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CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH INDIA
AND INDIAN STATES.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. <u>171</u>	Press Mis.
<u>35B-35C.</u>	
Dated <u>25. 1.</u>	<u>1841.</u>

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 353. Read the following endorsement of the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 7th January 1871 :—

Read the following letter from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Trevandrum, 20th December 1870, No. 93.

With reference to the Order of Government, dated 19th October 1870, No. 1,590, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, I have the honour to forward copies of correspondence that has passed between the Dewan of Travancore and myself, regarding the proposed exchange of territory between the States.

2. As the whole matter was so recently discussed in Council, where I had the honour of being present to receive the instructions of Government, it is only necessary for me to state that I was authorized to propose the following terms for carrying out the exchange:—

1st.—That land bearing an equal existing land-revenue was to be ceded by each State, and that the value of existing sources of extra revenue on each side need not be taken into consideration.

2nd.—That the proposal raised by the Dewan, that the cost of administration of the lands to be ceded on each side could not be entertained.

3rd.—That the Madras Government were prepared to waive their claims regarding the disputed question of jenm rights in favour of the ryots, and that this favour would be accorded also to the ryots of Tangacherry.

3. I have the pleasure to report that the Travancore Sirkar have assented to all the terms proposed, and have been requested to convey to the Madras Government the cordial acknowledgments of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore for the liberality that has been shown in this settlement.

4. I have taken steps to obtain from the Collector of Tinnevely an expression of his wishes regarding the land to be ceded by the Travancore Sirkar on his boundary, bearing an existing land-revenue of Rs. 1,617-3-0, more or less, which is that of the territory to be ceded to Travancore, as shown in the Deputy-Collector's report; and I have no doubt that his wishes will be acceded to promptly. I shall have the honour of reporting further when this point is settled.

5. I beg to suggest the advisability of measures being at once taken to inform the ryots of the territory to be ceded to Travancore, of the liberal intentions of the Government with regard to waiving the jenm rights in their favour, as otherwise unprincipled persons might induce them to part with their lands below their real value, and the benevolent intentions of the Government might be thus frustrated.

ENCLOSURE. No. 1

From Sir T. MADAYA ROW, K.C.S.I., Dewan, to the Assistant Resident in charge, dated Trevandrum, 8th November 1870, No. 4,427-1,270-R.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Mr. Minchin's letter, No. 778, of the 28th ultimo, together with copies, which accompanied it, of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th idem, Nos. 1,590 and 1,599.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
25th January 1871.*

2. The Madras Government propose to give up to this State the following properties at present belonging to the Malabar District, but situated in the midst of Travancore, in exchange for an equivalent on the Tinnevely side, namely :—

Anjengo.

Tangacherry.

Four small gardens called Pattoms.

3. The aggregate area of these is only about half a square-mile, and comprises all the possessions situated in isolated bits within the geographical limits of Travancore. Considering how very small the area to be exchanged thus is, and considering also that an exchange has been in contemplation for upwards of twelve years, the Sirkar earnestly hopes that the measure will be carried out at an early period.

4. The Government have had an estimate taken of the present annual financial value of these possessions. This value comes to Rs. 4,768* ; and the Revenue Board observe : " The Travancore State will have to cede in return land yielding equal revenue."

5. The Government also propose that the *jenm right* to Government lands, amounting to the capital value of Rs. 28,314, be sold at once to the ryots for this amount for the benefit of the Government.

6. The Government desire to " ascertain the views of the Travancore Government on the terms proposed" as above indicated.

7. I proceed, therefore, to state these views.

8. As for the present annual financial value of the lands to be ceded, which value is estimated at Rs. 4,768, though the Sirkar has no means of fully analyzing in detail the several items of which that amount is composed, it will at once accept as correct the calculation of the gross revenue as stated already. But I submit for the consideration of Government if it would not be more correct and fair in principle to take the *net* revenue instead of the *gross* one.

9. According to paragraphs 37 and 45 of the Acting Deputy-Collector's letter† to the Acting Collector of Malabar, the cost of the present establishment stands as follows :—

<i>Anjengo.</i>		Rs.
Sub-Magistrate and Munsif and Establishment	...	158
Second Dresser, say,	...	40
Rent for Magistrate's Cutcherry and <i>Tangacherry</i> . Dispensary	...	6
Sub-Magistrate and Establishment	...	83
Total...		287

which for twelve months amounts to Rs. 3,444.

10. The actual disbursements may be higher still, for the Acting Deputy-Collector does not profess to state exhaustively the whole of the charges incurred by the British Government in the maintenance of these dependencies.

11. Hence it appears only fair to deduct at least Rs. 3,500 from Rs. 4,768, representing the annual financial gross value of the possessions. The deduction will leave a net value of Rs. 1,268, for which this State is quite prepared to give an equivalent.

12. It will be remembered that the 3,500-Rs. which I propose to deduct from the gross value will be entirely saved to the British Government immediately the contemplated exchange is effected, while the equivalent to be given by this State on the Tinnevely side will not entail any additional expenditure on that Government, or lead to any saving to this State. On the other hand, it is by no means improbable that this State will have to incur additional expenditure in connection with some of the dependencies to be received in transfer. For instance, this State would desire to establish a school at Anjengo, to locate a Sub-Magistrate there, to have a medical subordinate, and so on, partly in view to maintain the conveniences the people at present enjoy,

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and partly to add to them, if possible, so that they may feel the transfer to be beneficial. I may add that the Sirkar will be quite prepared to act upon the principle of *net* revenue in regard to the equivalent it is to give, if there be any difference between the gross and net revenues in the case.

13. I now come to the next point, namely, the proposal of Government to sell at once to the ryots the *jenm right* of Government.

14. The pottom or rent, representing the annual value of this right, is stated by the Deputy-Collector* to be Rs. 1,215-6-1 amount stands distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Anjengo	...	...	805 5 0
Tangacherry	...	...	172 12 0
The four gardens	...	...	237 5 0
Total...			1,215 6 0

15. Of this, in regard to Rs. 172-12-0 for Tangacherry, I have no remark to make. Indeed, I must agree to its correctness, for Tangacherry was granted to the Portuguese before Travancore had anything to do with it, and I have no means of ascertaining on what terms exactly the grant took place.

16. But as to the rest, namely, Rs. 1,042, I venture to submit the view I feel it my duty to take, with the reasons which have led me to take that view.

17. My humble opinion is, that the *jenm right* does not belong to the Government as the Deputy-Collector has assumed, for it does not appear that the Government ever acquired it.

18. It will be remembered that the late East India Company was allowed by Travancore, so early as in 1684 (A.D.), to establish a factory at Anjengo and to carry on trade. At this time Travancore was a sovereign power, while the Company was not so. It is well known that it is a point of honour with even ordinary *jenmies* not to alienate *jenm* rights. Much more so has it been with sovereign *jenmies*. Travancore could not, therefore, have alienated its sacred *jenm* rights to the lands at Anjengo, more especially at a time when the Company could not have brought any political pressure to bear on Travancore. That it did not in reality alienate the right is, it seems to me, proved by the fact that the Company made annual payments to Travancore on account of Anjengo in the way in which the holder of lands from a *jenmy* makes. I annex copy of an English translation of an Agreement between the Company and the Travancore Princess

† Vide letter from Travancore Resident to Lord Clive, dated 21st January 1803.

of the time in regard to Anjengo. This document must be in the records of the Madras Government.† It will be seen from it that there is no mention there of an alienation of the *jenm right*. On the contrary, an annual payment of 75 gold venetians (each coin being worth about 5 Rs.) was stipulated for the Princess. The records of this State, too, to the extent they are found at this distance of time, corroborate the fact of such acknowledgments. The annual payment to the Princess of Travancore regularly continued. The Company's agents at Anjengo used also to send certain supplies in kind to the Princess on Her Highness' Birthday, such acknowledgments being still found entered in the Anjengo Factory records deposited at the British Residency here. For instance, in the Factory Diary and Consultation Book for 1780 (A.D.) the said supplies are expressly stated to be " the customary present to the Queen of Attingul, on account of the Honourable Company, being on the anniversary of her Birthday ; " the Queen of Attingul being the Travancore Princess to whose domains under the sovereignty of Travancore the Anjengo lands belonged. Similarly, presents were made on the occasion of marriages just as those holding lands from *jenmies* do to those of whom they hold. Similar customary acknowledgments used to be made to the Maharajah also, as may be seen from the Anjengo Factory records. The value of these annual customary acknowledgments appears to have been between 800 and 900 Rs. (*vide* Anjengo Factory Diary for 1810 (A.D.), page 169, where it is stated to be " the annual present due to the Rajah of Travancore "). About 1810 great political commotion prevailed in the country, and it was probably at this, or at some subsequent period, that the Maharajah forebore to claim his dues on account of Anjengo.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
25th January 1871.*

19. Thus, the jenm right does not appear to have been alienated, and its reservation seems acknowledged by payments from the Anjengo Factory for nearly a century.

20. Further, from 1684 (A.D.), when Travancore simply gave permission to the East India Company to build a factory at Anjengo, and to carry on trade, up to the very present time, British officers have not enforced or even alleged jenm rights—a circumstance which, I submit, goes to show that such was the case, simply because they did not possess them. I do not overlook ~~that it is alleged by the Deputy-Collector that the tax hitherto levied includes both~~ assessment and pattom (pattom being jenmy's right). But this seems to be a mere opinion, for a certain tax has hitherto been levied, and for a long series of years, without any reference to the principle of two component elements—a principle which was adopted in Malabar from Ashed Beg's settlement for Hyder Ali when he conquered Malabar—a principle which, it appears to me, cannot be supposed to have been the basis of taxes in Anjengo settled long before Ashed Beg's administration.

21. Another consideration may be added. The properties in Anjengo, as they are proposed to be assessed for Government, are somewhat more heavily taxed than the adjacent properties in Travancore under full assessment. To add jenm rights to that assessment would make their tenure still more disadvantageous and it may be questionable policy to alter taxes which have for ages been governed by the custom of Travancore, amidst which the lands lie, and to alter them on a principle which was imposed by the Mahomedan conqueror of Malabar on that province—a conqueror whose fiscal policy in that province could not have in the least affected these territories.

22. On consideration of the facts and arguments I have taken the liberty to adduce, I venture to hope the Madras Government will not see sufficient reason to subject the lands in question to harder terms than those which apply to the lands of Travancore.

23. The tenor of the foregoing reasoning applies also to the four small gardens called "pattoms." These, in the aggregate, are not more than 55 acres in extent. The records of this State show that these tracts were allowed to be used by the Dutch as mere resting stations. They were merely given as private property and the very small extent of the gardens, and the very name they bear, namely, "pattom," which means lease-holds, tend to show that the jenm right therein was not alienated any more than the jenm right of Travancore is alienated in those grounds on which the British authorities have established Tappal runners' huts at the present time. Besides this, it appears from the records of this State that the right of occupancy, which the Dutch possessors of these plots had, was purchased from them by the Maharajah in the year M. E. 962, corresponding with A.D. 1786. The fact of this purchase was in some way lost sight of, and British officers have come to treat the plots as belonging to the Dutch to whose rights the British Government succeeded on the taking of the Town of Cochin.

24. I beg, however, to state that in claiming for the State the jenm right I do not intend that the Sirkar should exercise this right in any other than the way in which it is customary in Travancore to do in regard to all similar lands in general. I would even waive the right for a whole generation, or if the Madras Government wish it, waive it *for ever and in perpetuity* for the benefit of the ryots of Anjengo, and in order that they might experience a solid advantage in connection with their transfer to Travancore, instead of being divested of their capital just before such transfer. I trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to recognize in what I propose a proof of the earnest desire of the Sirkar to conciliate the inhabitants concerned.

25. To recapitulate briefly—

(A.) The Sirkar accepts as correct the estimated gross financial value of the land to be ceded, namely, Rs. 4,768.

(B.) The Sirkar thinks it would be, under the circumstances explained, more correct in principle to take the *net* value as the measure of the equivalent to be given by the Sirkar in exchange, the said net value being Rs. 1,268; the same principle being used in regard to the lands to be given in exchange by Travancore.

(C.) The Sirkar claims the jenm right in the lands, excepting in those of Tangacherry.

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(D.) The Sirkar, while claiming this right, is prepared to waive it for the advantage of the ryots, either for a whole generation or in perpetuity as the Madras Government may wish.

26. I have now the honour to request that you will be good enough to ascertain and communicate to me the result of the consideration of the Government on the points above recapitulated.

27. If the Government be pleased to accord favourable consideration, and concur in the view I have taken, I propose the following bases for carrying out the territorial change:

I.—That the properties specified in my letter 15 to 17, as soon as Government may find it convenient to do so.

II.—That this Sirkar engage to collect and make over to the Collector of Malabar the capital value of the jenm rights in Tangacherry.

III.—That this Sirkar make over as soon as possible equivalent land on the Shencotta side to the Collector of Tinnevely.

IV.—That all payments, hitherto made by the Sirkar on account of the farms of the revenues of the lands to be transferred to this State, cease from the day of the transfer.

Translate of an Agreement, written on a silver olla, entered into by the Princess of Attingul and Ezachiel King, Esq., Chief of Anjengo, on the 5th April 1729.

ON the 25th Medam, 904, has been wrote. This is the term agreed for the continuation of union of the English Company with the Princess of Attingul. That all past accounts to the year 904 have adjusted and settled, and have passed receipts. The duties, customs, and all other things agreeable to a writing passed between the Princess's mother, who had born in the planet called Ashwedy, and the Chief John Braban, are to be continued, and from the year next ensuing of 905 (1730) the Company will present yearly with 75 venetians to the Princess, and soon after they can begin to receive pepper in the assistance of my writers. To each candy they will give me the custom of 5 Rs. (50 Chuckrums), from which I allowed 20 per cent. to the Company. The Chief must have good will and diligence to make the trade more augmented, that by which means the estate may have more profits. All that may have in my country I will cause to be transported to the fort of Anjengo free any embarrassment whatever in these territories; and the Company must not give to any other person but to me the customs for pepper of my country, should there be any embarrassment of whatever persons I will get it removed. All pepper in my country I will not give to any other person, but to the English Company. In witness, I, Tevan Changaren, writer to the Princess, by Her Royal order, have wrote this olla Agreement with my own hand in the govern of the Chief Ezachiel King.

(Signed) SHERI TULLION,

(True Copy.)

(Signed) GEO. PARRY,
Commercial Resident.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From Sir, T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I., Dewan, to the Assistant Resident in charge, dated Trevandrum, 10th November 1870, No. 4,503-1,289-R.

SINCE I addressed you my letter marginally indicated, I have been able to collect a few

No 4,427 1270-R., dated the 8th instant.

further facts which illustrate some of the positions therein advanced, and I have now the honour to lay them before you for consideration, together with those already submitted.

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2. Where ancient rights are concerned, historical evidence is, as you are aware, held admissible, for the reason that narratives, written and published long before any such right was brought into question, and without any view to evidence, throw some times much light on disputed points. I beg therefore to invite attention to a passage which occurs at page 333, Volume I. of an old work, entitled "A new account of the East Indies," by Captain Alexander Hamilton, * an English traveller who derived his information *personally* and on the spot. The passage runs as follows:—"Anjengo lies two leagues to the southward of Edawa, a fort belonging to the English, built at the Company's charge in A.D. 1695. It stands on a sandy foundation, and is naturally fortified by the sea on one side and a little river on the other. It is in the dominions of the Queen of Attingul, to whom it pays ground-rent." This is additional evidence to show that Anjengo, as I have already stated, belonged to the Travancore Princess, and that she did not alienate her *jenm right* in the lands of Anjengo, for she received ground-rent for the same from the East India Company.

3. In support of my view that the *jenm right* in the little plots called "pattoms" belongs similarly to Travancore, I beg to send herewith the original documents† granted to this State by the Dutch authorities transferring all rights.

4. I beg to explain that about the year A.D. 1786, Travancore obtained from the Dutch all the *small* properties they had possessed within the geographical limits of Travancore, and the transactions concluded with the transfer to Travancore of the Cranganore fort and lands, which was Tippe Sultan's pretext for his attack on these territories, but which was fully recognized by the British Government. I have in my possession a series of the transfer deeds executed by the Dutch, and it is out of these that I send those herein enclosed.

5. I shall feel obliged by your submitting these to the Madras Government and returning them to me afterwards.

6. I have also in my possession a Royal Rescript, in original, dated 962 M. E. Partasy 23rd, corresponding with October 1786, A.D., in which express allusion is made to the fact that this State purchased all the pattoms belonging to the Dutch and lying north of Kali Quilon and south of Aroocooty. This purchase thus described includes the pattoms which are now proposed to be exchanged and the Title-deeds of which I herewith submit.

P. S.—I beg to send also English translations of the deeds in Dutch, the same having been made by a Missionary gentleman.

*Translation made by the Very Reverend Fr. Victor of St. Anthony, Vicar General,
No. 531.*

WE, Johan Andries Scheidz and Johannes Wolff, both Members of the Honourable Council of Justice of this Town, we acknowledge and certify by this that we have been to the habitation of the noble Sir Reineer van Harm, Supercasso, Second and Head Administrator of this Government, where his nobleness appear before us in his foresaid noble quality, recognized and declared according to the decision taken yesterday in Council of the Malabar's Dutch East India Noble Company. By this act given and transferred the land situated in St. Andries with the there belonging gardens of Toomboli, Kottoor, and Karkarpully, and also the sow-fields who are there, even as the same has been possessed by the foresaid Dutch East India Company, to and in behalf of His Highness the King of Travancore Wanjala Martanda Rama Warmer, and this to the amount of 9,421 Rs. and 27 Stuivers (half penny). The Lord Appearer declares that he have received the above sum in the coffer of the Company, by consequent his Lordship give over all right, action, and pretension, which the noble Company had before upon this lands and sow-fields till to-day with promise to discharge and warrant the sold and transferred pieces, then and when it will be necessary all according to right; and because the Lord Appearer wish for this purchase and transfer an act in

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
25th January 1871.*

due form we let this made in usual and perfect form, and corroborate with our signing and seals into the Town of Cochin on Tuesday the 26 of September 1786.

(Signed) J. A. SCHEIDZ.
(") J. WOLFF.

(With my knowledge.)

(Signed) ARNOLD LUNEL

(True Copy.)

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,

Dewan.

Translation made from the original Dutch by the Very Reverend Fr. Victor of St. Anthony, Vicar General, No. 535.

WE, Johan Andries Scheidz and Johannes Wolff, both Members of the Honourable Council of Justice of this Town, we acknowledge and certify by this that we have been to the habitation of the noble Sir Reineer van Harm, Supercasso, Second and Head Administrator of this Government, where his nobleness appears before us in his foresaid noble quality, recognized and declared according to the decision taken yesterday in Council of the Malabars Dutch East India Noble Company. By this act given and transferred the land and also the sow-fields belonging to it situated northwards of St. Andries in this side of the sprout towards Manicoorde, even as the same has been possessed by the foresaid Dutch East India Company, to and in behalf of His Highness the King of Travancore Wanjala Martanda Rama Warmer, and this to the amount of 2,431 Rs. and 18 Stuivers (half penny). The Lord Appearer declares that he have received the above sum in the coffer of the Company, by consequent his Lordship give over all right, action, and pretension, which the Noble Company had before upon this land and sow-fields till this day, with promise to discharge and warrant the sold and transferred, then and when it will be necessary, all according to right; and because the Lord Appearer wish for this purchase and transfer an act on due form, we let this made in usual and perfect form, and corroborate with our signing and seals into the Town of Cochin on Tuesday the 26th of September 1786.

(Signed) J. A. SCHEIDZ,
(") J. WOLFF,

(With my knowledge.)

(Signed) ARNOLD LUNEL,
Secretary.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From J. I. MINCHIN, Esq., Acting Resident, to the Dewan of Travancore, dated Cochin, 13th December 1870, No. 888.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letters of the 8th and 10th November last, Nos. 4,227-1,270-R and 4,503-1239-R, to the address of the Assistant Resident, regarding the proposed transfer of territory between the Governments of Madras and Travancore.

2. The opportunity of my presence in Madras was taken advantage of to bring your proposals under the consideration of the Madras Government, and having been favoured with their views, I trust that the matter may be settled without delay in a mutually satisfactory manner.

3. In your letters under reference, you suggest two points for consideration, first, that the expenses of administration on each side should be deducted from the gross revenue in calculating the value of the lands to be exchanged; second, you offer grounds to show that the *jenm right*, in all the lands, except Tangacherry, was never ceded by the Travancore Sirkar, and should not now be claimed by the English Government.

4. On the first point, the Government are not prepared to accept the principle, that the previous cost of administration should be taken into consideration in calculating the value of the lands to be exchanged. Owing to the circumstance of position, the cost of the administration of portions of English territory scattered in Travancore is expensive to the English Government, and

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CONCERNS BOTH BRITISH
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were the Government compelled to part with those spots, and to submit to a hard bargain proposed by a purchaser, the special cost of that administration might be adduced as a reason for accepting an otherwise unfair valuation. Such is not the position of affairs.

5. The English Government are prepared to make over these lands to Travancore, solely to meet the wishes of that State, and are willing to meet those wishes by exchanging territory of equal value.

6. In paragraph 8 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 16th June 1870, No. 4,182, the revenue of the English territories to be made over is set down at Rs. 4,768, and it is remarked that Travancore will have to cede land yielding equal revenue. In this account are included various sources of revenue distinct from land, and the Government are prepared to waive the claim for compensation for such losses. Although the revenue from sundry sources in the lands to be made over by the English Government is probably in excess of what may be raised in this way from the agricultural population in the spot that may be ceded by Travancore, the Government do not wish to enter into minute computation on the subject, and are prepared to leave such extra sources of revenue out of the calculation, and to base the exchange solely on the existing land-revenue. On this basis the amount of present revenue of the lands to be ceded to Travancore amounts, as shown in column 11 of the Deputy-Collector's Statement, to Rs. 1,617-3-0, and land bearing this amount of existing revenue must be made over in return by Travancore.

7. With reference to the second point advanced in your letters under reply, the Government are not desirous to press a claim, on the validity of which they feel that your arguments have thrown some doubt. Appreciating the benevolent views brought forward in paragraph 24 of your letter of the 8th November, the Madras Government accede to the proposal that the jenm right should be waived by both States for the benefit of the ryots, and are willing to carry out the principle in Tangacherry also where you have conceded that the jenm rights are vested in the Madras Government.

8. As regards the proposals in paragraph 27 of your letter under reply, I am to point out that the whole subject requires reference to the Government of India, as it involves the transfer of Her Majesty's subjects to a Native State. I am authorized to state that such transfer will be recommended by the Madras Government on Travancore acceding to the terms now stated, and on your submitting details of the lands to be made over in exchange.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From Sir T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I., Dewan, to the Acting Resident of Travancore, dated Trevandrum, 16th December 1870, No. 5,027-1,388-R.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 888, of the 13th instant, on the subject of the proposed interchange of territories between the two Governments.

2. The bases therein laid down after consideration of the views of this Government are, I beg to state, fully accepted by the Sirkar, and it is gratifying to observe that the liberality shown by the Madras Government has been the means of facilitating and expediting the settlement of the long-pending question of territorial exchange—a liberality for which I have the honour to request you will be pleased to convey to your Government the cordial acknowledgments of His Highness the Maharajah.

3. To recapitulate briefly the points which have now been agreed upon—

I.—Gross revenue to be taken, and not the net revenue.

II.—Extra sources of revenue to be left out of calculation, and the exchange to be based solely on the existing land-revenue.

III.—Accordingly Travancore to cede in return for the British possessions, land bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,617-3-0.

IV.—Jenm rights to be waived by both States for the benefit of the ryots, this principle applying to Tangacherry also.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government
25th January*

4. As for the lands to be made over by this Government, I beg you will be good enough to take early step district. As that officer must be in possession of the dary of his district conterminous with Shencottah, per a sketch showing two or three parts of the

5. After receiving such a sketch, it will be the conclusion of your letter under reply.

6. I propose this reference to the Collector of Shencottah for a map of the present boundary of Shencottah

7. I will only add that if the Collector would Taluq out of the lands which had been for a long time, and which were restored to Travancore some both States, and also to the ryots concerned. D value of 1,617 Rs., and conveniently situated to do

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue Department, dated 19th October last, No.

No. 354. ORDER THEREON, 25th January 1871, No. 171.

Land Revenue.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue who will instruct the Collector of Tinnevely to proceed, with as little

delay as possible, to select from the Travancore territory adjoining his district such lands of value corresponding with the land-revenue value of the territory proposed to be ceded to the Travancore Sirkar, as he may deem most desirable for the British Government to obtain in exchange. He will propose alternative selections of such territory in more than one locality, keeping in mind the important object of securing a good boundary line, and ensuring the convenience of the people, and will submit, with his proposals, a map showing the whole of the tracts proposed for selection, with a detailed statement of particulars, to enable this Government to form an opinion on the comparative merits of his proposals.

2. The Board will also instruct the Collector of Malabar to inform the residents at Anjengo and Tangacherry in the tract proposed to be ceded that the jenm right in the lands they hold under Government will be ceded to them in complete proprietary right, as an element in the transfer from British to Travancore territory.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue,
the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Madras
17/1/71

9

Land

NDIA

16-7-17
3/3/28
8/11/28

Dated January 20th.

Recd.

G. O., 25th January 1871, No. 7

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

REVENUE.

45-61. of 118713 Madras.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 25th January 1871.

Read the following letter from the

Ag. Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Forwarding copies of correspondence regarding the exchange of Territories between the Madras & Travancore Governments.

H.E. 20th Decr 1870, No 93.

J. S. P.

Has to get revised permission to enter these tracts?

No. 36. 1870. 1871.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue with instruct the Collector of Travancore to proceed with as little delay as possible to select from the Travancore territory adjoining his district such

San

lands of value corresponding
with the Land Revenue
value of the territory proposed
to be ceded to the Travancore
Sirkar, as he may deem
most desirable for the
British Govt to ^{obtain} ~~receive~~ in
exchange. He will ^{propose alternative} ~~selections~~

of such territory in more than
one locality ^{keeping in view the important objects of securing} ~~and~~ submit
with his ^{proposals} ~~report~~ a Map
showing the whole of ^{the} ~~territory~~ proposed for selection
with a detailed statement
of particulars to enable
this Govt to form an opinion
on the comparative merits

of

I would like to see
that in his selection
he should have
regard to the
as a good boundary.

I would select the
land for exchange
with reference to a
good boundary & the
convenience of the
people. I would
not wait for the
authority of the Govt
of India before selecting
the lands but
choose them & then
submit the project
in a complete form
to the Govt of India
& ask their agents
deferring all discussion
of details.

of his proposals.
2. The Board will
also instruct the Collector
of Malabar to inform
the residents at Arjengo
and Tangacherry in the
tract proposed to be ceded
that the firm right in
the lands they hold under
Govt will be ceded to them
in complete proprietary right
as an element in the transfer
from British to Travancore
territory.

14 Feb 1826
14 - AG Resident in Travancore & Cochin

So W. B.

Handwritten text on the left page, mostly illegible due to extreme fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. Some words like "The" and "and" are faintly visible.

Handwritten text on the right page, also mostly illegible. Some words like "Richard" and "John" are faintly visible. The text appears to be a continuation of the letter or document on the left.

