

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை

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(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D. Political துறை

அரசாணை எண்.

மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.

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அச்சகம்

பலவகை

நாள் :

18-10-1883

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மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1-18,006-6-9-90.

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9TH AUGUST 1883, No. 577, POLITICAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. LOGAN, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 3rd July 1883, No. 80.

With reference to G.O., Political Department, No. 351, dated 7th May 1883, I have the honor to enclose copy of a communication, No. 1764—P. 172 of the 29th ultimo, from the Dewan of Travancore, setting forth the grounds on which His Highness the Maharaja's Government is unable to accept the proposals offered in G.O., Political Department, No. 238, dated 21st March 1883.

2. The only remark I have to offer on the Dewan's letter is that the annual value of the territory which the Sarkar seeks in exchange for the Periyar site is not Rs. 1,617—the land revenue estimate alone—but Rs. 4,768, or in round numbers Rs. 4,800—the Board of Revenue's estimate in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1590, dated 19th October 1870.

3. Mr. Minchin was authorized by Government to propose to the Travancore authorities "that the value of existing sources of extra revenue on each side need not be taken into consideration," and so the land revenue of the territory, which Travancore was asked to cede in exchange for Anjengo, &c., was taken at "Rs. 1,617-3-0 more or less"—Mr. Minchin's letter in G.O., Revenue Department, No. 171, dated 25th January 1871.

4. The circumstances are now quite different. The land which the State is now asked to cede at the Periyar is (as Mr. MacGregor put it to the Dewan in his letter of 19th March 1881) "a tract of ground at present unproductive and likely to remain so to the end of time." The land which it was proposed in 1871 to cede was cultivated land with a resident population paying extra as well as land revenue.

5. The Dewan's assertion regarding the proposal to transfer Anjengo having come from the British Government originally is founded on the letter (demi-official) of Mr. Newill, copy of which I have procured from the Dewan and now submit, the original not having been found in the records.

ENCLOSURES.

From V. RAMIENGAR, Esq., c.s.i., Dewan of Travancore, to the Acting British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 29th June 1883, No. 1764—P. 172.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum of the 16th ultimo, No. 433, communicating to me the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 7th idem, in which they state, with reference to the previous correspondence regarding the Periyar project, that they are not prepared to go beyond the proposals summarised in paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 21st March last, No. 238.

2. In reply, I beg to state that in the interests of Travancore, this Government are constrained, however reluctantly, to express their inability to accede to those proposals. His Highness has

செப்பன்குபவர் பெயர் A. MANI
செப்பன்குவதற்காக எடுத்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் June 1883
செப்பன்கு முடிந்த நாள் June 1883
சரிபார்க்கும் ஓராங்கிசி
மு.யா.செ. உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம் 11.6.98

already more than once expressed his readiness to afford every facility in his power for the execution of a work of such large promise to the British Government as the Periyar project, and I hope ample proof of his earnestness on this point will be found in the recent correspondence on the subject. The original demand of this Government was for an annual payment of Rs. 75,000, and although this was based on the Madras Government's own offer "to assign to Travancore one-half of the net profits which may arise from the use of water originally the exclusive property of the Travancore Sarkar," the demand was objected to, that Government being afterwards of opinion that "it will be preferable for

Vide Dewan's letter, 24th October 1873, No. 4073.

Vide Colonel Walker's letter to Resident in the Public Works Department, dated 6th December 1872, No. 3880, communicated to this office on the 12th idem.

Vide Colonel Sankar's letter communicated to this office with the Resident's letter, 4th February 1881.

the compensation to take the form of a lump sum rather than of an annual payment either fixed or dependent upon the financial results of the project." They accordingly offered a lump sum of six lakhs of rupees in the place of an annual payment of Rs. 75,000. The difference between the two proposals was very great and marked; still it was from a desire to meet the wishes of the

Vide Dewan's letter to Resident, dated 6th November 1862.

Madras Government that this Government agreed to accept the lump sum offered, provided Anjengo and Tangachéri and certain small pattom gardens, all of them of the annual value of Rs. 1,617, were also given. With reference to the apprehended damage to the existing road from the Cardamom Hills to the coast, and the consequent necessity for forming a new route and other considerations brought to the notice of this Government by their Conservator of Forests, I asked for an additional sum of one lakh of rupees; and I also suggested, with reference to certain official reports laid before me as to the probable injury to Travancore interests by the proposed diversion of the Periyar waters, that a professional Engineer should be deputed by the Madras Government to examine, in conjunction with Travancore officers, the course of the Periyar and its tributaries, with the view of ascertaining, for the satisfaction of the people of Travancore, whether and how far the various interests dependent on the stream were likely to be injuriously affected. If such investigation should show that Travancore would not suffer by the proposed diversion of the river, then this Government, I stated, would "only be too glad to see in useful a work to the Madras Government carried out, and to give their unqualified consent thereto on the terms proposed." * * *

3. The Madras Government, in reply, declared a professional examination of the river "virtually unnecessary and undesirable."

Vide G.O., Political Department, 21st March 1883, No. 258.

They further thought that the loss to the Sarkar had been exaggerated, and stated that the six lakhs they had already offered was a fair compensation. At the same time they expressed their willingness to see Tangachéri and the small pattom gardens thrown in, but could "not find sufficient reasons advanced for surrendering Anjengo." They also declined to make any stipulation for supplying Travancore ryots, on payment, with water in case any should be required.

4. Upon this the Travancore Government, still actuated by a desire to meet the wishes of the

Vide Dewan's letter, 9th April 1883, No. 1002.

Madras Government to the best of their power, waived their demand for the additional lakh and for the supply of water on payment. They also accepted the decision of His Excellency the Governor in Council that no professional examination of the river was called for, and while expressing their readiness to agree to the lump payment of six lakhs originally offered, and the cession of Tangachéri and the pattom gardens, contented themselves with earnestly repeating their request that Anjengo might also be ceded. As the Madras Government had said that no sufficient reasons had been advanced for their surrendering Anjengo, I explained my reasons in my letter to you of the 9th April last. I stated that "though this little tract is of small value from a revenue point of view, yet being situated in the midst of Travancore territory, it is a source of serious and constant inconvenience to this State as (1) affording an asylum to criminals and judgment-debtors, and (2) as offering facilities for the illicit manufacture and sale of salt and for contraband trade in tobacco and spirits." It is in reply to this that the Madras Government state that they are not prepared to go beyond their previous proposals.

5. His Highness the Maharaja regrets exceedingly that after his earnest endeavours to meet the wishes of the Government to the best of his power, the long-pending negotiations on this vexed question should not still come to a satisfactory close; but after the best consideration he has again given to the subject, he feels it would be wrong in him to conceal either from himself or the Madras Government his conviction that if he is to consult the interests of the State committed to his charge, he would not be justified in willingly acceding to the ultimatum of that Government. Having only in my last letter explained my reasons for asking for the concession of Anjengo as part of the compensation for the diversion of a volume of water which is to justify an expenditure of sixty lakhs of rupees and which is calculated to yield an annual revenue of seven lakhs, it is unnecessary that I should repeat them now. Anjengo is a sort of Alsatia in our midst which is a source of perpetual annoyance and loss to this Government, while, on the other hand, it is beyond the reach of all efficient management by the British authorities. These are matters

which, if they cannot be realized by those at a distance, are within your intimate knowledge and experience of this coast. Besides, the proposal to cede Anjengo and Tangachéri in connection with the Periyar project was urged by the Madras Government itself in 1868.

Vide letter from Mr. Newill, 9th October 1868.

6. If, for these reasons, I again respectfully repeat my request that this opportunity may be taken to relieve this Government of the inconvenience and loss long caused to them by the situation of Anjengo and Tangachéri and the isolated pattoms in the midst of Travancore territory, I hope I shall not be considered unreasonable or importunate, and that the Madras Government will be disposed to reconsider the matter.

7. Having, in the interests of Travancore, thus stated the views and wishes of this Government, I am to add that His Highness will gladly bow to any decision which may be finally come to by the British Government as the paramount power, being convinced that they are at all times disposed to regard the interests of Native States in friendly alliance with themselves as identical with their own and as equally deserving of their solicitude.

CAPE COMORIN,
9th October 1868.

DEAR SIR,—The Periyar water scheme formed a topic of conversation with Lord Napier. The Government are in earnest about it, and the terms of the arrangement with the Sarkar may now come under discussion in this demi-official form as preliminary to official action, and I would invite your views on the subject with reference to a few remarks I shall here make.

First.—The volume of water to be led off so near the source of the river is comparatively small and is now of no use to the Sarkar, nor likely to be utilized to any appreciable degree hereafter, for it scarcely affects the large volume of the river below the point in question, which is not only apparently sufficient for the irrigation of the lands supplied by it, but is often a source of damage in its excess. The water-shed below the point of proposed diversion is very large, and for a considerable distance the water is collected in the river without being utilized, owing to the nature of the country.

Second.—The upper water, however, can be made a commodity of value to the British Government by a very large outlay, and, without taking undue advantage of the necessity of the purchaser, the Sarkar is of course entitled to some fair remuneration for the use of what seems unquestionably to belong to it.

Third.—This remuneration should not be of a fluctuating nature involving calculations of the varying profits derived from time to time, for the returns will depend much upon the mode of employment of the water and numerous other things which the purchaser, in ordinary mercantile transactions, is not called upon to account for to the seller. The price being once fixed, the purchaser should do what he likes with the article.

Fourth.—The price then may be carefully fixed once for all as the supply will always be the same, taking the average of seasons, and may take the form either of an annual payment or of a purchase outright to be made in money or territory.

Fifth.—Now please to consider the exchange of Anjengo and Tangachéri in connection with this arrangement. The Sarkar would get something of considerably more value to itself than to the British Government and *vice versa*, so that there would be this compensating influence in calculating the advantages on both sides. I think myself a fair proposal on this basis would expedite the long-desired transfer of Anjengo and Tangachéri, and I am not aware of any objections attaching to such an arrangement. The arrangement of exchange of territory of equal value, which is more or less tedious and uncertain, has already been protracted over, I think, a quarter of a century or more, though the necessity for this is not apparent. In the arrangement now suggested, the exchange would be based upon more general considerations, there being special advantages to be derived on both sides independent of the intrinsic value calculated on bare details.

Please give your best consideration to the subject, and let me hear from you about it as soon as you possibly can, for this seems a very suitable moment to revive the matter on new grounds.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) H. NEWILL.

ORDER—dated 9th August 1883, No. 577, Political.

In recommending the cession of Tangachéri and the payment of six lakhs of rupees, the Government consider that they have met the Sarkar in a liberal spirit, and they regret that for special reasons they cannot agree to cede Anjengo, and must adhere to the terms already offered.

2. It is understood from the concluding words of the Dewan's letter that in the event of the final decision being that above announced, the Travancore Government are willing to yield the point, and His Excellency the Governor in Council desires the Resident to take the first suitable opportunity of conveying to the Maharaja the acknowledgments of this Government for the courtesy he has shown in thus waiving his views.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Resident of Travancore and Cochin.

Edw. T. O'Connor

Govt. of 1883 Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 9th August 1883, No. 577.

AUGUST.

Periyar Project.

Regretting inability to cede Anjengo to the Travancore Government, and requesting the Resident to convey to the Maharaja the acknowledgments of Government for the courtesy he has shown in yielding to the final decision of this Government in the matter.

18th OCTOBER 1883, No. 732, POLITICAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From W. LOGAN, Esq., Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 25th August 1883, No. 97.

With reference to G.O., Political Department, No. 577, dated 9th August 1883, I have the honor to report that I yesterday conveyed to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore the acknowledgments of Government for the courtesy shown by him in waiving his views regarding the surrender of Anjengo.

2. I have since consulted the Dewan about the further actions to be taken in carrying out the agreement arrived at, and we have arranged that the initiative should be taken by Government.

Telegram from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, to the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Palamcottah (Courtallum), 1st September 1883.

"Periyar site.—Send clear description and sketch-plans of the Tangachéri tract and Company's pattam gardens to be transferred to Travancore. Also number of inhabitants concerned at present date."

From C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 24th September 1883, No. 3862.

With reference to your telegram to Mr. Logan, copy of which has been communicated by him to me for compliance, I have the honor to submit herewith sketch-plans (three in number) of Tangachéri and the four pattams or gardens known by the names of (1) Tumbóli, (2) Kattúr, (3) Attalakód, and (4) Manakodath pattams. A full description of these tracts is given in the reports embodied in the Government Orders

G.O., No. 1390, dated 19th May 1869, Revenue.

G.O., No. 1590, dated 19th Oct. 1871, Revenue.

noted in the margin, but for convenience a short account of their situation, area, products, assessment, population, &c., at the present date is given.

2. Tangachéri.—This comprises an area of about 96 acres, and is bounded on the west, south and south-east by the sea and on the north and north-east by Travancore territory. The soil is generally sandy, gravel or loamy intermixed with red earth. Trees, chiefly cocoanuts, are very productive; nutmeg, cocoa, mango, areca-nut, pepper-vines, &c., also flourish. The total population in 1870 was 1,874, and, according to the last census of 1881, it numbers

Males	784	1,665 * souls, of whom 1,658 are Christians.
Females	881	4 Hindus, 2 Muhammadans, and 1 entered under other class.

The total number of houses, both occupied and unoccupied, is 336.

Govt. of (1883) Madras.

POLITICAL

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 18th October 1883, No. 732.

OCTOBER.

Recorded

Periyar Project.

Forwarding sketch plans of the petty settlement of Tangachéri and the four pattams which it is proposed to surrender to the Travancore Sarkar in consideration of the Sarkar surrendering the site for the headworks of the —, and requesting the Government of India to approve these proposals in anticipation of their decision on the estimates for the — to enable this Government to conclude the negotiation with the Travancore Sarkar.

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HR

1.11.83

CE for Periyar Project
Encl. 1.11.83