut, the capital of the country: together they are again divided into twenty-three subdivisions or hobellies containing fifty-seven umshums, and these again into 150 villages denominated deshums.

Paulghaut, the capital of this portion of Malabar, is a place well known in the history of India, as the key to Travancore; the fort is built of granite and lime; it is a square, each face being 200 yards flanked by square bastions with outworks on the east for the defence of the gates, and surrounded by a deep ditch and glacis, and commands the surrounding places in the interior. There are a few tiled buildings, apparently granaries, and a place of arms in a ruinous state, also a small reservoir of good water. The town lies about 500 yards to the N. and N. W., it is composed of regular broad streets, the houses large and those lining the road being shops or bazars, are tiled. The cutcherry and custom-house are in the centre on the right of the main street, in an open area, that portion to the north is called Sultanpett, inhabited mostly by people of the other coast, here are also a few bazars; to the north is a bungalow and garden, and opposite to it a large square building, once used as a depôt for tobacco. On the skirts of the field is a Roman Catholic Chapel; between the Pettahs on the plain is the bungalow for travellers, the whole on a rising ground and surrounded by extensive fields. The roads here are broad, and most of them lined with trees or avenues. Within a compass of three miles around the fort there are no less than twenty-two gramums or brahmin villages, six of them extensive, the houses substantially built, streets broad and clean, the main one in each east and west, pagodas at the extremities, but generally at the west end. Kulputty, on the left bank of the Kudducoo river, lies N. W. two miles from the fort, composed of broad streets at right angles to each other, and the houses tiled. On the bank of the river there is a celebrated pagoda, and three quarters of a mile from it S. E. is another where an annual festival takes place. S. E. three and a half miles from the capital the village of Codumbah, on the N. bank of the Ponany river, though extensive is very straggling; here is also a pagoda of celebrity, and an annual festival takes place and is kept up for several days. The pagoda of Terrupullatoor W. half a mile from the above, and on the opposite

bank is a large temple held in great veneration. Yellupooly to the east six miles, Palapooly three and three-quarter miles E. S. E. of the capital are the heads of hobellies, having each a large scattered population, also a brahmin gramum and pagoda. Kurrugarapoly, a compact nair village, is E. one and a half miles; also Puduherry E. N. E. three and three-quarter miles is more extensive, having a few bazars at it on either side of the high road to the south, and across the fields is a brahmin gramum and pagoda. To the W. of the fort are the following gramums: Perany, Tervullay, Kodundurrapalay and Chundrashuygrapuram, a small pagoda at most of them and the whole situated in a fertile well cultivated tract. Pudunagaram S. S. E. six miles is the next mart to Paulghaut; the street is wide and runs E. and W. two furlongs; and at the W. end is a mosque: the Jonagar moplals are the principal inhabitants; and N. E. of it Palanuggram, a town similar to the above, lies on the left bank of the Ponany river. Kuddavoyoor is a smaller town, lies one and three-quarter miles W. of the above place; at it is an extensive population, also a couple of brahmin gramums with pagodas, the one to the N. W. Karalupuram, here a weekly market takes place, where cattle also are exposed for sale. This is the most populous part of the country next to the environs of Paulghaut, there being four large towns within two miles of each, including that of Tultamungalum dependant on Cochin. Pullavoor, S. S. E. nine and three-quarter miles of Paulghaut, consists of two gramums with a celebrated pagoda within a walled enclosure, lies S. of the above and to the N. an extensive nair population. Goodaloor S. S. E. one and a half miles, Pullacherry E. three miles, and Koonucherry N. W. one and a quarter miles from Pullavoor, are large straggling villages, inhabited by Vellalers: at the two former are gramums, and a few small pagodas. Pullunchuttanoor S. W. four and a half miles from Paulghaut, is another brahmin gramum surrounded by a nair population. Ten-courchy S. S. W. four miles of the above place, with an extensive population, is noted for its pagoda in a grove of teak trees, and to the south is Vellyanchattanur; it is the site of a wealthy nair population, with some fine tanks. Near it is Vellayanur, another gramum of brahmins. W. of Pullenchattanur are the subdivisions of Kuliman and Shoolanoor; the country is excessively wild and rugged, the population scattered on the borders of the cultivated valleys. The places of note in this tract are Kutanoor, a street of Vellalers and Lubbais, who are weavers by profession. Poolymulla Mautoor, and Chem-brakolum have each a gramum. Yeddaturra W. N. W. six miles

from Paulghaut, at the confluence of the two branches of the Ponany river, is the residence of a rájá, and here is also another brahmin gramum. Munnakurray W. ten and a half miles from Paulghaut, situated on the high western road; at it are some ruined fortifications commanding the road, with a few bazars. S. W. half a mile from the above place resides a pensioned rájá; the rájá of Calicut has also a house in a mud enclosure; he possesses some lands in the neighbourhood. Colungode S. S. E. ten and a half miles from Paulghaut is extensive and a place of some consequence; the population consists of the natives of the eastern coast, some brahmins and nairs; the residence of the rájá is at the W. end of the town; there are no less than six agrarams in this vicinity, dependant on it. To the east is the scite of a square mud fort, to the left of the road; and Pun-nacootoor Pyaloor, two and three miles to the S. W., have each a gramum with a mixed population skirting the fields. Wuddavanoor N. one and three-quarter miles from Colungode, is a considerable village, and scattered over a surface of four square miles, the principal part a few bazars and the houses of merchants, situated on the road to Paulghaut. The country around Colungode, is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation; the palmyra in profusion. To the S. is a mass of mountains falling abruptly to the east by a forest partly in Coimbatoor, two good roads passing through it to Anamulla and Polachy Allatur the capital of the southern division; at it is a small street of bazars, and near it is the cutcherry of the tehsildar, where the revenue servants transact all the business of the district; it is on the high road from Paulghaut to Trichoor, and is situated S. W. eleven and a half miles from the capital, surrounded by extensive rice lands. A mile to the south is a conspicuous hill remarkable for its being alone on the plain called Wurrymulla. At Koonicherry E. N. E. two and a quarter miles from Allatur, are two gramums, it is also the residence of a petty rájá, and E. S. E. one and a half mile, is another considerable gramum with two reservoirs all in the Perincolum deshum. At Trippallur N. E. three-quarters of a mile S. of the Colungode river, is a celebrated pagoda. Wuddukuturra, S. E. three miles, capital of a subdivision, is another gramum with a temple at each extremity. Here are also Angady or Moplah bazars with a Romo-Syrian Church to the S. W. To the N. E. three-quarters of mile a Buggavuddy pagoda, and large reservoirs, is a place of great celebrity. Pundoor W. four and three-quarter miles from Allatoor is noted for two gramums, and a few small temples in their vicinity. Wuddakuncherry S. W.

five and a quarter miles from Allatur, and the capital of a subdivision, is a small town composed of two streets of bazars with a dense population, situated in a fine fertile country, the forests encroaching within half a mile of it on the west, the inhabitants being Comaties and Chetties; it is on the high road from Paulgaut to Trichoor; there are besides several roads from different parts of the country which communicate here; in its vicinity there are no less than three gramums, and some pagodas, but none of any note. Oyacaud N. one and a half miles from the former place has a large population of nairs, their houses are skirted on the sides of the fields. Here is also another brahmin gramum, as also at Reshenadur-mungalum and Podoocode. At the latter place is a street of weavers on the N. of the gramum. Mungalum N. E. one and half mile of Oyacode, has also a large population of nairs and two gramums: the pagoda of Unjymoorty, situated in this deshum is a temple of some celebrity. Madapaloor a nair village lies E. two and a half miles, a few brahmins reside on the west of the pagoda. Chittoncherry, two miles W. of the former, populous, consisting of Nairs, Chetties and Lubbais; the houses much scattered on the borders of their fields. The southern portion of the Wuddakuncherry subdivision, as well as the eastern and southern parts of Colungode consists of extensive forests and mountains inhabited by Cawders, a hill tribe. In the forests there are extensive rice lands, with kullums or granaries, belonging to some petty chiefs. Munnoor, W. N. W. fifteen miles of the capital, is populous, many weavers and potters reside here: but the principal inhabitants are Nairs and Teers, there are several pagodas, but none of note. Kongad, the capital of a subdivision five and a half miles N. N. E. of it, has a dense population of nairs and some brahmins about the pagoda, which is one of great celebrity. A festival annually takes place and people from all parts of the country resort to it on the occasion. Mundoor, four and a half miles E. of Kongad, is noted for a street of bazars kept by Turrage Chetties; the population however consists of Nairs and Teers, who reside on the skirts of the rice cultivation. The roads from Cherpulcherry and Munnoor unite here and proceed to the capital. Ugatiturrah, situated N. three and half miles of the capital, and the head of a subdivision, has a dense population of Nairs and Teers; it is a place of some note from its being the residence of the Shekhurry rájá; S. W. one mile and N. of a black rock is Cullaycollum, famous for the pagoda and tank dedicated to Yaimoory. Bugga-

vuddy festival takes place annually. Kavulpad N. W. two miles of Paulghaut is the capital of a subdivision : it has a dense population of nairs, as also of various other castes.

The Ponany is the only river of consequence in this tract, and is formed by the following branches : the Wurret and Cosa rise in Coimbatore ; the former passes through Chittoor, and meandering through forests joins the latter two miles E. of Poodoochairy ; it is afterwards termed the Nurragapolay, winds with a sandy bed and steep banks, W. N. W. six miles receives the Kuddavancoon river on the right bank, which has several sources in the mountains stretching S. E. from the high peak of Pereakunjee to the north ; this though a small river rushes down with great velocity, impels the main river to take a south-westerly course three miles, the banks bold, bed wide ; passes Kulputty and its pagoda, situated on the left bank, assumes a westerly course for five miles, to its junction with the southern branch called the Anamulla river, from its having its source in those mountains ; it enters the district at Palanagaram, flows to the east of the above town, thence runs N three miles, winds W. N. W. four miles, Kodumba on the right, and here it receives a small river rising in the Chittoor division ; it then winds W. and N. N. W. (having Paulghaut a mile to the right) and forms a junction with the Kuddacon river W. half a mile of Yeddaturrah ; its bed sandy which widens from fifteen to 300 yards, gradually winding, runs through a fine open country ; from thence it flows gently in a south-westerly course seven miles, leaving Munnacurray on the right, receives a large stream on its left bank, the latter rising in the Tencoorchy subdivision. The Colungode river is formed by the Davanur and Munjairy streame, having their sources in Koochunnullay, the former meandering through a forest for twelve miles, as also the latter, and forms a junction seven miles E. of Colungode ; it then runs two miles S. W. and then meets the Olayatode, another mountain stream, on its left bank impelling the main stream N. W. one and a half miles, to Anamulla on the left bank ; from thence it turns sharply to the N., then W. with several devious windings for six miles, to Kullungode on the left bank ; it then runs S. W. one mile, W. four miles to Goodaloor on the right bank, and a short way to the S. it meets the Mullapoya river, a hill stream, which propels the main river, N. W. five and half miles, very winding ; then W. N. W. eight miles, bed broad and sandy, with rocks at intervals ; receives the waters of the Wuddakuncherry river rising in the mountains to the south, which changes its course northerly, and

enters the Chaylakurray district of Cochin. The Modapaloor enters the district S. S. E. one and a quarter mile of Chittencherry, and winding westerly four miles receives the Wolaparae rising also in the southern mountains, propelling the river's course W. N. W. one and a half miles, and receives again on its left bank the combined waters of the Kullyanykurray and Karmgarum streams, and Chittoor river; here it is called the Wuddokuncherry river, running N. N. W. three miles, W. N. W. one and three quarter miles, receives another hill stream on the left bank; the river then runs N. and N. W. four miles with several windings, meets the river of Kolungode. Most of the above rivers are confined to narrow beds, bold banks, bottoms sandy and rocky at intervals. In all of them rafts of timber are floated and carried down with great velocity to Ponany during the periodical rains.

Tanks are numerous all over the country, mostly to be met with at the heads of the cultivated valleys, but are generally very small. A few of note are in the vicinity of Paulghaut, Koorngarapully, Velleanchattanoor, and a few in the Kolungode hobelly, none of them exceeding half a mile in circumference. A few reservoirs of some note for size, and faced with stone, are to be seen in the vicinity of a few pagodas. Wells are sunk about the habitations: the water during warm weather becomes excessively brackish.

The southern and longest portion of the Wuddakuncherry subdivision, as also that of Kolungode, is occupied by mountainous ridges; that seven miles to the S. being lofty displays many conspicuous tops, as Vellatmoody, Coobunchairy and Pommulla. Between the latter two is the Poolyvetcha Pass, which as well as the above peaks defines the southern limit with Cochin. Ridges slope down from them to the N. N. E., N. W., forming extensive valleys, overrun with forest, containing teak, some black wood, and anjely, as do the lower and intricate ridges intersected by numerous mountain streams flowing towards the north and others to the westward. Opposite to the above and N. of Paulghaut, is a lofty range of mountains (between these the country is low and covered with forest) for about twenty miles. The principal peaks are Periakurnjy to the north, and Kulladycode northwest. The summit of the ridge stretching E. S. E. from Periakurnjy, defines the limit with Coimbatore; the slopes of these are here and there cultivated by Mullasews, a race of hill people. North five miles from the capital is Autoomulla, a conspicuous conical hill, running W. N. W. and E. S. E., the ridge on its summit being very narrow, and the whole granite rock.

Worettymulla N. E. ten miles of the capital is a lofty mountain, with several curious peaks, called Neddapacooty Yaglenjerry, Vauin-yarmullay ; the whole is a mass of granite. To the N. W. is a ridge of hills covered with low forest, very much detached ; the principal and highest part is called Jyapah Mulla ; these lie S. E. three miles of Kongad, the capital of a subdivision. Many black detached rocks are strewed over the face of the country, but none of them are of any note. To the N. W. three miles of Paulghaut, are two low ridges of hills on the S. bank of the Kuddacuncoon river, the principal top is called Coorchynulla, and is covered with low brushwood. The Kolungode mountains and forests are extensive, and occupy an area of upwards of 117 square miles ; they are lofty towards the N. forming a perfect wall of granite, and fall abruptly towards the plains on the north ; to the south it slopes off into ridges, and low table-lands, overrun with wood, containing a variety of timber. The teak tree in this tract is without exception the largest to be seen in the surrounding forests ; many have been measured whose girth was ascertained to be from twenty to twenty-one feet ; the bamboo, being confined to the hollows and streams, flourishes in great luxuriance. The Cauders, a race of hill people, wander among these forests, having no fixed habitations ; they live on roots, and collect honey, wax and turmeric for the renters, who in lieu, recompense them with small supplies of grain, and pieces of coarse cloth. The loftiest portion of these mountains denominated Agamulla, and the most prominent point on them is Coinlangoody, a ridge with three tops, commanding a view of the low country towards the north, and the plains of Coimbatoor to the westward ; it gradually becomes lower to the east, and ends at Kuchumulla, a lofty rocky peak resembling a spire. To the southward is Vengolemulla. A long low ridge defines the limit towards Cochin. Punduram, a lofty hill east of the above, defines the limit of Coimbatoor. Between the latter hill and Kooch mulla is an easy Pass communicating with the forests, and mountains above described. The flat forests, which occupy the eastern portion of the Kolungode subdivision, contain a variety of timber, much of it teak, but of small dimensions. Veins of black rocks are scattered about this forest, and also near the base of the higher mountains ; the most conspicuous is Kurdypaurae, a conical rock and one of the Trigonometrical points of the survey. In the Sholanoor subdivision the slopes are much covered with black ridges, in low forest affording very inferior timber. To the N. and N. E. of Pullacherry are sever-

al ridges of black, rocks but no jungle; the most conspicuous is Waunmullay: also to the north and east of Pullavoor, are others extending to Taloor, a square high peaked rock. Cotahmullay, a woody hill half a mile to the E. of Kakoor, appears as if it once had been fortified; in the centre are the ruins of a temple. Peria-coon in the vicinity of the village from whence it derives its name, is a green ridge conspicuous from its having some large trees on its summit. That tract through which the Cora and Wurretaur meander is overrun with thick forest all up to the eastern portion, to the post of Wolayaur, and extending to the mountains on the north, affording a variety of timber; much teak is felled in them, which is conveyed down all the mountain streams, when they swell during the rains, and a small quantity of low jungle on the heights of the interior, but not extensive. The palmyra thrives all over the surface, growing on all the higher ground, as also in the rice fields.

This portion of Malabar, notwithstanding the natural unevenness of the surface, is intersected by a number of fine roads with avenues of jack and mangoe trees. The high road from the coast, on passing Munneary is over cultivation, descends and crosses the Ponany river six furlongs from the above place; bed sandy, 300 yards wide, then over rice lands and slopes, descends to Poodoor, a few bazars five miles; here it crosses the southern arm of the Ponany; banks high, sandy bed, 200 yards wide; proceeds east across fields and over plain slopes; enters the town of Paulghant five miles, then passing a field, a bungalow on the right, enters Sultan Pett: its course continues east along rice fields, jungly slopes on the left, to a pagoda two and half miles (here a road branches off to the S. E.); it continues passing rice fields and slopes to Poodoocherry; a few bazars on the road; one and three-quarters miles from thence N. E. through fields six furlongs, crosses the Nurragapoly river, 100 yards wide, bed sandy; it then passes over a level through low jungle to Tirwalinda Chutturum and a banian tree two miles, and then enters the forest, crossing several hill streams to Wallayaur river and Chutturum, and a post on the left bank of it N. E. eight and three quarters miles in Coimbatore; the above is the only road which will admit of wheel carriages. The road from Trichuwapyroor crosses the Shorayaur to Vaniamparae, a rock defining the limit, runs east over uneven grounds, through forests, crosses a couple of streams and enters Wuddakuncherry seven miles, then N. E. three quarters of a mile, crosses the river, banks steep, bed 100

yards wide, and sandy ; rice fields and slopes intervening, leaves Mungalum on the left, passes between hills, then over slopes, crosses a field to Alatur bazar and catcherry five miles ; the road then runs east one and a half miles, and crosses the Kolungode river, bed sandy, 130 yards wide, banks bold (here a road strikes off to the east), the main road N. E. passing Yermaur, and crosses a deep nullah two miles, then between black rocks and fields alternately, passes through Kolitmunum to Poodoocode and passes a stream to Cannanore five miles, ascends and winds over a slope, and through Kuddakoorchy, descends through fields to a rivulet one and a quarter miles, passing through fields to the Ponany river one mile, its bed 150 yards wide and sandy ; leaves Tirwalla gramum on the right, winds through fields, and joins the main road one mile west of Paulghaut. This road will not admit of wheel carriages, owing to numerous streams and extensive fields it passes over. From Wuddakuncherry there is a mercantile road to the east ; it crosses two small rivers with bold banks to Mundapaloor pagoda, on the left two and three quarters miles, passing Tekkaturra and between hills to Wuddakunturray, runs N. E., crosses the Kolungode river five miles, then south of Kooneycherry to Paracolum two miles, (here a road strikes off to the north) the original road runs N. and N. E. over rugged ground, descends and crosses Vembalar rivulet two miles, ascending passes through Elenoor over heights to Kodavoyur three miles, a populous village and bazar, runs E. to Pudunugrum a considerable market town, thence a mile to Tuttamungalum. Another road strikes off from the main one, two miles of Munnacurry ; it proceeds S. E. by Matur Tunerankad, winds south of Tencoorchy, communicates with Kodavoyar Pudunugrum and Palanagram. From the capital another road proceeds to Pudunugrum and Palanagram, and from thence S. E. to Kolungode S. S. E. also S. S. W. across the river, viâ Tencoorchy, Vullianchattanoor to Pauracolum. Travellers and cattle traverse these roads with comfort, being generally shaded with trees, but during the rains they are impeded from the fields being inundated, and the swelling of the streams and rivers. A tolerable road for cattle from the west to Kolungode proceeds through the town of Anamary, two and a quarter miles, where the river is crossed which occurs three different times, passing the ruins of Modulmudda to Coopundy Chutturum, a tiled Choultry eight and a half miles ; it then inclines S. E. Annamulla-droog on the right to the town of the same name ; it runs principal-

ly through forests, and from the level nature of the ground would almost admit of wheel carriages. Another tolerable road crosses the river N. of Kolungode, runs N., and forms the limit common to Chittoor, joins a road above described at Velliamut. An inferior one leads off from Anamary S. E. through forest to Chummanumpuddy, a hill hamlet, and thence to Annamulla seventeen miles. A path from the latter place runs E. winding at the base of the hills, the Ponapaton pass, then between hills in forest S. W., crossing the Takatody three several times, reaches the Cauderpuddy : the path to it in consequence of the wild nature of the country, and the mountains, is very circuitous, being twenty-four miles from Kolungode, but only ten miles in a direct line. The road towards Cherpulcherry from the capital, crosses the river to the N. at Kulputty, and proceeds to Mundoor north westerly seven miles, passes across fields and high ground partly covered with jungle ; from thence to Kongad, W. N. W. four miles, principally over heights and jungle, with cultivation on both sides ; again proceeds westerly $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and enters the Nedunganaud talook. This road is also lined with an avenue of jack, and mangoe trees, but it will not admit of wheel carriages, on account of the uneven nature of the country. A road to Munar strikes off from the bazars at Mundoor, proceeds over slopes covered with some jungle, crosses a few cultivated valleys to Konjakolum, a temple on the left with a grove of trees N. W. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Mundoor ; from thence it proceeds to the westward of Kullahadycode, a deshum in Nedunganaud district. Another road strikes off from the main one two and a quarter miles E. of the bungalow at Luckady ; it proceeds W. of Munnoor, W. of Karalacherry and crosses a small stream to Kongode N. N. E. seven miles ; it generally runs over high swelling ground, and is but partially lined with trees. Almost the whole of the above roads have been opened for military purposes, since Malabar was transferred to the Madras Government.

Iron ore is found in the beds of the smaller rivers intermixed with sand, and small quantities are smelted on the banks of the Kolungode river in the forest. Gold dust is obtained in the bed of the small streams, rushing down the mountains on the north of Autoomullay. The principal streams are Krampala, Cullumpala, branches of the Kuddacancoon river. The manufactures are confined to cloths of various textures, much of it a coarse description ; napkins and table-cloths are made in the neighbouring villages, also at the capital, which are in great demand : also mats and earthen-

ware. Jagary, a black sugar, and arrack is manufactured from the toddy produced from the palmyra.

Cows and bullocks are rather small, but far superior to those in the interior of Malabar ; they are not however numerous, nor are buffaloes, both of which are used in the plough ; goats are seen in small herds ; sheep come from Coimbatour. The wild animals in the mountains and forests are elephants, tigers, byson, elk, deer, wild hogs, and many of the lesser quadrupeds. The elephants are troublesome animals, and during the rains often venture on the plain country where they commit great depredations both on the fields and plantations ; they are also troublesome and dangerous to travellers, taking their stand on the road in the forest. Many of them are taken in pits dug on the paths they are known to frequent and tamed ; a few are shot by people who lie in wait, or take post on some strong lofty tree : a reward of seventy rupees is given by Government for the destruction of each animal.

The soil of the plains is in general a mixture of red and brown, and some parts gravelly, laterite abounding on the higher slopes. In the woods and vicinity of hills it is black and rich vegetable mould, and calculated for the growth of various dry grain. The principal productions are rice of various qualities, dry grains, as horse gram, beans, various pulses and vegetables, as pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, yams of various kinds, chillies and ingredients for culinary purposes, also a small quantity of cocoa and areka nut, some sugar-cane ; little or none of the latter is employed in the manufacture of sugar.

Statement shewing the Quantity, Value, and Duty of Articles Imported and Exported to and from Calicut and Tellicherry from May, 1828 to April, 1829.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
<i>Imports, Calicut.</i>		<i>Cs.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>hs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>q.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>q.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Cocoanuts, moist, ..	No. 765,200	..	..	..	4068	3	60	325	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shark fins and fish maws, .....	..	..	17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	..	50	7	..	20
Vegetables, .....	..	..	5	9	32	2	80	2	2	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mat bags,	corges 4	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	2	40
Iron, .....	..	2	13	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	202	1	65	16	..	77 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coir and coir rope, ..	..	3	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	..	25	2	3	54
White and Black Khoppras, .....	..	61	..	..	1482	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	..	33
Wax and Wax Candles, .....	..	..	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	1	..	1	2	80
Cardamoms, .....	..	..	2	14	50	..	..	6	2	..
Tortoise Shell, ....	..	..	..	17	112	1	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	94 $\frac{1}{4}$
Medicines, .....	..	126	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6711	3	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	372	3	30
Sandalwood, .....	..	6	16	14	382	..	..	12	1	10
Cotton Piece Goods } Silk bordered, }	ps. 14281 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	62543	..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1380	1	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mats,	corges 6687	..	..	..	186	2	60	14	3	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hemp, .....	..	4	13	7	198	2	..	11	2	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Europe Piece Goods, ..	ps. 1982 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	14951	1	64	63	..	53
Dammer, .....	..	10	13	24	581	2	80	21	..	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dates, .....	..	216	14	..	2199	2	27	150	3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woollens,	ps. 336	..	..	..	218	3	..	17	2	..
Lead, .....	..	6	7	12	541	2	28	43	1	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Toon Spars,	C. K. B. 16th	8	22	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo, .....	..	..	..	..	178	3	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Camphor, virgin, ..	..	..	11	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	427	1	90	20	1	37
Kissmiss and Raisins, ..	..	..	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	255	..	..	17	1	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saltpetre, .....	..	45	10	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1895	1	80	123	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kussand, .....	..	29	..	12	2177	1	..	125	..	40
Mace, .....	..	2	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	646	3	50	51	3	..
Rose Water, .....	..	..	2	..	120	..	..	6	..	29
Tinsel,	kurbas 110	..	..	..	195	1	..	15	1	8
Cloves, .....	..	..	..	21	52	2	..	3	1	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tutenague, .....	..	..	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	..	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	1	57
Jagary cane, .....	..	21	1	20	2003	..	57	67	1	45
Terra Japonica, ....	..	150	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4529	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	1	85
Vermilion, .....	..	124	17	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4995	3	56	196	3	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Benzoin, .....	..	118	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1369	3	64	50	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions, .....	..	4	12	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	800	1	25	59	2	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beads, .....	..	31	8	..	313	2	..	22	1	74
Quicksilver, .....	..	1	17	21	719	1	48	42	1	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugarcandy, .....	..	..	2	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	..	..	7	..	40
Sugar, Soft, .....	..	10	4	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1635	1	99	103	..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	..	142	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11229	..	50	640	..	99 $\frac{1}{4}$

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
		Cs.	m.	hs.	Rs.	q.	Rs.	Rs.	q.	Rs.
Nutmegs, .....	...	..	9	15	336	1	..	21	1	60
Tea, .....	...	2	12	..	1354	3	39½	86	1	74½
Piece Goods, Silk,	ps. 1650	..	..	..	8691	1	75	503	..	34½
Chinaware,	box. doz.	}	..	..	6746	3	77½	539	1	13½
	1 15½									
	pair, 2									
	No. 63001									
Brimstone, .....	...	15	8	21	694	2	75	44	3	67
Assafetida, ....	...	10	12	23½	6237	2	62½	314	3	6½
Paparkharom, ..	...	47	15	15	1001	1	..	65	2	90½
Camphor, .....	...	9	2	5½	4555	..	54	269	1	9
Kussand Pots, ..	...	..	..	18	9	3	56½	..	3	8½
	doz. No.									
Hardware,	16 178	..	..	..	231	1	40	17	1	5½
Portuguese Paper,	Reams 102	..	..	..	722	2	..	83	3	20
Europe Ditto, ..	„ 4	..	..	..	40	..	..	2	1	92
China Ditto,	„ 542	..	..	..	1355	..	..	77	1	17½
Madder, .....	...	101	16	13½	12838	..	29	877	1	63½
Almonds, .....	...	5	3	4½	412	2	60	24	1	31½
Coffee, ...	...	..	18	5½	203	3	..	11	2	72
Umbrellas,	No. 2119	..	..	..	1148	3	..	83	2	..
	chest. bds.									
Crackers,	43 60	..	..	..	2156	...	..	140	2	38
Hurtal, .....	...	2	15	21½	821	1	53½	54	2	62½
Copper, .....	...	4	14	6	1538	3	32½	107	1	25
	doz. galls.									
Brandy,	45 72	..	..	..	942	..	..	92	2	27
	cks. chests									
Gin,	3 2½ 4	..	..	..	165	2	..	15	1	58½
Sherry Wine,	doz. 26½	..	..	..	547	2	..	32	..	77
Jamaica Rum, ..	doz. ½	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	42½
	doz. casks									
Beer,	64 3	..	..	..	728	..	..	13	..	60
Jars of Sizes,	No. 1227	..	..	..	608	..	..	48	2	54
Sagoo Rice, .....	...	29	14	21	511	1	70½	16	1	36
Rose Buds, .....	...	2	4	8	155	..	..	9	2	34
Tamarind, .....	...	14	2	..	141	..	..	11	1	12
Borax, .....	...	1	11	7	359	1	50	19	1	50
Allum, .....	...	21	15	21	1089	3	75	65	3	3
Steel, .....	...	5	..	14	552	3	..	33	1	83
Black Khoppras, ..	...	4	3	..	98	2	25	7	3	54
Betel nut with										
husk,	190,000	..	..	..	62	..	..	3	3	99½
Ginger, Dried, ...	...	1	6	7	65	2	50	5	1	..
Cocoanuts, moist										
and dry,	119,020	..	..	..	874	..	56	69	3	72½
Coir and Coir										
Rope, .....	...	46	16	14	702	2	50	23	3	56
Bamboo Mats, ...	75 corges	..	..	..	112	2	..	9	..	..
Saltpetre, .....	...	11	3	4	762	3	..	42	2	25
Onions, .....	...	137	9	7	1368	2	50	114	..	87½

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
		Cs.	m.	hs.	Rs.	q.	Rs.	Rs.	q.	Rs.
Almonds, .....	...	19	6	11½	1545	2	57	92	...	79
Assafoetida, .....	...	4	2	..	328	..	..	25	...	72
Garden Seeds, ...	...	...	5	3½	100	2	75	4	...	94
Dates, Wet, ....	...	156	11	5½	2453	...	9½	161	...	81½
Kismisses, .....	...	26	15	18½	1639	3	29	104	...	81
Coffee, .....	...	3	5	2	911	...	...	69	3	34
Mats, .....	...	...	...	...	1116	3	82	88	...	...
Paparkharom, ....	...	38	2	14	786	2	28½	51	2	78
Arrow Root flour, ...	...	1	4	...	96	...	...	15	1	94
Jagary, .....	...	18	14	9	275	1	96	43	1	1
Jagary Cane, ....	...	56	12	12½	1698	2	62	96	...	8
Umbrellas,	No. 961	...	...	...	683	2	...	47	2	79
Dammer, .....	...	7	13	14	326	2	50	18	2	58
Broad Cloth, ...	...	...	...	...	210	...	64	17	...	74
Madder, .....	...	11	5	...	1406	1	...	97	2	50
D. B. C.										
Gunpowder,	14 ½ 57	...	...	...	412	...	...	4	1	98
K. and B.										
Rose Water,	58 5	...	...	...	721	...	...	50	...	12
Madeira Wine, ..	doz. 44	...	...	...	630	...	...	30	1	34
Lisbon Wine,	„ 35½	...	...	...	282	2	...	7	2	81
Port Wine,	„ 86½	...	...	...	1470	2	...	81	2	69½
Liqueurs,	„ 3	...	...	...	51	...	...	2	2	2
Noyeau,	„ ½	...	...	...	21	...	...	1	2	72
Sherry Wine,	„ 129½	...	...	...	1990	2	...	101	1	56
Cherry Brandy, ...	„ 4	...	...	...	84	...	...	4	3	4
P. doz.										
Claret,	2 116½	...	...	...	1572	2	...	160	3	95
doz. galls.										
Brandy,	144½ 209½	...	...	...	3590	...	...	258	2	96
cns. dz. gall.										
Gin,	8½ 21 88	...	...	...	2015	1	...	143	2	76
Burgundy,	doz. 4	...	...	...	120	...	...	19	...	20
Beer,	„ 903½	...	...	...	4764	2	...	70	1	48
Cyder,	„ 29½	...	...	...	409	2	...	9	3	75
Whiskey, ...	„ 17	...	...	...	408	...	...	29	2	80
Rum,	„ 6½	...	...	...	109	2	...	7	3	63
Frontignan,	„ 6	...	...	...	84	...	...	6	3	84
Champagne,	„ 26½	...	...	...	1029	...	...	77	...	28
Malmsey Wine, ...	„ 1½	...	...	...	31	2	...	1	2	30
Sundries, .....	...	...	...	...	12651	1	...	770	...	40
Total, ...										
Exports, Tellicher-ry.										
Betel nuts, round	...	1106	19	5	25311	3	55½	3163	3	95½
Black Pepper, ...	...	3916	11	1½	298589	1	71½	44900	1	69½
Sandalwood, ....	...	1061	11	11	58415	1	74	2754	2	35½
Rice,	Moo. 3902	...	...	...	4665	...	...	839	3	80
Cotton Piece Goods	...	...	...	...	6797	...	...	200	1	26
Cardamoms, Coorg	...	26	7	17	13482	3	15	887	2	33½

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
		Cs.	m.	hs.	Rs.	qs.	Rs.	Rs.	qs.	Rs.
Cassia, .....	...	19	11	22	3511	2	45	351	...	63
Elephant's teeth, ...	...	...	5	25	198	1	43	15	3	47
Turmeric, .....	...	1	9	25½	48	...	88	3	3	42
Arrowroot flour, ...	...	97	7	2	7738	3	57½	619	...	52½
Khoppras, White, ...	...	1	...	21	28	2	12½	2	1	13
Iron, .....	...	10	7	...	411	3	...	15	2	14
Cardamoms, Wy- naad, .....	...	112	11	20	59949	2	37½	4240	3	16½
Betel nuts with husk,	2455000	...	...	...	979	3	25	122	1	90½
Port Wine,	38½ doz.	...	...	...	685	...	...	36	2	60½
Madeira Wine, ...	16 „ doz. cask	...	...	...	224	...	...	13	1	20
Lisbon Wine,	8 ½	...	...	...	168	...	...	16	3	19
Cherry Brandy, ...	½ doz.	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	2	96
Whisky,	½ „	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	3	84
Rum Shrub,	½ „	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	3	84
Mawda or Pharsee Brandy,	2 casks	...	...	...	32	...	...	2	2	24
Claret,	4 doz. 3 cks.	...	...	...	280	...	...	44	3	20
Hermitage,	1 doz.	...	...	...	21	...	...	3	1	44
Burgundy,	1 „	...	...	...	30	...	...	4	3	20
Lavender Water, ...	1 „	...	...	...	24	...	...	3	3	36
Alum, .....	...	24	...	14	1201	1	...	77	1	30
Goodauk, .....	...	24	9	21	1948	3	...	153	2	24
Silk thread, .....	...	...	4	14	877	2	...	12	2	40
Ochre, red, .....	...	13	17	...	110	3	20	7	...	27½
Hats,	No. 65	...	...	...	214	2	...	17	...	64
Tin, .....	...	2	10	19½	646	...	35½	51	2	75
Komblamass fish, No. 23950	...	...	...	...	123	3	...	9	3	60
Jagry Devie, ....	...	123	16	26½	1857	2	86½	148	2	47
Snuff, .....	...	...	1	22	50	...	...	4	...	...
Sundries, .....	...	...	...	...	3721	3	71	163	3	51½
Total, ..	...	...	...	...	194154	1	23½	8507	2	27½
<i>Exports, Calicut.</i>										
Cocoanuts, Dry, ...	No. 8431775	...	...	...	126476	2	50	10118	...	52
Ditto, Moist,	No. 1277225	...	...	...	15326	2	80	1226	...	54½
Ginger, Dry, ....	...	508	10	25½	22800	2	14½	1825	...	97
Turmeric, .....	...	657	14	15½	18739	1	67	1499	2	19½
Shark fins and fish Maws, .....	...	62	1	0½	5835	2	12½	466	3	37
Sappanwood, ....	...	356	11	26½	6240	1	78	499	...	94½
Vegetables .....	...	406	18	7	2441	3	13	196	...	46½
Betel nuts, Dry, ...	...	25	13	3½	644	2	50	80	2	31½
Rice,	Moo. 12595 corges. 1595½	...	...	...	16237	...	93	487	...	44½
Wooden Murgies, ...	1595½	...	...	...	1793	2	70	143	1	97½

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
		Cs.	m.	hs.	Rs.	qs.	Rs.	Rs.	qs.	Rs.
Coculus Indicus,...	...	139	10	...	859	3	...	67	3	92
Chests,	No. 213	...	...	...	832	...	80	66	2	29½
Reeds,	408750	...	...	...	1226	1	...	98	...	40
Oil, Coconut, ..	...	20	6	27½	813	3	...	65	...	40
Oil, Fish, .....	...	34	3	22½	512	3	43½	41	...	11½
Betel nut with husk,	3961500	...	...	...	1575	1	67½	196	3	71½
Arrowroot flour, ..	...	235	7	10½	3500	3	98	280	...	31½
Cassia, .....	...	...	11	12½	23	...	62½	2	1	26½
Iron, .....	...	35	7	0½	885	...	50	70	3	24
Coir and Coir, Rope, .....	...	605	2	23½	7823	2	99½	626	...	7
Bamboos,	67840	...	...	...	3386	...	...	270	3	52
Mimosa abster- gens, .....	...	227	7	21	1819	...	40	145	2	11½
Canvas,	Yds. 680	...	...	...	340	...	...	27	...	80
Cotton, .....	...	3	4	10	322	...	...	16	...	40
White and Black Khoppras, .....	...	952	13	11	26077	1	50½	2086	...	76
Elephant's teeth, ..	...	2	11	4	1930	1	34½	94	...	30½
Wax and Wax Candles, .....	...	11	11	15½	4217	...	36	274	1	14½
Cardamoms, ....	...	1	15	18½	713	...	99	51	1	87½
Hides and Skins, ..	doz. cgs. no. 84 64½ 4	...	...	...	498	2	33½	22	3	40
Chillies, .....	...	421	16	26½	12655	1	51½	283	...	89½
Tamarind, .....	...	41	13	14	416	3	...	12	...	73
Tortoise Shell, ..	...	...	...	15½	102	1	64½	4	...	77½
Ghee, .....	...	79	13	17½	12748	3	72	544	2	82½
Medicines, .....	...	152	16	26½	3522	...	36½	161	1	54½
Sandal Wood, ....	...	40	4	1	2709	1	64½	126	...	93½
Cotton P. Goods, Silk bordered, ...	No. 12667½	...	...	...	38671	...	85	1194	3	26½
Mats,	1036517	...	...	...	3629	2	90	288	2	39½
Hemp, .....	...	154	12	4½	6224	1	37	498	2	16½
Europe P. Goods, Dammer,	Ps. No. 43 26	...	...	...	220	...	...	5	2	...
Dates, .....	...	...	13	21	20	2	50	1	2	60
Gingelie Seed, ...	Moo. 698	...	2	8	36	...	75	2	3	58
Woolens,	Yds. 904	...	...	...	1221	2	...	74	2	48
Lead, .....	...	...	...	...	781	3	...	31	2	78½
Teakwood Timber	8706	23	9	4½	108470	2	47½	4031	3	84
Blackwood Ditto,	433	16	4	12½	3073	3	73½	41	2	10½
Ebony wood Tim- ber,	79	5	3	10½	1145	3	87½	46	2	33½
Poon Spars, ..	97	15	17	12	1953	...	47½	104	1	7½
Junglewood ditto,	45	14	15	12	124	1	95½	1	3	81½
Teakwood Planks,	...	674271	11	2½	228105	3	20	9751	3	60½
Jackwood ditto, ..	...	30867	4	5	6629	3	79½	237	...	29

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
		K.	B.	16th	Rs.	qs.	Rs.	Rs.	qs.	Rs.
Ebonywood Plks. ....	...	139	5	8	36	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Junglewood ditto, ...	...	3064	11	15	2206	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	121	3	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Blackwood ditto, ...	...	5329	7	7	1419	158 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Cedarwood ditto, ...	...	234	6	...	35	70	2	3	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Cs.	m.	hs.						
Kussand Pots, ..	...	4	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1613	278	129	...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Arrowroot, .. ....	...	6	5	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1	4	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Black Pepper, ..	...	14	2	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	1153	386 $\frac{1}{4}$	173	...	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sundries, .....	...	...	...	...	2173	352	174	...	35	
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	715360	387 $\frac{1}{2}$	39169	...	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Grand Total, ...	...	...	...	...	909515	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	47676	2	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Imports, Tell-cherry.										
Piece Goods, Cotton, .....	...	...	...	...	156074	134 $\frac{3}{4}$	2886	1	81	
Ditto, Silk, .....	...	...	...	...	9684	243	662	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ratans,	No. 5000	...	...	...	60	...	4	3	20	
Plates of Sizes, ...	...	...	...	...	1601	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Glassware, .....	...	...	...	...	2601	60	9	1	86	
Sugar, soft, .....	...	69	9	8	5227	232	286	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Sugar Candy, ....	...	30	17	26	4634	192	281	3	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Drugs and Medicines, .....	...	186	2	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	17469	285 $\frac{1}{4}$	1244	1	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Stationery, .....	...	...	...	...	3385	2	253	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oil, Cocanaut, ...	...	...	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	50	1	...	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oil, Oondy, .....	...	...	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	312	...	...	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Oil, Mustard, ....	...	...	6	21	27	...	2	...	64	
Goodauk, .....	...	1	5	...	123	...	7	1	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tea, .....	...	...	...	...	4434	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	252	3	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Cloves, .....	...	5	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4003	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	294	1	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Mace, .....	...	7	14	...	449	399 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	...	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nutmegs, .....	...	2	11	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	1303	50	145	...	10	
Cassia Buds, ....	...	1	16	...	45	...	...	...	395 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Terra Japonica, ...	...	19	7	...	774	...	46	3	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Junglewood Planks, .....	...	K.	B.	16th						
Shawls,	No. 300	1565	2	4	1116	210	2	1	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sweet Oil,	1 doz.	...	...	...	18	...	346	1	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Beads, .....	...	1	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	393	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	2	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Iron, .....	...	20	17	15	555	164	44	1	3	
Harness,	5 boxes.	...	...	...	220	...	6	1	15	
Fruits, .....	...	...	...	...	717	340	23	1	28	
Crimson,	977 bdles.	...	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1562	57	81	1	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brass, .....	...	...	5	14	422	...	26	3	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brass Locks,	No. 15	...	...	...	44	...	3	2	8	
Copper, .....	...	3	...	4	902	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	...	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wax Candles, ...	...	...	8	14	170	...	17	1	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Boots and Shoes,	box. pairs 1 25	...	...	...	420	240	4	3	66	

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.			Value.			Duty.		
		<i>Cs.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>hs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>qs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>qs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Pictures,	No. 27500	...	...	...	172	2	...	10	3	58
Colored Paper, ..	No. 22525	...	...	...	385	...	...	23	3	36½
Tar, .....	...	...	7	...	105	...	...	5	3	71
Flints,	No. 6750	...	...	...	226	1	...	6	...	47
Needles,	No. 181600	...	...	...	265	2	...	6	1	45
Tutenague, ....	...	65	3	26	6193	2	64	195	2	25½
Tin, .....	...	11	2	...	2775	...	92	190	1	87½
Military Saddles, 7 boxes.	...	...	...	...	2330	1	19	58	1	3
Indigo, .....	...	...	17	16	618	1	46½	16	1	19½
Quicksilver, ....	...	...	2	14	103	2	28	2	2	21
Lavender Water, 1½ doz.	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	1	2	24
Lac, .....	...	...	7	15	84	...	...	3	...	31½
Cinnamon, .....	...	3	1	16	918	...	...	62	2	85½
Spectacles,	No. 2330	...	...	...	116	1	85	6	...	46½
Gingelie Oil, ....	...	2	5	14	152	2	50	6	3	48
Gunny bags,	7250	...	...	...	1015	...	...	105	...	20
Hats,	240	...	...	...	571	2	...	45	2	88
Cheese,	80	...	...	...	160	...	...	25	2	40
Crackers,	29 chests	...	...	...	1190	...	...	75	3	52
Hides, .....	...	...	...	...	2124	2	...	65	3	10
Dammer, .....	...	22	18	21½	575	1	84	45	3	50
Shark Fins, .....	...	29	4	24	2845	2	11½	227	2	56½
Cotton, .....	...	85	2	23	7628	2	56	381	1	73
Ghee, .....	...	3	7	...	536	...	...	28	2	67
Gum, .....	...	4	7	...	361	...	50	28	3	56
Garlic, .....	...	10	6	15	299	1	21½	16	2	73½
Wax Candles, ..	...	...	6	14	130	...	...	10	1	60½
Flints, Grey, ....	...	68	15	21	2201	...	80	99	...	73½
Fish Maws, ....	...	11	...	24½	309	3	32	24	3	13½
Nanarey, .....	...	1	1	5	42	1	42½	3	1	55
Fish of Sorts, ....	...	...	...	...	2019	3	...	161	2	34½
Bees' Wax, .....	...	3	7	3½	939	2	50	41	2	10½
Chillies, .....	...	9	11	14	287	1	...	8	2	47
Oil, Castor, ....	...	4	2	4	61	2	43	4	3	71
Oil, Sandalwood, ..	...	...	3	10½	405	...	...	22	1	10
Cardamom Seed, ..	...	...	3	12	85	2	86	6	3	42½
Kootnies,	80 pieces	...	...	...	520	...	...	21	2	40
Cocoanuts, Moist, No. 36150	...	...	...	...	433	3	20	34	2	81½
Snuff,	24 bottles	...	...	...	72	...	...	5	3	4
Teakwood Timber,	Cs.	<i>K.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>16th</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
ber,	9	15	7	8	115	2	62	4	3	65
Junglewood Planks	...	2369	2	12	236	3	61	7	2	20½
Oil Coconut, ..	...	<i>Cs.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>hs.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunam,	Moo. 1095	...	2	5	14	91	...	7	1	13
Mustard Seed, ..	...	...	...	...	109	2	...	8	3	4
Sundries, .....	...	55	1	3	1978	2	42½	69	...	99
	...	...	...	...	668	3	...	53	2	0½
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	505207	1	...	58809	3	49½
Grand Total, ...	...	...	...	...	804720	1	43½	70073	3	36½

Collector, Mr.

Taluk.	Males.		Proportion of Hindus to Mussalmans.	No. of Troops in garrison and of persons attached to the military barracks.	No. of Inhabitants in the Principal Towns of each Talook.	
	Boys under 16.	Total.			Name of the Town.	Persons.
22	14,378	44,75	12	---	Adwani,	10,988
44	6,059	17,50	6	---	Holalgondi,	1,388
17	13,532	40,4	7	---	Puttekondah,	2,226
87	11,045	33,7	7	5,300	Gootty,	4,997
74	8,698	25,5	7	---	Yadkey,	4,341
55	9,854	30,5	3	---	Raidroog,	4,003
87	10,817	29,0	8	---	Tarputtry,	5,232
96	12,472	34,1	7	---	Anantpoor,	5,132
133	10,190	31,1	6	---	Bookkapatam,	3,840
97	8,219	25,1	4	---	Hindoopoor,	3,456
56	7,957	23,1	2	---	Mudugserah,	3,040
59	11,550	38,1	4	---	Dhurmavar,	5,074