IDR. O. 1—32,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

25

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1590 Press Mis

183-84
Dated 19-10- 1870

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 183. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th June 1870, No. 4,182 :—

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cannanore, 27th January 1870, No. 42.

I HAVE the honour to report that Acting Deputy-Collector O. Cannen has, in accordance with the Order of Government, dated 19th May 1869, No. 1,390, completed the settlement of the Government lands situated at Anjengo and Tangacherry, and the four patoms of Tambolli, Kattur, Athayakod, and Manakodeth. His report, which gives full information on the subject, and does him great credit, is enclosed.

2. The Board are aware that the proposed valuation of Deputy-Collector Canaren was over-ruled by the Government in their Proceedings, dated 19th May 1869, No. 1,390, and Mr. Ballard's proposals adopted. The settlement has been conducted accordingly. The principle may briefly be stated to be—

1*st*.—To fix a moderate land-tax.

2*nd*.—To fix the rent-value (or patom) of the lands.

3*rd*.—To allow the occupants to redeem the patom at twenty-five years' purchase, and thus to acquire the jenm of their properties, which would, however, continue liable to the payment of the assessment. This assessment and our receipts from sundry sources form the total annual value of the lands to be transferred to the Travancore Sircar, and for which an equivalent on the Tinnevelly side is to be given.

3. THE LAND-TAX—*Gardens*.—The land-tax has been fixed on garden lands at the rates given in the margin, which are the same that were proposed by Mr. Ballard for the Cochin gardens. The result of the re-assessment cannot be compared with the former rate, which included both assessment and patom.

	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.
Class 1	7	8	0
,, 2	6	8	0
,, 3	5	8	0
,, 4	4	8	0
,, 5	3	8	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
New assessment and patom ...	2,277	0	0
Old do. do. ...	1,457	5	10
Increase...	819	10	2

Exclusive of Rupees 77-10-0, the assessment and patom on lands reserved.

There is, however, a considerable increase in the total demand as shown in the margin.

This increase is to be attributed partly to the gardens mentioned in Statement B. of Mr. Ballard's letter having been assessed, and partly to the new assessment being fixed on the land, whereby uncultivated portions that formerly escaped assessment have now to pay.

Wet Lands.—The present demand, which included both assessment and patom, was taken as the new rate of assessment.

4. Patom or rent.

The patom on gardens was taken to be equal to the assessment now fixed on wet lands at half the amount of assessment.

5. The total result of the new settlement, showing a net increase of Rupees 964-2-0 over the amount formerly paid, is given below. Both patom and assessment are included in the account :—

Places.	Garden. Wet Land. Extent.	Garden. Tax.	Garden. Rental or Patom.	Wet Land. Extent.	Wet Land. Tax.	Wet Land. Rental or Patom.	Total assessment, columns Nos. 3 and 6.	Total Patom, columns Nos. 4 and 7.	Grand Total.	Amount of present rent.	Increase.	Decrease.	Deduct Patom agreed to be redeemed.	Balance of Patom.	Total of columns Nos. 8 and 15.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		A. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anjengo ...		119 2	742 0	742 0	43 9	122 12	63 5	864 12	805 5	1,670 1	1,286 3	383 14	.....	797 5	8 0	872 12
Tangacherry ...		27 4	172 12	172 12	.....	.....	.....	172 12	172 12	345 8	50 5	295 3	.....	94 14	77 14	250 10
Tambolli... ...		11 13	76 12	76 12	0 8	1 5	0 11	78 1	77 7	155 8	18 7	137 1	.....	77 7	.....	78 1
Kattur		3 2	24 0	24 0	0 4	0 12	0 6	24 12	24 6	49 2	27 13	21 4	.....	24 6	.....	24 12
Athayakod		1 0	7 8	7 8	.....	.....	.....	7 8	7 8	15 0	36 13	.....	21 12	7 8	.....	7 8
Manakodeth ...		21 6	115 8	115 8	16 7	25 0	12 8	140 8	128 0	268 8	197 10	70 14	.....	123 0	.....	140 8
Total ...		183 11	1,138 8	1,138 8	60 12	149 13	76 14	1,288 5	1,215 6	2,503 11	1,617 3	908 4	21 12	1,129 8	85 14	1,374 3
Lands reserved, etc., at Anjengo and Tangacherry.		8 8	38 13	38 13	.....	.....	.....	38 13	38 13	77 10	.....	77 10	.....	.....	38 13	77 10
Grand Total...		192 3	1,177 5	1,177 5	60 12	149 13	76 14	1,327 2	1,254 3	2,581 5	1,673 3	985 14	21 12	1,129 8	124 11	1,451 13
											Net Increase ...	964 2				

6. Statement No. II. of the Deputy-Collector's letter exhibits the particulars of lands to be reserved for State purposes. The assessment and patom on them has been included in the valuation of our possessions. I consider, however, that the Protestant Burial Ground at Anjengo and the two burial grounds at Tangacherry should be excluded from this statement, and the annual value fixed on them deducted from column 10 of the statement given in the preceding paragraph. This will reduce the total annual value of our possessions by Rupees 77-10-0. If, with reference to paragraph 17 of Board's Proceedings of 28th January 1869, No. 591, all these lands are to be given over to the Travancore Government free of charge, the rent and assessment fixed on them will have to be deducted, and will reduce the total valuation to Rupees 2,503-11-0.

7. The majority of the occupants of the lands mentioned in Classes A. and B. of Mr. Ballard's letter have agreed to redeem the patom on the terms proposed. Of these, 260 persons will pay the full value within one year. Nine have been allowed two, and seven three years.

8. The unredeemed portion of the patom and the assessment on the lands, with receipts from sundry sources as given below, form the total annual value to us of these dependencies, and for which the Travancore Government will have to give an equivalent. If, as mentioned in paragraph 6, Rupees 77-10-0 are to be deducted, the value will be reduced to Rupees 4,688-11-0.

Places.	Tax.	Balance, patom or rental.	Abkarry.	Sea Customs.	Salt.	Stamps.	Total.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anjengo	891 6	34 10	200 0	117 0	1,076 0	479 0	2,798 0
Tangacherry ...	184 15	90 1	150 0	87 0	713 0	357 0	1,582 0
Tambolli	78 1	.....	6 0	4 0	34 0	15 0	137 1
Kattur	24 12	.....	4 0	2 0	19 0	8 0	57 12
Athayakod... ...	7 8	.....	.....	.....	0 8	.....	8 0
Manakodeth ...	140 8	.....	5 0	2 0	25 0	11 0	183 8
Total ...	1,327 2	124 11	365 0	212 0	1,867 8	870 0	4,766 5

9. I fully concur with the Deputy-Collector's opinion in clause V., paragraph 8 of his letter, that there is no reason for exempting Messrs. Oliveira and D'Mello from payment of assessment and patom. The former has no ground whatever for claiming exemption. The latter's father appears to have been instrumental in saving the life of the British Resident during the disturbances in 1804; but it does not appear that the land was given to him *in consideration* of those services, which were rewarded by a grant of a special pension to his widow.

10. The Board will perceive from paragraph 9 of the Deputy-Collector's letter that, with the exception of two persons, all the holders of lands mentioned in class 3 have agreed to pay at once the full assessment now for the first time fixed.

Two individuals, owing to their reduced circumstances and to the considerable amount of the assessment, have been allowed to bring up their payments to the full amount in instalments.

11. In paragraphs 11 to 30 inclusive the Deputy-Collector treats of the lands mentioned in class C. of Mr. Ballard's letter, the proprietary right to which free of assessment was claimed by the occupants. There are 396 gardens, measuring 98 acres 2 dec. under this class. The assessment, if fixed, would amount to Rupees 666-13-0. Some of the occupants have old deeds granted by former Commercial Residents, and some produce deeds granted by the Dutch Settlers. The majority, however, have no documentary evidence of any sort, and claim exemption by prescription. The Deputy-Collector has searched the records of the Resident's Office; but the only paper bearing on the points is a letter from Colonel Munro, Political Resident, dated 10th February 1811, and referring to Anjengo

in which he states up to that time "No customs or imposts had been levied in Anjengo proper," and again "that the people were exempted from payment of all land and Sea Customs."

The lands in the Kottadilly Farm, included in Anjengo, appear always to have been taxed; but not those in Anjengo proper, which probably were reserved for the use of the factory, and were allowed to be occupied free of rent by persons connected in some way or other with the establishment. No record relating to Tangacherry is forthcoming.

It appears to me therefore that the claims of the occupants of these lands to exemption from taxation should be allowed and the lands treated as rent-free Inams. As their properties are about to be transferred to a foreign State, Title-deeds should be granted to the occupants.

12. The only Government buildings of any importance are the Cutcherry and fort at Anjengo. The former, exclusive of the site, would probably fetch at auction Rupees 100; the value of the latter it is difficult to estimate. The Deputy-Collector is of opinion that it is in very fair preservation, and might, at a small outlay, be converted into good public offices.

It will, I think, be better to give these buildings to the Travancore Government without payment, and to request them to convert the present Cutcherry into a school, which the Deputy-Collector states is much required, and for which the inhabitants have already subscribed among themselves Rupees 180.

13. The latter part of the Deputy-Collector's report refers to arrangements which would require to be made in the event of the contemplated transfer not taking place; but, as the transfer will be of great advantage to both Governments, and has already been resolved upon, no remarks of mine on the points adverted to are necessary.

14. The Board are aware that the lands at Anjengo (Kottadilly) and Tangacherry are annually leased to the Travancore Sircar. The leases expire in March next, and, if the transfer is not to be carried out by that time, I beg that I may receive early intimation to enable me to renew the leases for one year.

15. The Deputy-Collector has surveyed the lands, and has marked out the boundaries. I do not think it will be necessary to have permanent boundary-marks set up, as the lands are to be transferred to Travancore.

16. I have the honour to request the sanction of the Government to the settlement made by the Deputy-Collector, and to my receiving the redemption money from the occupants. The arrangements for the transfer, as far as this district is concerned, are complete. The redemption money, if not fully paid by the time the transfer takes effect, can be collected and remitted to me by the Travancore Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From the Acting Deputy-Collector, to the Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 5th January 1870.

I HAVE the honour to report on the settlement of revenue and jenm rights of Government to the lands in Anjengo, Tungacherry, and the four isolated patoms situated within the Travancore country as noted in the margin, entrusted to me while Huzur Sheristadar.

1. Anjengo.
2. Tungacherry.
3. Tambolli.
4. Kattur.
5. Athayakod.
6. Manakodeth.

2. The total amount of assessment charged on the whole of the lands belonging to Government is Rupees 1,327-2-0, the proprietor's share, which is equal to full assessment on gardens and half assessment on wet lands, being Rupees 1,254-3-0, and the jenm value thereof, at twenty-five years' purchase of proprietor's share, would amount to Rupees 31,351-11-0.

3. Of this, lands worth Rupees 1,129-8-0, rent or patom, their respective holders have agreed to redeem, the aggregate redemption money will be Rupees 28,314. The statement below shows the particulars.

STATEMENT No. I.

Places.	Garden. Extent.	Garden. Tax.	Garden. Rental or patom.	Wet Land. Extent.	Wet Land. Tax.	Wet Land. Rental or patom.	Total assessment, columns Nos. 3 and 6.	Total patom, columns Nos. 4 and 7.	Grand Total.	Amount of present revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Deduct patom agreed to be redeemed.	Balance of patom.	Total of columns Nos. 8 and 15.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	A. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	A. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Anjengo ...	119 2	742 0	742 0	43 9	123 12	63 5	864 12	805 5	1,670 1	1,956 3	285 14	.....	707 5	8 0	872 12	
Tungacherry ...	27 4	172 12	172 12	.....	.....	.....	172 12	172 12	345 8	595 3	250 10	.....	94 14	77 14	250 10	
Tambolli ...	11 13	76 12	76 12	0 8	1 5	0 11	78 1	77 7	155 8	137 1	.....	77 7	.....	.....	78 1	
Kattur ...	3 2	21 0	21 0	0 4	0 12	0 6	24 12	24 6	49 2	21 4	.....	24 6	.....	.....	21 12	
Athayakod ...	1 0	7 8	7 8	.....	.....	.....	7 8	7 8	15 0	.....	21 12	7 8	.....	.....	7 8	
Manakodeth ...	21 6	115 8	115 8	16 7	25 0	12 8	140 8	128 0	268 8	197 10	70 14	123 0	.....	.....	140 8	
Total...	183 11	1,138 8	1,138 8	60 12	149 13	76 14	1,288 5	1,215 6	2,503 11	1,617 3	903 4	21 12	1,129 8	85 14	1,374 3	*Vide* Statement No. II.
Lands reserved, etc., at Anjengo and Tungacherry ...	8 8	38 13	38 13	.....	.....	.....	38 13	38 13	77 10	.....	77 10	.....	.....	38 13	77 10	
Grand Total...	192 3	1,177 5	1,177 5	60 12	149 13	76 14	1,327 2	1,254 3	2,581 5	1,617 3	985 14	21 12	1,129 8	124 11	1,451 13	
											21 12					
										Net Increase...	964 2					

4. There is an increase of Rupees 964-2-0 in the present settlement, attributable to a certain extent of land, viz., those comprised in Statement B. of Mr. Ballard's letter to the Revenue Board, dated 30th October 1868, No. 216-A., which were not taxed, and to which the right of Government was lying dormant, and a few plots now discovered having been assessed.

The tenants generally have agreed to purchase the jenm right of these lands as well as those comprised in Statement A. of Mr. Ballard's letter just quoted. Their agreement to this effect has been duly recorded.

5. The following statement exhibits the particulars of land, and which I thought fit to reserve for any public purpose, as will be presently explained, on which jenmabhogum as well as assessment were duly charged :—

STATEMENT No. II.

Place.	Particulars of land.	Extent.	Tax.		Rental or patom.		Total.	
			RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Anjengo	1. Fort lands, (*vide* paragraph 35 of this letter)	1 9	8	9	8	9	17	2
	2. Adjacent do. do. 39 do.	0 12	4	2	4	2	8	4
	3. Old Cutcherry, do. do. 32 do.	0 5	1	12	1	12	3	8
	4. Protestant Burial Ground, 31 do.	0 11	3	12	3	12	7	8
	5. Salt-pans disused	2 6	8	7	8	7	16	14
	Total...	5 11	26	10	26	10	53	4
Tangacherry ...	1. Flag Staff Hill, *vide* paragraph 43	0 6	1	5	1	5	2	10
	2. Old trenches, ,, 41	0 4	0	15	0	15	1	14
	3. Sub-Magistrate's Court ,, 45	0 1	0	8	0	8	1	0
	4. Two Burial Grounds ,, 43	0 15	5	1	5	1	10	2
	5. Waste lands used by dhobies 45	1 3	4	6	4	6	8	12
	Total...	2 13	12	3	12	3	24	6
	Grand Total...	8 8	38	13	38	13	77	10

Number of parties.	Amount of kist.	Period.
	RS.	
260 ...	22,277	One year and below.
9 ...	3,079	Two years.
7 ...	2,958	Three do.
Total...	28,314	

6. The purchasers of the jenm right have agreed to liquidate the sums due according to the instalments noted. The instalments were fixed with due consideration to the circumstances of the parties and proportionate to the amounts involved. In seven cases the instalments extended to three years; largeness of the amount and the limited means of the parties concerned have rendered the indulgence unavoidable.

7. Deducting the jenmabhogum of the lands, of which the jenm right has been agreed to be purchased, there leaves a jenmabhogum or patom of Rupees 124-11-0, and an assessment of Rupees 1,327-2-0; in all Rupees 1,451-13-0. To this should be added Rupees 3,314-8-0, being revenue from sundry sources as shown below, thus making in all Rupees 4,766-5-0, which will represent our future annual demand :—

STATEMENT No. III.

Places.	Tax.		Balance, patom or rental.		Abkarry.		Sea Customs.		Salt.		Stamps.		Total.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Anjengo	891	6	34	10	200	0	117	0	1,076	0	479	0	2,798	0
Tangacherry ...	184	15	90	1	150	0	87	0	713	0	357	0	1,582	0
Tambolli	78	1	.....		6	0	14	0	34	0	15	0	137	1
Kattur	24	12	.....		4	0	2	0	19	0	8	0	57	12
Athayakod	7	8	.....		.....		.....		0	8	.....		8	0
Manakodeth	140	8	.....		5	0	2	0	25	0	11	0	183	8
Total...	1,327	2	124	11	365	0	212	0	1,867	8	870	0	* 4,766	5

* NOTE.—As per this Statement No. III ... ... RS. A. P. .. 4,766 5 0
Add amount of patom redeemed as per Statement No. I 1,129 8 0
5,895 13 0
Deduct—as per Statement in Mr. Ballard's letter, paragraph 19 .. 5,629 12 2

8. The causes for non-redeeming the balance jenmabhogum are as follow :—

I. Lands worth Rupees 55-12-0 of *jenmabhogum* (rental) are situated in the vicinity of the sea and in danger of being washed away; hence their holders feel reluctant to purchase the jenm right, but they consented to pay the annual land-tax and jenmabhogum.

II. Lands worth Rupees 14-12-0 of jenmabhogum are involved in disputes as to the rightful party entitled to purchase the right thereof, the right of Government being acknowledged. The assessment and jenmabhogum have therefore been charged on the immediate holders of such lands, the contending parties in every case having been warned to produce a Civil Court decision within six months from date in support of their pretensions, after which the jenm right of these lands may also be disposed of.

III. Lands worth Rupees 38-13-0 of patom have been reserved.

IV. Land at Tangacherry, worth Rupees 5-5-0 of jenmabhogum, is in the hands of the Travancore Government, on which a building occupied by the Conservator of Forests stands. This building formerly belonged to the British Government, but was subsequently made over to Travancore. The amount should be demanded from that Government.

V. The parties noted, who are in possession of lands worth Rupees 10-1-0 of jenmabhogum, contend that the properties in question are not liable to taxation. Individual No. 1 admits in his deposition before me that his holding in question is the jenm property of Government granted to his ancestors by the British Resident of Travancore: the only ground he asserts in claiming exemption is that Government did not hitherto exercise any right on it. Omission on the part of Government in interfering with the land seems to have been caused only by an oversight on the part of the Revenue-officers; but such omission will not in any way bar Government from resuming its rights whenever opportunity offers, nor will it give a party a claim to immunity from taxation.

No. 1, Oliveira.
,, 2, M. D'Mello.

Individual No. 2 states that the land in his possession was granted to his father by the Resident, Colonel Macaulay, for occupancy in 1804, and that his father was private writer to the Colonel, and, while so, rendered invaluable assistance to that officer when the Travancore Government rose up in arms against the English and attempted to massacre the Resident, and that his father actually saved the life of the Resident. He further states that, his father and himself having hitherto enjoyed the property free from any demand, he considers the land in question to be his freehold property. I have endeavoured through my Head Clerk, Mr. Frank, to trace out if there are any records bearing on the subject in the Resident's Office on my late visit to Trevandrum, and found a Minute of Consultation of the Madras Government, dated 21st October 1822, conferring a life-pension of 20 Rupees on the widow of the above writer, Mr. M. D'Mello, in consideration of the circumstances of his having been instrumental to the preservation of the Resident's life on the occasion of the outbreak alluded to, which took place in 1808; but no mention whatever is made any where with regard to the gift of land as alleged by the individual, neither does he possess any document to substantiate his claim. Nothing in support of it is forthcoming on our records; but, on the contrary, I find among the records of the Sub-Magistrate's Office at Tangacherry copy of a deposition given by a Mukiastan or Chief, aged 54 years, in the year 1847, to the effect that the land in question is the property of the Honourable East India Company, and was granted to D'Mello by the Resident for a building site. The jenm right to this land no doubt belongs to Government, which fact is established by the deponent's father having obtained it from the Resident. Under these circumstances the assertion of the deponent that the land in question is his freehold is vague; in fact, it is one of the cases in which Government officers had neglected to assume the jenm right at the proper time. I have therefore charged these two individuals with the land-tax and jenmabhogum, and I believe they will buy out the jenm also when they see their pretensions are untenable.

NOTE.—Original has been since discovered in the Huzur records.

9. Mr. Ballard proposed (*vide* paragraph 15 of his letter above quoted) that the assessment if put on the lands in Statement B., on which no tax was ever levied, may be gradually introduced, so that the full demand can only be realized in and after the fourth year. Owing to the trifling amount of tax falling upon each individual and liberality shown by Government in levying a

moderate tax, the parties concerned have agreed to pay the full demand in the first year, therefore it was not found necessary to adopt the measure generally; but in two cases noted in the margin the recommendation was adopted, the amounts being large. I have allowed the two holders a graduated scale of four and three years respectively.

	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 1.—M. D'C. Pacheco and others ..	25	0	0
„ 2.—K. Ausep Barid	73	1	0

10. A few of the purchasers have offered to redeem the land-revenue under the freehold rules. I do not find it expedient to enter into this question at present.

11. Having thus disposed of the lands classed A. and B. in Mr. Ballard's letter alluded to, I beg to treat of the lands shown under Class C. A few acres of this have been discovered as the Government jenm during the present inquiry; they have been accordingly settled and included in Statement No. I.

12. The extent of lands involving in dispute and situated both in Anjengo and Tangacherry is 98 acres, which will yield a revenue of Rupees 666-13-0. A statement showing abstract particulars is furnished below:—

STATEMENT No. IV.

Places.	Number of gardens.	Acreage.	Tax.	Remark.
			Rs. A.	
Anjengo	139	37 7	238 0	
Tangacherry	257	60 11	428 13	
Total...	396	90 2	666 13	

13. All these lands are claimed by their holders as jenm property, and enjoyed by themselves and ancestors from times immemorial. The properties have changed various hands, and many of the present holders possess documents executed *inter partes*. A few produced documents granted by the Commercial Resident under the Bombay Government, and others that were executed at the time the Dutch ruled the country, signed in the presence of a Notary Public of that Government.

No. 1.—Deed of Sale executed in 1778 by John Torbsse, Resident Factor at Anjengo, certifying of the auction sale of a house and compound with appurtenances for 710 Bombay Rupees to Domingo Fernandez, and declaring that they are "made over to him and heirs for ever."
No. 2.—Grant by the same Resident in 1778 of a piece of land to John Christiano, with a declaration that he and heirs "can henceforth possess it, without any embargo or impediment, for ever."
No. 3.—A simple certificate by Resident Hutchinson of the auction sale of a piece of ground near the Government Warehouse for Rupees 257 and its delivery to Joseph Laplane.
No. 4.—Deed of sale of a garden and house in Anjengo for Rupees 300, executed in 1804 by certain parties in the presence of, and duly registered by, W. Handley, Resident.

The English documents are connected with Anjengo, and the Dutch with Tangacherry. Abstracts of the contents of the former are specified in the margin.

14. All these documents seem to have been granted by the British Commercial Resident at Anjengo so far back as 1778, and they confer a permanency of tenure. The originals are written in the Portuguese language, and their appearance leaves no room to doubt their genuineness.

15. The British lands at Anjengo appear to have originally belonged to Travancore, from whom the Bombay Government obtained them. The adjacent lands are to this day the jenm property of the Travancore Sircar; therefore the lands in question could not in all probability have formed the private property of the inhabitants.

16. When the factory was under the Bombay Government, the Kottadilly Farm, which is an integral portion of it, was leased out, and Anjengo proper reserved for commercial purposes. The former is without dispute the property of Government, and disposed of as such; the right to the latter is disputed.

17. The attention of the authorities of that period having been engrossed by commercial pursuits, little importance must have been attached to landed property, so that the inhabitants easily obtained possession of them by gift or purchase from the authorities, and thus became the virtual owners thereof. This is borne out by the fact of there being no other documents than those granted by the British Residents.

18. In 1810, Anjengo, with all its buildings and mercantile property, was transferred to the Madras Government, and placed directly under the Political Resident of Travancore. Neither did the Bombay Government, nor, since they took charge, the Madras Government, exercise the rights of a jenmi on these lands.

No 5.—Grant by Carolus Weyus, Book-keeper and empowered Scribe at Quilon Fort in 1773, of a piece of uncultivated land to Christian DeMottu with "full right and action."
No. 6.—Declaration of ditto in 1776 that a Freeman Casper Volkerts has in his presence sold and transferred to a Toepass, Ignatio Gousal, for 130 Silver Rupees all his rights to a mud hut and garden near the Well called St. Paul's.
No. 7.—Certificate by the same officer to the sale of a garden and thatched mud-built house by M. Rodrigues and F. Motta, heirs thereto, in 1776, to Lady H. Motta for Rupees 150.
No. 8.—Ditto ditto of a garden and temporary mud-built house by Drummer David D'Souza to F. D'Netto for 75 Rosy Fanams.

Tambolli.
Kattur.
Athayakod.
Manakodeth.

19. The abstract contents of documents produced by some of the inhabitants of Tangacherry regarding the disputed lands there are transcribed in the margin. These documents appear to have been executed so far back as 1772 under the authority of the Dutch Government on behalf of the parties therein named, conveying the sole right of property between private persons. The originals are in Dutch.

20. From 1555 Tangacherry and the four isolated patoms or leaseholds appear to have belonged to the Portuguese till 1663, when they came into the possession of the Dutch, from whose hands they were taken along with Cochin by the British in 1795.

21. There are no records to show that the Dutch or the British ever exercised the rights of a jenmi on these lands, neither have the rights of the inhabitants of Anjengo and Tangacherry been ever challenged.

Tradition shows that there were several documents of the nature above given, and that they were in course of time all lost. Considering the length of time that has elapsed, it is very possible that such is the fact.

22. To support the private right of Government as jenmakar on these lands, nothing whatever is forthcoming in the Resident's records at Trevandrum, although no effort was wanting on my part and that of Mr. Frank, my Head Clerk, to trace the existence of any paper on the subject.

In the absence of any such proof and the possession of a few at least of old documents by the inhabitants who had the undisturbed possession of such property for a considerable length of time, the claim of right by prescription becomes stronger. I am therefore doubtful as to the expediency of Government disputing the proprietorship of these ancient possessions.

23. As regards the question of assessing these lands with the Imperial revenue, I beg to state that it was agitated in 1811, soon after the abolition of the Anjengo Factory, for I find in a letter from Colonel Munro, Political Resident, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 10th February 1811, that "no customs or imposts are levied at Anjengo on account of the British "Government, but I am of opinion that it will be practicable to raise a revenue from this place, "at least commensurate with its expenses."

"On this point the Resident again reported on the 8th December 1812 that "no tax whatever has been imposed upon the inhabitants of Anjengo with the exception of the contract for "the sale of tobacco which I have just mentioned, and they are exempted from payment of all "land and sea customs."

"Previously to the war the sea customs at Anjengo amounted to five per cent., half of which, "in pursuance of an ancient agreement, was collected and received by the officers of the Sircar. "These officers were withdrawn on the war, and I have not judged it proper either to re-place "them, or continue any customs at Anjengo. The inhabitants are very poor, they have lost from "the removal of the Bombay Residency some means of subsistence, and they appear to have "claims on the benevolence and protection of the Government. The exemption from customs "might be a most important benefit to them; but they want capital, and still more industry and "moral habits to avail themselves of it."

24. Perhaps the people are justified in protesting against the assumption of jenm rights by Government as they have uninterrupted possession of the lands from time immemorial; but

I cannot see the propriety of objecting to the levy of an Imperial tax, as there is nothing to show that they are legally entitled to an immunity from taxation, and the Government have always the right to levy a land-tax for the up-keep of the country.

It will appear therefrom that in the freedom from taxation so long enjoyed by the inhabitants, there was nothing special but a mere omission. It is therefore optional to tax these lands or not.

25. The question therefore resolves itself into—first, whether these lands are to be taxed with full assessment like all other lands; secondly, with only half assessment as Inam jodies: and lastly, if they are to be treated as rent-free Inams.

26. Mr. Ballard suggested, in paragraph 5 of his letter quoted in the beginning, with regard to these lands, that "unless information is obtained in the Resident's Office to induce a "contrary opinion, I would recommend that the prescriptive claim to freedom of demand be "admitted, and would not attempt to impose any assessment. A quit-rent might perhaps be "levied under the Inam Rules as suggested by the Deputy-Collector if sufficient cause is shown "by any information obtained in the Resident's Office, but I do not think this likely to be the "case myself."

On the other hand the Revenue Board, in their Proceedings* thereon, recommended that "the lands in Class C. should, the Board think, "be treated as Rent-free Inams."

* Dated 28th January 1869, No. 591.

27. With the exception of Colonel Munro's letter, extracted in paragraph 23 of this letter, the labour of overhauling the Resident's records proved fruitless. I have, however, recorded all the information and points which would facilitate dealing with these lands if any of the three plans suggested be adopted, and have made a separate register showing detailed particulars.

28. The amount leviable, even if the full demand were to be fixed, is trifling.† Considering the paucity of the sum and the fact of the inhabitants being surprised with a sudden taxation, I venture to suggest that the recommendation both of the Revenue Board and of Mr. Ballard to treat the lands as free Inams may be adopted.

† Rupees 666-13-0.

29. To avoid all future misunderstanding and set the minds of the people at rest, which are greatly confused by the late constant interference of public officers with regard to the real tenure of their lands, permanent deeds may be granted under the Inam Rules of 1859.

30. The inhabitants of Anjengo, in objecting to their jenm lands being taxed, express their submission to the levy of a light tax, their object being to have their properties secured by a valid title from Government, while the people of Tangacherry enter into an unqualified protest against any taxation whatever.

Since the position of the Anjengo and Tangacherry people is analogous with respect to these lands, it would be singular to tax the former alone, merely because they are not opposed to it. The petitions presented by both parties are herewith forwarded.

Tangacherry, dated 23rd October 1869.
Anjengo, dated 11th November 1869.

31. Anjengo was formerly a seaport with an extensive trade. It is a narrow strip of land, bounded on the west by the sea, east by the river, and both north and south by the Shiringel Talook of Travancore. Its area is 219¼ acres with a population of 2,819, chiefly consisting of Christians, both East Indians and Native Converts, some of whom do excellent cabinet work. The wooden figures of the Malabar races are much admired.

There are two Catholic Chapels with a Cemetery, besides which an ancient Protestant burial ground with a dozen large and some small monuments is in existence. They are all in a decayed and ruinous condition, the laterite having been surreptitiously made use of for other purposes. As this graveyard is not enclosed it is desirable to keep it in a state of preservation.

Although the place is thickly populated, still the situation is such that its sanitary condition is always good. The soil is sandy, approaching to a dark colour, and fertile. The yield of the cocoanut, the only staple produce, is remarkable; the trees are healthy and of a superior quality.

Copra, cocoanut oil, coir, and saltfish are the chief articles of trade. Fibre and coir procurable here are of an excellent quality. A good supply of lemon-grass oil is also exported, the distilleries being established in the neighbouring country, a duty on it is recovered by Travancore.

About 700 Indian maunds of salt are consumed here, 500 of which are, however, solely used for curing fish, which is exported to Ceylon in large quantities.

32. A ruined old building belonging to Government, which was formerly a Bankshall of the Commercial Agency, and subsequently used as a Police Amin's Cutcherry under the Madras Government, is in existence at Anjengo. The walls of the building, the dimensions of which are noted, being composed of laterite, are in pretty good order. No other material is available. If sold by auction with the site measuring 5 Annas, it would fetch about Rupees 150.

Length, 59 feet.
Breadth, 30 feet.

33. Besides this there is a ruined fort situated on the beach facing the sea. Owing to the massive state of the fortification the expense of removing the laterite would deter any one from purchasing it.

In the event of these territories being transferred to Travancore the Sircar may be willing to purchase it. But, before disposing of these two buildings, I beg respectfully to suggest a few remarks.

34. There is an elee-mosynary school at this place. At present instruction is imparted in the verandah of a dwelling occupied by the owner and his family, and which space is rented at a Rupee. The space is very limited, and I think it is an objectionable place for an institution of the kind.

I understand that the inhabitants have contributed Rupees 180 towards the erection of a school, and the money is lodged in the Sub-Magistrate's Office, and that a sum nearly double the amounts subscribed has been promised by Government, so in all Rupees 470 will be available for the building of a school. The sum will be quite sufficient to put the first-mentioned building in repair with a tiled roof; and, if Government would be pleased to grant this building for the purpose of converting it into a school-house, it will be a great boon towards the promotion of education at this place.

As stated in Mr. Garthwaite's letter to the Police Amin of Anjengo, dated 1st July 1864, No. 616.

The building stands on a very healthy locality accessible to fresh air. It appears that a native of Anjengo had granted a piece of ground for a school site when the question of constructing a school-house met with opposition in 1860, but I think the amount which will be at disposal is quite adequate for the purpose. If these dependencies are to be made over to Travancore I beg to suggest that the building may then be sold to that Government who may perhaps use it for the same laudable purpose.

35. The ruined fort alluded to is a very spacious one overlooking the sea. It is 252 feet in diameter; in each of the four corners there is a cannon-halt, and on the southern extremity stands a flagstaff of a strong teak log about 31 feet high. The height of the wall is 18 feet, thickness 6 feet, and all in a very strong condition. There is also a cistern within the building 9 feet in circumference. At the cost of a few hundred Rupees the place can be made into one of great strength. If the transfer of these dependencies to Travancore is to take place, I doubt the advisability of handing it over to that Government in its present state. It would be better to level it down.

A sketch is shown on the survey plan.

36. But if the idea of the exchange of territories is to be abandoned, I beg leave to be excused for making the following suggestion:—

In case we retain possession of these spots a change in the present management of affairs is necessary, and we must, of course, maintain a full complement of establishments.

37. At present there is a Sub-Magistrate at Anjengo, who is also invested with the powers of a District Munsif with establishment as noted. He is the only public functionary we have there. It will be necessary to add a suitable Police Force to the Magistracy. The wants of the inhabitants will compel us to maintain a Salt Gollah here, as much inconvenience is experienced in procuring salt from the Sircar Depôt, which is six miles distant. There is also a Poor Hospital in charge of a 2nd Dresser.

Anjengo Establishment.

			Rs.
A Sub-Magistrate	...	...	50
A Gumasta	...	...	15
4 Peons	...	...	24
			89
A District Munsif	...	...	30
2 Gumastas	...	...	34
1 Peon	...	...	5
			69
		Total...	158

The Magistrate's Court and Dispensary are now held in private properties on a rent of 5 and 1 Rupee per mensem, respectively, or in all 72 Rupees per mensem. The establishment of a Post Office is also feasible here.

38. For the maintenance of all the public offices we shall require altogether six buildings as shown in the margin. The main walls of the old fort are in sound condition. With a few pillars raised on a roof run over it will answer all the purposes we require. If the wall is thought to be uncommonly high, it can be lowered conveniently. At a cost of a few hundred Rupees the fort can be utilized for the purposes just designed, and it will save a great deal of expense were we to make new buildings, as well as the charge now incurred on account of house-rents as stated above. Thus we can have a full complement of public offices without a corresponding burden on the finances of the State.

1. Magistrate's Court.
2. Police Station.
3. Do. Huts.
4. Dispensary.
5. Salt Gollah.
6. Post Office.

39. A small plot of land of the extent noted is lying near the fort, which stands in the heart of the so-called Anjengo Town. It is very trifling in size, and in value could come to Rs. 138. It is the only place available in this locality for any public purpose, and I have therefore thought it advisable to reserve it in the event of any contingency that may arise.

A. A.
11 11.

40. Tangacherry, comprising an area of 91 acres, is encircled on the west, south, and south-east by the sea, and on the north and north-east by the Quilon Taluq of Travancore.

The soil is generally sandy, gravel and loamy intermixed with red earth. Trees, chiefly cocoanut, are very productive; nutmeg, cocoa, mango, areca nut, pepper, vines, etc., are also cultivated.

The inhabitants number 1,874 souls with 336 houses; a few of the latter are only laterite-in-chunam, the rest being thatched mud-built domiciles. The whole of the population are Christians of the Catholic persuasion, the majority being native converts from the fishermen caste. The people subsist on the produce of their gardens, or in following certain professions, such as fishing, carpentry, lapidary, and butcherry. The place in such a small compass being thickly dotted with houses and densely-wooded besides, there is very little free circulation of pure air.

41. There are four stagnant pools close to the dwellings and no outlet to them, though they can be easily drained off into the sea; hence the atmosphere becomes impure, and the place foul and unhealthy. The pools which are situated within the premises of the inhabitants can be filled up with beach-sand and rubbish, but I fear the owners will be unwilling to undergo the expense. Some of the pools can be made smaller and dug deeper, thus converting them into stone-built tanks or wells.

42. There are three Primary Schools at Tangacherry, two under the Vicar Apostolic of Quilon, and one established by the Portuguese Ecclesiastical Governor of Olicara. Of these three two are vernacular schools and one English. They are all in a state of infancy. The teachers, whose stipends are contributed by the religious institutions, are poorly paid.

The people are anxious to obtain a good education for their children as they are in earnest about literature, and an educational institution can be established; if not, a charitable school, a rate-paying one, will meet with success. As the Deputy-Inspector of Schools for Malabar and Canara in his annual tour to that part of the country visits the Anjengo School, he can conveniently inspect a school at Tangacherry, which lies on his way, without much labour or expense.

43. There are two Catholic Chapels and graveyards here, as well as a walled Protestant burial ground. A flagstaff in a state of preservation and the ruins of the Portuguese fort are also seen here.

44. I understand that the Rajah's Dispensary under a Regimental Surgeon at Quilon, which is about a mile away, affords medical aid to the inhabitants of Tangacherry whenever they choose to resort to it.

			Rs.
Sub-Magistrate	...	...	50
Goomasta	...	...	15
3 Peons	...	...	18
		Total...	83

45. At Tangacherry there is also a Sub-Magistrate with an establishment as marginally shown. The building used as the Sub-Magistrate's Court is Government property.

If the sale of salt is opened here, which I think is essentially necessary as the people experience difficulty in procuring salt from the Sircar depôt, which is situated at a distance of two miles, a salt-shed will have to be built; the transaction can be conducted by the Sub-Magistrate. There is hardly any waste land here, except a small plot measuring acre 0-4-4, situated at the sea-beach, which is now used by washermen to dry clothes. This space has been reserved at the present settlement to make use of for any public emergency.

46. There was a case of disputed boundary on the northern part of Tangacherry, very trifling, and of an individual character, involving a yard in breadth and fifteen yards in length. There is a substantial stone wall built by one Mrs. Tope, which was admitted by all to be the northern boundary of Tangacherry. I have therefore settled that a straight line drawn from that wall to be the boundary, and which has been accordingly marked out in the survey plan.

47. There is a strong feeling evinced by the inhabitants of both places against their transfer to the Travancore Sircar. I observe the following endorsement in Government Order, dated 30th March 1864, on the petition of the Anjengo people, stating their grievances to the Secretary of State for India against the proposed measure, that their representions will be duly considered in the event of a proposition for any transfer such as that alluded to being brought forward.

48. The four leaseholds, Tambolli, Kattur, Athayakod, and Manakodeth, measure in all 57 acres, and are situated between Alleppey and Cochin, in the Shertellah District of Travancore. Tambolli contains 23 houses and 111 in population; Kattur contains 11 houses and 58 inhabitants; Athayakod is a small garden occupied by a single family; and Manakodeth, the largest, numbers 9 houses and 46 souls in addition to a Catholic Chapel.

49. These four patoms have been specially applied for by the Travancore Government, (*vide* letter from Resident, dated 28th August 1869, No. 658). The question of complying with the application can be settled along with the exchange of the other tract already spoken of. The feelings of these inhabitants are also in unison with that of Anjengo and Tangacherry *in re* the once contemplated transfer.

50. All the above-mentioned places have been now duly surveyed and their boundaries marked out. I think it is desirable to lay out permanent boundary marks in order to avoid the possibility of any dispute. I beg that orders may be issued to the local officers to that effect. Perhaps they can be done at the cost of the inhabitants possessing lands at the limits, as the measure will be advantageous to themselves. I would suggest that the boundaries may be marked out by the construction of pillars at the corners with laterite-in-chunam, say a foot square with one and-a-half foot of foundation.

Vide four survey plans submitted.

51. I beg further to add that no time should be spared in changing the system of farming out the lands at Anjengo and Tangacherry, which are leased out in a very temporary manner to the Travancore Sircar, the lease being renewable annually.

The present holders or sub-renters to the Sircar greatly neglect the property; they do not improve it, but try to extract, as much produce out of it as possible, and suffer the cultivation to go to rack and ruin.

This is naturally the result of the instability of tenure under which they hold the lands. If they become permanent owners it is in keeping with their interests to exert heartily in improving their holdings, which will be beneficial to themselves in particular and the country in general.

WITH this letter the Acting Collector of Malabar submits the Deputy-Collector Opot Cannen's proposals for the settlement of Anjengo and Tangacherry, etc., in accordance with Government Order, dated 19th May 1869, No. 1,390.

2. In his letter, dated 17th December 1867, No. 282-B., the Collector classed the land to be subjected to settlement preparatory to transfer to the Travancore State under three heads:—

	Acres.	Rent now paid. Rs. A. P.
Rice land	39 1 12¾	159 13 0
Plantation... ...	165 14 13¾	1,457 5 10
	204 14 10½	1,617 2 10

A. Those which are the undoubted property of Government and pay rent, in which both assessment and *jenmabhogum* or landlord's share are combined.

	Acres.
Rice land	1 1 11
Plantation	28 12 1
	29 13 4

B. Those avowedly the property of Government, but held without payment of assessment or landlord's share.

	Acres.
Plantation	99 3 9

C. Those the fee-simple of which is claimed by the occupants, no assessment or landlord's share ever having been paid.

3. It appears that the occupants of the larger portion of the lands included in the B. Class have assented to the settlement, which has comprised acres 192-3 of cocoanut plantation and acres 60-12 of rice land, or in all acres 252-15.

4. In apportioning the assessment to be paid in future to the State and the *jenmabhogum* or landlord's share now to be redeemed by the occupants as future proprietors, the *jenmabhogum* has been taken as equal to the assessment on plantation land, and to half the assessment on rice land.

	Acres.	Assessment. Rs. A.	Jenmabhogum or landlord's share. Rs. A.	Total.
Plantation	192 3	1,177 5	1,177 5	2,355
Rice land	60 12	149 3	76 14	226
	252 15	1,326 8	1,254 3	2,581

5. The assessment on plantation land has been taken on the average at Rupees 6-2-0 per acre, and that on rice land at Rupees 2-8-0 per acre. The future land assessment of acres 252-15 is thus Rupees 1,326-8-0 and the *jenmabhogum* Rupees 1,254-3-0, redeemable at twenty-five years' purchase for Rupees 31,354-11-0. The total rent-value (assessment *plus* landlord's portion) is Rupees 2,581.

6. These methods of arriving at an assessment and at the *jenmabhogum* or landlord's share are arbitrary and unusal, and the settlement does not fairly represent the value of the land. Deputy-Collector Canaren, who had considerable experience in such matters, valued the property in the manner adopted in valuing escheats in Malabar, and found their annual rent-value according to existing conditions was about Rupees 8,500, and the value of the fee-simple according to local usage Rupees 1,79,000. Taking, therefore, one-half only of the rent-value as the redeemable annual *jenmabhogum* the true value of the fee-simple to be transferred is about Rupees 89,500, instead of Rupees 31,000. The Government have, however, adopted the proposal of the Collector, and, considering the disinclination of the landholders to the transfer, which is made for the convenience of Government, this settlement, moderate as it is, may be ratified.

7. Two hundred and sixty persons who hold land, the annual *jenmabhogum* of which is valued at Rupees 1,129-8-0, have agreed to redeem it by payment of Rupees 28,314, leaving a small area of land with a *jenmabhogum* of Rupees 3,040-11-0 unredeemed in consequence of various obstacles. In the vast majority of cases the price will be paid at once, and, considering the great moderation of the terms offered, no further concession is admissible.

8. The Board recommend that the settlement now reported should be sanctioned. The future revenue of the dependencies will then stand as per margin at about Rupees 4,800, and the Travancore State will have to cede in return land yielding equal revenue.

	Rs.
Land assessment	1,327
Unredeemed landlord's share	125
Abkarry	365
Sea Customs...	212
Salt	1,869
Stamps	870
Total...	4,768

9. The Board resolve to call on the Collector to forward without delay detailed Inam registers for the 396 plantations, measuring acres 98⅝, which are to be declared free Inams. With the consent of Government Title-deeds will be prepared as soon as their orders are received on these Proceedings.

10. The proper care of the burial grounds should be stipulated for in the deed of transfer, and the free gift of the fort and Cutcherry will be an ample concession in consideration for their being kept in good order.

No. 184. ORDER THEREON, 19th October 1870, No. 1,590.

Land Revenue.

BEFORE passing final orders on these Proceedings, the Government resolve to transmit copies of the papers to the Resident, in order that he may ascertain the views of the Travancore Government on the terms proposed.

2. The Resident will, in the event of the settlement arrived at being agreed to, place himself in communication with the Collector of Tinnevelly, with reference

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th October 1870.

to the Political Order, dated 18th September 1862, No. 374, and submit definite arrangements for the exchange of territory between the Travancore State and the British Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Resident of Travancore and Cochin.
,, the Board of Revenue.
the Political Department

Exd. F. R. Bantleman

Original

Govt. of {1870} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE RESIDENT OF TRAVANCORE
AND COCHIN.
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 1870.

Read

Ans.

G. O., 191 October 1870, No. 1,690.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 183-184.

Exchange of Territory between the Travancore State and the British Government.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue on the subject referred to the Resident, in order that the views of the Travancore Government may be ascertained on the terms proposed.

to Govt to prevent the smuggling of tobacco and "pending the final settlement of the ques=tion" connected with the suppression of the Sir=kar monopolies by a more healthy fiscal sy=stem. (A summary of the early correspondence connected with this sub=ject is given in the me=morandum on the Pep=per and tobacco mono=polies in the States of Travancore and Cochin" prepared by Mr Lorne=shall in 1858.)

In August 1860 Mr Kelly proposed two sub Magistrates for the towns of Tangachery and Anjengo but the Govt considered one sub Magistrate with the powers of a District Moonsiff sufficient=

for

from Mr Kelly dated 10th August 1860, No 445

Revd order, dated 3d Nov 1860, No 2035

Judl order, dated 16th Nov 1860, No 1504

for both places and referred the point to the Judicial Department in order that the opi=nion of the Judges might be taken & the order in that Depth=ment thereon. Mr Lorne=shall minutely alluded to point=ed out that "much cor=respondence took place "between the Govt the Re=sident & the Collector "of Malabar, & between "Exchanges of territory "between the Travancore "and Cochin States and "the British Govt, whereby "the inconvenience aris=ing from small & "detached tracts of places "belonging to one Govt "being isolated in the "territories of the other, "Anjengo, Tangachery "and the Cottadilly farms "in Travancore and

Tekkumgalee

"Excavating a drain in the
"laboratory might be obvi-
"ated, that these dis-
"cussions have as yet
"produced no result"
and requested the atten-
tion of Mr. Maltby, the
Resident to the subject
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Maltby's
successor, replied to
this order. He reports
that Mr. Grant, the Collr.
of Malabar, has expressed
an opinion that they
(the farms) might with
advantage to both
Govts. be exchanged
for other lands in the
Shencottah Hills on the
frontier of Tinnevelly as
a well defined natural
boundary between that
District and Travancore,
would thereby be ob-
viated such that the
Dewan of Travancore
thinks that mutual
advantage would re-
sult from the exchange
of

from the Resident
dated 2d Sept. 1862,
No. 58.

of the Honorable Com-
pany's farms for
their equivalent on
the Tinnevelly side.

The Resident requests
authority to place him-
self in communica-
tion with the Collector
of Tinnevelly, with a
view to submit such
proposals as may seem
desirable for an
interchange of farms
for its
object the avoidance
of inconvenience, an-
sing from small
detached tracts of
lands

"places belonging to
"one Govt being iso-
"lated within the ter-
"ritories of the other."

The President was ac-
cordingly authorized
to place himself in
communication with
the Collr of Tinnevelly
on the subject.

The Resident in
preparatory to proposing
any definite arrange-
ment placed himself
in correspondence with
the Collr of Malabar
to ascertain the

Political order, date
18th Septr 1862, No
374.

the value of the detached
tracts of British territory
proposed to be transferred
to the Travancore Sirkar
for their equivalent on the
Tinnevelly side. The actual
of 10 years exhibited an
average annual revenue of
Rs. 4219-4-8 but the Collector
remarked that "this gives
"no fair idea of the value of
"the properties, as the present
"improved state of the lands
"according to Mr Grante es-
"timate would bring more
"revenue (Rs. 5058-4-2) to
"the State if a survey
"were made" and reported
his final proposal to Mr
Newill as follows.

From Collr of Malabar to Br of Revr dt 30th July 1864, No 183.

That

That the annual revenues of the lands to be transferred be taken at Rs. 3,218 plus such sum as might seem fair and proper on account of Anjengo Sea Customs which are managed by the Travancore authorities. Mr. Ballard added that as long as the Tobacco monopoly lasts the Travancore Sirkar should pay the British Government on that account Rs. 2,930 per annum. Mr. Newill however did not accept this proposal. He called for a correct description

Estimated value - Rs. 5,058
Deduct Tobacco
Revenue of Tangacherry - - 1,840
3,218

On Tangacherry Rs. 1840
On Anjengo — 1090
Total 2,930

Board's Pro. of 3rd Oct. 1864
No. 6498.

description of the real state of things and of "the resources present "and prospective, including "a plan or survey and "memoirs of the localities "in question" & the Collector requested the orders of Government as to whether accurate survey and statistics are to be obtained, remarking that in that case a special Officer should be deputed for the work. The Board concurred with the Offg. Resident in the necessity of a careful survey and the Government remarked that they did not consider

consider it necessary that the Farms should be surveyed by Captain Kelsey's Department and that all that was needed was a fairly correct measurement and valuation of the lands" for which duty the Collector had doubtless competent persons on his establishment.

Revt. Order 8/15th May 1865 R. 1012.

The work was accordingly entrusted to Dy. Collector C. Hanavan. His valuation of the lands showed an annual income of Rs. 12,153 including extra sources of Revenue but the Collector proposed to

From Colls. of Malabar to Board of 30th October 1868 R. 316 A with copy of the Deputy Collector's report.

to set aside this valuation as the elaborate calculations gone into by the Deputy Collector could not be taken as a practical basis for the settlement of the exchange question or "indeed for our treatment, as a Government, of the lands and their occupants, and recommended (1) in regard to lands the proprietary right in which is acknowledged as belonging to Government and which pay an long customary tribute composed of assessment and landlord's rental that "a moderate rental redeemable

redeemable at 25 years pur-
chase may be fixed, and a
moderate land tax settled
as a permanent demand on
the now occupied acreage, ir-
respective of the number or
description of trees or the
fact or description of culti-
vation; (2) that lands
the proprietary right in
which appears certainly
to belong to Government, al-
though the occupants
now pray or have paid
at any time neither
rental nor revenue be
assessed, one fourth be
only
being levied the first
year, half the second,
three

B.C. Pro. 8/28 & Law 4/69
p. 591.

three fourths the third
and the full demand in and
after the fourth year and
(3) that as to lands which
seem to have been in immé-
morial possession of
the occupants as their
private property the
prescriptive claim to
freedom of demand be
admitted. The Board
while concurring in the Col-
lector Mr. Ballard's views,
remarked that "as the
system was unknown
on the western coast
the Travancore authori-
ties might not
unreasonably

unreasonably demur to the introduction of a new kind of tenure and submitted the papers for the orders of Govern-ment. The Government approved the system of valuation proposed by the Collector as more com-pletely protecting the rights of the inhabitants of the dependencies in question.

Rent. order d/19th May 1869 R. 1390.

The results of the valuations according to Mr. Ballard's

	Rt.
* Land Assessment	1327
Unredeemed land-	
- lord's share	125
Abkarry	365
Sea Customs	212
Salt	1869
Stamps	870
Total	4768

Ballard's proposals are now reported by the Board. The work connected with the revaluation was entrusted to Acting Deputy Collector Canara and the future revenue of the dependencies is given at Rupees 4800 in round numbers. The jenmabhogum amounts to Rt. 1254-3-. redeemable at 25 years purchase at Rt. 31354-11-. The Board remark that the method adopted for arriving at an assessment and at the jenmabhogum or land lord's share "are arbitrary and unusual" that "the settlement does not fairly represent the value of the land and that "Deputy Collector Canara who had considerable experience in such matters, valued the properly in the manner adopted

adopted in valuing escheats in Malabar, and found their annual rent value according to existing conditions was about Rs. 8500, and the value of the fee simple according to local usage Rs. 179,000 and that taking therefore one half only of the rent value as the redeemable annual Jenmabhogum, the true value of the fee simple to be transferred is about Rs. 89,500 instead of Rs. 31000. They add at the same time that the Government have, however, adopted the proposal of the Collector, and considering the disinclination of the landholders to the transfer, which is made for the convenience of Government, this settlement moderate as it is, may be ratified,

and

and recommend it for sanction, the Travancore State ceding in return land yielding equal revenue.

Two hundred and sixty persons who hold the annual jenmabhogum which is valued at Rs. 1129-8-- have agreed to redeem it by payment of Rs. 28314 leaving a small area of lands with a jenmabhogum of 3040-11-- unredeemed inconsequence of various obstacles. In the vast majority of cases the price will be paid at once, and considering the great moderation of the terms offered, the Board do not consider any further concession admissible.

The Board have called upon the Collector to furnish

Inam

In my registers for the 396 plantations measuring 98 2/16 Acres which are to be declared free Imams in order that title deeds may be prepared as soon as the orders of Govt are passed and they noticed that a stipulation should be introduced into the deed of transfer for the proper care of the burial grounds, the free gift of the Fort and Cutcherry in the dependencies being on simple concession for that being done.

In the course of this correspondence the Acting Collector Mr

Mr B. McWebster stated that "the transfer will be of great advantage to both Governments and has already been resolved upon" but such a decision does not appear to have been definitely arrived at although there is much on record to imply it. The first point for consideration therefore is whether the cession shall take place. This cession of the dependencies was originally considered expedient on account of the facilities which they afforded for smuggling Tobacco under the Treasure monopoly but this monopoly was abolished in 1862/63 and an Import duty

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duty substituted.

The Dewan states that that "in consequence of the very decisive reduction of the Import duty" "the temptation to illicit trade in tobacco has been very remarkably diminished" and admits that there is very little smuggling through Anjengo and Tangacherri which were once the "foci of contraband trade."

There have been no complaints of smuggling of late years.

The

Vide Sir T. Madava Rao's Memo recorded in the Proceedings of Govt. dated 14th May 1868, No. 1338. para 32.—

(95)

The other ground on which the transfer may be considered is administrative convenience but "it seems to be questionable whether public policy now justifies the cession of this British Territory to a Native State against the expressed wishes of the inhabitants" Some of their petitions on the subject are recorded in Revenue Proceedings dated 15th May 1865 No. 1012. It should however be noted here that

Vide Secretary's Memo on Board's Pro. of 28th Jan'y 1869 No. 591.

that for administrative convenience the Desoms of Portallam and Kottai in Malabar District which belonged to the British Government have been very recently transferred to the Cochin State in exchange for the Desoms of Tenkarayalum which appertained to that State but was under British management for several years for the prevention of the smuggling of tobacco.

In the event of the transfer being resolved upon the valuation of Anjengo and Tangachery now carried out will perhaps have to be agreed to by the

Vide Political orders of 8th July 1869 Nos 2268 18th Sept 1/70 No 23.

Vide para 2 of the Revd order of 19th July 1870 No 1106.

the Travancore Government and the Resident will have to be requested to report upon the arrangements for the transfer of a portion of the Travancore territory on the Tinnevelly side to the British Government. The settlement of the long disputed boundary line between Travancore and Tinnevelly is now under the consideration of the Board and the exchange question may be taken up with it.

Orders are requested.

22/8/70.

Revenue Department

No. 1590.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 19th Octr 1870.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Subng letter from the Collr of Malabar regarding settlement of Govt lands in British dependencies of Tanjavur & Anjengo & certain detached leasehold in Travancore State

B.R. 16 June 1870. No 1102.

Before passing final orders on these Pros, the Govt resolve to transmit copies of the papers to the Resident in order that he may ascertain the views of the Travancore Govt on the terms proposed

2. The Resident will

ine

8 Septr 1870
C. H. Lind Dp

(35)

in the event of the
settlement arrived
at being agreed to,
place himself in com-
munication with the
Collector of Sinnevelly
with reference to the
Political Order dated
18th Sept. 1862 ^ 1st 374 and
submit definite ar-
rangements for the
exchange of territory
between the Travancore
State & the British
Government

Sd/ [illegible]
4/5

Sent from Admn.

[illegible]
10/9/62

4 Pers. of Travancore Hodiem
14 Board of Revenue
1 Political Dept.

50/4