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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 966	Press Original
~~B.P. No.~~ (302-03)	~~Mis.~~
Dated 26th June	~~195~~ 1878

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

26th June 1878, No. 966.

Read again G.O., 8th September 1878. No. 2,680.

Read also the following paper:—

No. 302. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th April 1878, No. 1,045.

Read the following letter from D. BUICK, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Calicut, 1st March 1878, No. 17:—

REFERRING to the Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, No. 2,680, dated 8th September last, expressing the intention of Government to await further report on the subject of the Parapanad Malikhana case before passing orders on it, I have now the honor to forward herewith copy of a Memorandum on the subject which has been forwarded to me by Mr. Logan from Bombay for transmission to Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM.

THE replies called for in paragraphs 6 and 7 of my Memorandum, dated 12th May 1876, having been received, and the ancient records referred to in these replies having been searched out and examined, it becomes now possible to submit this matter for final orders as promised in paragraph 2 of my letter published with G.O., Revenue Department, No. 2,680, dated 8th September 1877.

2. In a letter, dated 3rd October 1823, from the Chief Secretary, addressed to the Board of Revenue, the following passage occurs:—"The Honorable the Governor in Council concurs in your opinion that the payment of the Malikhana to the Parapanad family should be continued and their right of adoption and succession should be recognized and assented to, notwithstanding their forcible circumcision, in the same manner as if they had not been subjected to that misfortune." The "Parapanad family" here referred to was clearly only the Valu Kuriedath Branch of the Parapanad family referred to as Branch No. 2 in my previous memorandum, for the Valupudia Branch No. 1 was not so polluted.

3. In the following year the members of Branch No. 2 were asked by the Collector whether they approved of the adoption into Branch No. 1 of the individuals mentioned in paragraph 3 of my first Memorandum, and replied in the affirmative. Their consent was clearly necessary in consequence of the Government ruling above quoted, and in consequence of its being illegal for the members of Branch No. 1 to adopt while natural heirs remained to them, viz., the members of the polluted Branch No. 2.

4. About five years subsequently or in 1830 the members of Branch No. 2 further assented to the adoption made into Branch No. 1 by executing a deed in their favor recognizing them as their heirs also. A translation of the deed then executed runs as follows:—

"Deed of adoption executed by the senior, junior, and third Rajahs and Tamburaties of the Parapanad Kuriedather Kovilagom in favor of Ithinar, Reviwarma, Latchmy, and Kunhi Cooty of the Poodiah Kovilagom. Whereas there being now but a few persons in our Kovilagom, we have made you four our Anandravers and heirs, and as such we have resolved upon allowing you during our lifetime 200 Rupees per annum for your maintenance, and this amount you will receive every year and defray your expenses therewith. You will also listen to and behave yourselves as you are told by us. On our decease you will disburse the expenses attending our

post obit ceremonies, and thenceforth enjoy the property belonging to our Kovilagom, as also the allowance of 20 per cent. granted us by the Government. You will have to pay our debts, recover our outstandings, and observe all those ceremonies and charitable duties (which are observed by us). The privileges of rank which we enjoy both in our palace as well as in the other palaces can also be enjoyed by you.

Done and signed with our own free will in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, this 10th Edavan 1005, 21st May 1830. (Six signatures).

Witnesses.

1. Punolly Oonery Menon.
2. Coothraly Krishna Menon.
3. Malil Wappoo Menon.
4. Samoha Madathil Vengadathry Putter.

"*Note.*—This deed is executed on a stamped cadjan which was sold for one Rupee from the Huzur Cutcherry at Calicut to the Parapanad Poodiah Kovilagom on the 3rd Medom 1005, 13th April 1830, under No. 257.

(Signed) JOVINA MENON,
Munshi.

(„) NURGANA RAIR,
Tahsildar."

5. Following on this transaction I find that in 1008 (1832 and 1833), 1013 (1837 and 1838) and 1015 (1839 and 1840) the surviving members of Branch No. 2 severally executed agreements in favor of the adopted Ithammara Rajah, empowering him, in consideration for having defrayed certain debts, to sign their Malikhana receipts and to receive certain portions of their shares of the Malikhana of Branch No. 2. And in 1015 (1839 and 1840) the Collector was informed of these transactions and agreements in a joint letter, which however one of the female members of B[illegible] 2 did not sign.

6. [illegible] the Chernad Tahsildar reported to the Collector, after examining witne[illegible]ption had been made in accordance with the custom of the country, but in spite o[illegible]s quite certain that one of the essentials of such a ceremony was not adhered to, viz., that referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 of my letter to Government above quoted—the giving of milk.

7. And here it may be as well to consider the effect of that omission on the validity or otherwise of the adoption. There can be no doubt, I think, that the adoption ceremony is incomplete without it, that is to say, that the adoptees do not without it assume the position which birth in the family (represented in the adoption ceremony by the giving and receiving of milk) would entitle them to assume. In the present case the reason for not fulfilling that portion of the ceremony was obvious. The adoptees would have lost caste and been degraded in the social scale. At the same time there can, I think, be no doubt that both parties at the time really intended in all other respects to fulfil the reciprocal duties of the relationship so created; and, as observed above, the adoptees certainly performed one portion of the duties incumbent on them by discharging debts which otherwise they need not have done.

8. Harmony, however, did not long continue, for even so early as 1015 (1839 and 1840) I find that one of the female members did not sign the requisition to the Collector, and in 1016 (1841) the Tahsildar reported that this female member and also one of the male members refused to acknowledge the validity of the deed of adoption without further consideration. This, however, they seem to have done a month or two later in the same year, 1016 (1841). And upon this on 20th April 1841 the Collector addressed the head of the branch formally approving the adoption.

9. Nothing more was heard of the matter for a year or two, or until the death of one of the Rajahs adopted into Branch No. 1, and it became a question as to who should succeed him in signing the receipt for the Malikhana in that branch, to which, be it remembered, as already mentioned (paragraph 3), the members of Branch No. 2 were the natural heirs. A number of petitions were then presented by the members of Branch No. 2, asserting that the terms of the adoption deed had not been observed and even that the deed itself had not been properly executed. Only one seemingly of the petitions gives details of how the terms of the adoption deed have not been fulfilled. It says, "one of the adoptees named Kunhuni Rajah came to this Kovilagom from Trevandrum while the deceased Valia Amma Rani was dangerously ill. He never attended on the sick person. He never assisted in the treatment of the sick person. He did not as Anandiraven take part in the funeral ceremony after her death. He returned to Trevandrum without doing any of these duties." This Valia Amma Rani of Branch No. 1 had died meanwhile. She did not belong to the polluted branch, and if in the case of her illness there were complaints of neglect of duty in the performance of such offices, it may be easily imagined that the members of the polluted branch were more neglected still. The upshot of the disputes at that time seems to have been that the Collector refused (and rightly) to set aside the adoption

made into Branch No. 1, which adoption was agreed to by the members of Branch No. 2 at the time.

10. Four years subsequently, or in 1025 (1849 and 1850), all the members of Branch No. 2 except the late Revi Varma Rajah died and a dispute arose between him and the adopted members of Branch No. 1 as to the apportionment of the Malikhana. The Collector seems to have asked the Zamorin Rajah to endeavour to settle the matter, but he failed to do so, and thereupon the whole matter was reported to Government, who in their Order of 6th December 1853 decided that the arrears then due should be paid to Revi Varma Rajah, "the sole representative of that branch;" and as regards future payments, although the Board had recommended that any mutual agreement which might be come to between the parties should receive sanction, the Government thought such agreement was unlikely, and as the adopted heirs of Branch No. 1 did not appear to have *bonâ fide* participated in any share of the Malikhana attached to Branch No. 2, the Government directed "that the Malikhana of that branch be henceforward paid like the arrears to its sole surviving representative Revi Varma."

11. About three years afterwards, or in 1856, one of the Rajahs adopted into Branch No. 1 sought permission to sue the late Revi Varma in the Courts for his share of the Malikhana belonging to Branch No. 2. The matter was referred in August 1856 to the Collector for disposal, and on 5th March 1857 he addressed the Board regarding an amicable adjustment which had been arrived at between them. That compromise was sanctioned by Government (G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1,018, dated 5th October 1857.) And by it, from that time forward till the late Revi Varma Rajah's death, the Malikhana was paid in the proportions already set forth in paragraph 2 of my former memorandum.

12. In 1862 the Valiah Rajah of Beypore applied to the Collector asking permission to be allowed to bring a suit to set aside the adoption of the Alikote members into Branch No. 1, but was told that there was no sufficient reason for interference.

13. Finally, on the 18th June 1875, the late Revi Varma Rajah petitioned His Grace the Governor and the Collector to the effect that Rama Varma of Branch No. 1 be appointed his heir and successor and be permitted to adopt one of his sisters to keep up the line of succession. The petition to Government was transferred to me with endorsement No. 1,551, dated 19th August 1875. The reason for Revi Varma's making this request was that whereas the other adopted members of Branch No. 1 had agreed to reside with and serve him, none of them except Rama Varma had done so, and that Rama Varma had given him perfect satisfaction.

14. On 15th December 1875, Revi Varma Rajah died, and his death was reported to the Board on 25th January 1876 (Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 955, dated 1st February 1876).

15. Of the persons who now claim, the late Revi Varma Rajah's Malekhana and who are named in paragraph 4 of my first Memorandum, Ithamara Rajah (No. 1) claims in virtue of the adoption quoted *in extenso* above while Rama Varma (No. 3) claims it because in effect the G.O. of 6th December 1853 set aside that adoption, and because under such circumstances the late Revi Varma had it in his power to adopt any one he chose, and finally because Revi Varma selected him as his heir just before his death in 1875. I question, however, if the Government intended by that order to set aside an arrangement which had been sanctioned by the whole family after receipt of the previous G.O. of 3rd October 1823, permitting the polluted branch to adopt heirs and successors, and it should be especially noticed that shortly after the passing of the Government Order in question one of the adoptees asked for permission to sue Revi Varma in the Courts, and it was on that that the Collector finally arranged the apportionment, whereby the adopted members enjoyed *up to the date of Revi Varma's death* a considerable share (400 out of 2,057) of the Malikhana. Moreover the adopted members seem to have paid off the debts of the members of the polluted branch, and in that way it would decidedly be inequitable now to set aside altogether as Rama Varma wishes the adoption made in 1830.

16 There is no doubt in my mind that the adoption of 1830 must be allowed to stand good. Rama Varma as one of the members thus introduced into Branch No. 2 will enjoy his share, but in consideration for the assiduous care which he bestowed on the late Revi Varma in his last years and having regard to the fact that no other member of the family seems to have done his duty to the old man, I think that it would be perfectly equitable if the Government were, in rejecting his exclusive claim to the Malikhana, to order that the share hitherto enjoyed by claimant No. 1 (namely, Rupees 400 per annum) should be personally assigned to Rama Varma for life only and thereafter should lapse to the family.

17. Claimant No. 2 now enjoys one-half share of the Malikhana of Branch No. 1 (see Board's Proceedings, No. 3,323, dated 23rd April 1875). She should, if the arrangement proposed in the last paragraph is adopted, be allowed to enjoy one-half of the share of Rupees 1,657-2-4, which I propose to assign to the members of Branch No. 1.

18. As regards claimant No. 4 of the Beypore family, it will be seen that in 1862 a claim to set aside the adoption of the present members of Branch No. 1 was then made, but the Collector refused to allow interference with an arrangement which had then been in existence

nearly 40 years. It is much too late in the day to come forward with a claim like this, and moreover even if it had been made originally, it would no doubt have been decided that the Alikote Branch of the family was as suitable a branch from which to select adopters as the Beypore Branch could be. Her claim should be entirely rejected.

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Collector of Malabar, on leave.

BOMBAY,
11th February 1878.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. BUICK,
Acting Collector.

REFERRED to the Board of Revenue for remarks.

(Signed C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th March 1878.

MR. LOGAN'S memorandum relating to the claims to the Malikhana allowance enjoyed by the late Revi Varma Rajah of Parapanad will be submitted for the orders of Government, with reference to G.O., dated 8th September 1877, No. 2,680.

2. The family has hitherto been divided into branches enjoying equal shares of a Malikhana of Rupees 4,114-4-8, which was distributed as under at the date of Revi Varma's death :—

No. 1 Branch.

	RS.	A.	P.
Ithammara Rajah	1,028	9	2
Kunhi Kutti Ranee	1,028	9	2
Total ...	2,057	2	4

No. 2 Branch.

Rivi Varma (deceased)...	1,657	2	4
Ithammara Rajah...	400	0	0
Total ...	2,057	2	4

Ithammara Rajah has thus been drawing Rupees 400 as a member of the second branch by adoption, as well as Rupees 1,028-9-2 as member of the first branch. The circumstances under which it was arranged that he should draw this amount (Rupees 400) are fully detailed in paragraphs 4 to 11 of Mr. Logan's memorandum.

3. The allowance enjoyed by the deceased amounted to Rupees 1,657-2-4, and is claimed by the following persons :—

1. Ithammara Rajah.
2. Kunhi Kutti Ranee.
3. Rama Varma, second son of Kunhi Kutti Ranee.
4. The Valia Ranee of the Karipa Pudia Kovilagom of Beypore.

4. Ithammara Rajah and Kunhi Kutti are the sole survivors of the four individuals adopted by the second branch in 1830. The Board concur with Mr. Logan in considering that the adoption should be recognized, and support his recommendation that the Rupees 1,657-2-4 should be drawn in equal shares by Ithammara Rajah and Kunhi Kutti.

5. The 3rd claimant, Rama Varma, denies the validity of the adoption of 1830, and claims the allowance on the ground that he was adopted by the deceased just before his death. This claim must fall to the ground by the recognition of the adoption of 1830, by which, however, Rama Varma reaps some benefit as a son of Kunhi Kutti and thus entitled to a share of the allowance drawn by her. There are also special grounds shown in paragraph 16 of Mr. Logan's memorandum for treating

Rama Varma with exceptional consideration, and the Board fully agree with Mr. Logan in considering that the Rupees 400 hitherto enjoyed by Ithammara Rajah may with perfect equity now be assigned to Rama Varma as a personal allowance for life, but to lapse to the family thereafter.

6. The claims of the Valia Ranee of the Karipa Pudia Kovilagom of Beypore also fall with the recognition of the adoption, and there are no grounds in her case for any exceptional action.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 303. ORDER THEREON, 26th June 1878, No. 966.

Miscellaneous.

THE full amount drawn by the late Revi Varma Rajah will be paid in future to Ithammara Rajah whose position as head of the family the Government resolve formally to recognise.

2. The other members of the family will receive from him their relative shares of the entire allowance.

3. The petitioner will be referred to the Collector.

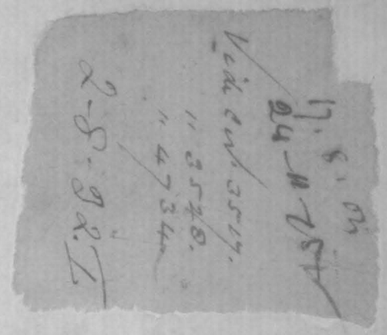
(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Petition Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

6



Govt. of Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated June 26th.

Rect.

Encl.

G.O., 26th June 1878, No. 966.

J U N E.

Nos. 302-303.

Malikhana Allowance drawn by the late Eevi Varma Rajah of Purapunad, in the Malabar District.—Ordering the full amount of — to be paid in future to Ishammara Rajah, the other members of the family receiving from him their relative shares of the entire allowance and referring the petitioner to the Collector.

Memorandum No. 2

The replies called for in paras 6 and 7 of my Memo dated 12th May 1876 having been received, and the ancient records referred to in these replies having been searched out and examined, it becomes now possible to submit this matter for final orders as promised in para 2 of my letter published with G.O., R.D., No. 2680, dated 8th September 1877.

2. In a letter, dated 31st October 1823, from the Chief Secretary addressed to the Board of Revenue the following passage occurs. "The Honourable the Governor "in council concurs in your opinion that the payment "of the Malikhana to the Perpunad family should be "continued and their right of adoption and succession "should be recognized and assented to notwithstanding "their forcible circumcision in the same manner "as if they had not been subjected to that misfortune". The "Perpunad family" here referred to was clearly only the Valu Kuriedath branch of the Perpunad family referred to as Branch No 2 in my previous Memo for the Kalpurdia branch No 1 was not so polluted.

3.

3. In the following year the members of branch No 2 were asked by the Collector whether they approved of the adoption into branch No 1 of the individuals mentioned in para 3 of my first Memo, and replied in the affirmative. Their consent was clearly necessary in consequence of the government ruling above quoted and in consequence of its being illegal for the members of branch No 1 to adopt while natural heirs remained to them, viz, the members of the polluted branch No 2.

4. About five years subsequently, or in 1830, the members of branch No 2 further assented to the adoption made into branch No 1 by executing a deed in their favour recognizing them as their heirs also. A translation of the deed then executed runs as follows :-

"Deed of adoption executed by the Senior, Junior and 3d Rajahs and Tamburatties of the Pangarwad Kuriyedathu Kovilagom in favour of Ittimar, Kerivarma, Lekshmy and Kunhi Cooty of the Poodiah Kovilagom.

Whereas,

"Whereas there being now but a few persons in our Kovilagom, we have made you four our Anandravers and heirs, and as such we have resolved upon allowing you during our lifetime 200 Rupees per annum for your maintenance and this amount you will receive every year, and defray your expenses therewith. You will also listen to and behave your=selves as you are told by us. On our decease you will disburse the expenses attending our post obit ceremonies, and thenceforth enjoy the property belonging to our Kovilagom, as also the allowance of 20 per cent granted us by the government. You will have to pay our debts, recover our outstandings and observe all those ceremonies and charitable duties (which are observed by us). The privileges of rank which we enjoy both in our palace as well as in the other palaces can also be enjoyed by you.

"Done and signed with our own free will in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, this 10th Edavom 1005
21st May 1830

Sig

(Six signatures)

Witnesses.

1. Punnolly Cowery Menon
2. Coothraly Krishna Menon
3. Malik Wappoo Menon
4. Samoha madathil Vengidathry Puttu

"Note. This deed is executed on a stamped cadjan which was sold for 1 Rupee from the Huzur Cutcherry at Calicut to the Parapanad Poodiyah Kovilagom on the 3d Medom 1005 / 13th April 1830 under No. 257.

Sig/ Govina Menon
Munshi

Sig/ Vengana Nair
Tahsildar —

5. Following on this transaction I find that in 1008 / 1832-33. 1013 / 1837-38 & 1015 / 1839-40 the surviving members of branch No. 2 severally executed agreements in favour of the adopted Ithamara Rajah empowering him in consideration for having defrayed certain debts to sign their Malikhana receipts and to receive certain portions of their shares of the Malikhana receipts of Branch No. 2. And in 1015 / 1839-40 the Collector was informed of these

these transactions and agreements in a joint letter which however one of the female members of branch No. 2 did not sign.

6. In 1016 / 1841 the Chernad Tahsildar reported to the Collector after examining witnesses that the adoption had been made in accordance with the custom of the country but in spite of this it is quite certain that one of the essentials of such a ceremony was not adhered to; viz, that referred to in paras 6 & 7 of my letter to government above quoted, the giving of milk.

7. And here it may be as well to consider the effect of that omission on the validity or otherwise of the adoption. There can be no doubt I think that the adoption ceremony is incomplete without it, that is to say that the adoptees do not without it assume the position which birth in the family (represented in the adoption ceremony by the giving and receiving of milk) would entitle them to assume. In the present case the reason for not fulfilling that

portion

portion of the ceremony was obvious. The adoptees would have lost caste and been degraded in the social scale. At the same time there can I think be no doubt that both parties at the time really intended in all other respects to fulfil the recip-rocal duties of the relationship so created; and as observed above the adoptees certainly performed one portion of the duties incumbent on them by discharging debts which otherwise they ~~would~~ need not have done.

8. Harmony however did not long continue; for, even so early as $\frac{1015}{1839-40}$. I find that one of the female members did not sign the requisition to the Collector, and in $\frac{1016}{1841}$ the Tahsildar reported that this female member and also one of the male members refused to acknowledge the validity of the deed of adoption without further consideration. This however they seem to have done a month or two later in the same year $\frac{1016}{1841}$. And upon this on 20th April 1841, the Collector addressed the head of the branch formally approving

approving the adoption.

9. Nothing more was heard of the matter for a year or two, until the death of one of the Rajahs adopted into Branch No. 1 and it became a question as to who should succeed him in signing the receipt for the Malikhana in that branch to which be it remembered as already mentioned (para 3) the members of Branch No. 2 were the natural heirs. A number of petitions were then presented by the members of Branch No. 2 asserting that the terms of the adoption deed had not been observed and even that the deed itself had not been properly executed. Only one seemingly of the petitions gives details of how the terms of the adoption deed have not been fulfilled. It says — "One of the adoptees named Kunhuni Rajah came to this Kovilagom from Trevandrum while the deceased Valia Amma Rani Rajah was dangerously ill. He never attended on the sick person. He never assisted in the treatment of the sick person. He did not as Anandiravan

table

take part in the funeral ceremony after her death. He returned to Trivandrum without doing any of these duties" This Valia Amma Rani of Branch No. 1 had died meanwhile. She did not belong to the polluted branch and if in the case of her illness there were complaints of neglect of duty in the performance of such offices, it may be easily imagined that the members of the polluted branch were more neglected still. The upshot of the disputes at that time seems to have been that the Collector refused (and rightly) to set aside the adoption made into Branch No. 1 which adoption was agreed to by the members of Branch No. 2 at the time.

10. Four years subsequently a in $\frac{1025}{1849\text{-}50}$ all the members of Branch No. 2, except the late Kevi Varma Rajah, died and a dispute arose between him and the adopted members of Branch No. 1 as to the apportionment of the Malikkhana. The Collector seems to have asked the Zamorin Rajah to

endeavour

endeavour to settle the matter, but he failed to do so and thereupon the whole matter was reported to Government, who in their order of 6th December 1853 decided that the arrears then due should be paid to Kevi Varma Rajah "the sole representative of that branch"; and as regards future payments, although the Board had recommended that any mutual agreement which might be come to between the parties should receive sanction, the Government thought such agreement was unlikely and as the adopted sons of Branch No. 1 did not appear to have bona fide participated in any share of the Malikkhana attached to Branch No. 2, the Government directed "that the Malikkhana of that branch be henceforward paid like the arrears to its sole surviving representative Kevi Varma".

11. About three years afterwards a in 1856 one of the Rajahs adopted into Branch No. 1 sought permission to sue the late Kevi Varma in the Courts for his share of the Malikkhana belonging to Branch No. 2.

He

The matter was referred in August 1856 to the Collector for disposal and on 5th March 1857 he addressed the Board regarding an amicable adjustment which had been arrived at between them. That compromise was sanctioned by Government G.O., R.D. No 1018 dated 5th October 1857 - and by it, from that time forward till the late Revi Varma Rajah's death the Malikhana was paid in the proportions already set forth in para 2 of my former Memo.

12. In 1862 the Valia Rajah of Beypore applied to the Collector asking permission to be allowed to bring a suit to set aside the adoption of the Alikote members into Branch No. 1, but was told that there was no sufficient reason for interference.

13. Finally on 18th June 1875 the late Revi Varma Rajah petitioned His Grace the Governor and the Collector to the effect that Rama Varma of Branch No 1 be appointed his heir and successor and be permitted to adopt one of his sisters to keep up the

the line of Succession. The Petition to Government was transferred to me with Endorsement No 1551 dated 19th August 1875. The reason for Revi Varma's making this request was that whereas the other adopted members of Branch No 1 had agreed to reside with and serve him, none of them except Rama Varma had done so and that Rama Varma had given him perfect satisfaction.

14. On 15th December 1875 Revi Varma Rajah died and his death was reported to the Board on 25th January 1876 - Boards Proceedings Mis: No 955 dated 1st February 1876.

15. Of the persons who now claim the late Revi Varma Rajah's malikhana and who are named in para 4 of my first memo, Thammara Rajah (No 1) claims in virtue of the adoption quoted in extenso above while Rama Varma (No 3) claims it because in effect the G.O. of 6th December 1853 set aside that adoption and because under such circumstances the late Revi Varma had it in his power to adopt any one he chose and finally because Revi Varma selected him as his heir just before his

death

death in 1875. I question however if the Government by that order, to set aside an arrangement which had been sanctioned by the whole family after receipt of the previous G.O. of 3rd October 1823 permitting the polluted branch to adopt heirs and successors, and it should be especially noticed that shortly after the passing of the G.O. in question one of the adoptees asked for permission to sue Ravi Varma in the Courts and it was on that that the Collector finally arranged the apportionment whereby the adopted members enjoyed up to the date of Ravi Varmas death a Considerable share (409 out of 2057) of the Malikhana. Moreover the adopted members seem to have paid off the debts of the members of the polluted branch and in that way it would decidedly be inequitable now to set aside altogether, as Rama Varma wishes, the adoption made in 1830.

16. There is no doubt in my mind that the adoption of 1830 must be allowed to stand good. Rama Varma, as one of the members thus introduced into Branch No 2, will enjoy his share but in consideration for the assiduous care which he bestowed on the late Ravi Varma in his last years and having regard to the fact that no other member of the family seems to have done his duty to the old man, I think that it would be perfectly equitable if the Government were, in rejecting his exclusive claim to the Malikhana, to order that the share hitherto enjoyed by claimant No 1 (namely Rs 400 per Annum) should be personally assigned to Rama Varma for life only and thereafter should lapse to the family.

17. Claimant No 2 now enjoys one half share of the Malikhana of Branch No 1 (see Boards' Proceedings No 3223 dated 23rd April 1875). She should, if the arrangement proposed in the last para is adopted, be allowed to enjoy one-half of the share of Rs 165-2-4 which I propose to assign to the members of Branch No 1

Not communicated to Govt

18. As regards claimant No 4

of the Beypore family, it will be seen that in 1862 a claim to set aside the adoption of the present members of Branch No. 1 was then made, but the Collector refused to allow interference with an arrangement which had then been in existence nearly 40 years. It is much too late in the day to come forward with a claim like this and moreover even if it had been made originally, it would no doubt have been decided that the Akkolé Branch of the family was as suitable a branch from which to select adoptees as the Beypore Branch could be. Her claim should be entirely rejected.

Bombay
February 11th 1878.

/sd/ W. Logan.
3. Collector of Nasik at present on leave.

/True copy/

D. Ruck
ag. Collector

C.T.

Malabar Collector's Office,
Calicut, 1st March 1878.

No. 17

From,

D. Brick, Esqre.,
Af: Collector of Malabar;

To,

C. G. Master, Esqre.,
Secretary to Government,
Rev: Deptt - Ft St George -

Sir,

Referring to the Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, No. 2680 dated 8th September last expressing the intention of Government to await further report on the subject of the Parapanad Malikhana case before passing orders on it, I have now the honour to forward herewith copy of a memorandum on the subject which has been forwarded to me by Mr. Logan from Bombay for transmission

22

601-D

Re a Cutcherry House
the Collector of
Malabar, & the
Keeper of Govt Records
No. 2680 Rev. Dept.
15 Sept 78.

Rec'd 9/10/78
Ans'd 10/10/78 No. 302.

Copy of Parapanad
Malikhana
Calicut &c

to Government —

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
D. Ruick
Act. Collector

Rev Dept.

97 14.

Memo for Orders

On letter from the Collector of Malabar dated 12th March 1878 No 17, and Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th April 1879 Nos 1 & 2 regarding the Parapanad & Mathilkana case in Malabar District.

The Parapanad family in Malabar is divided into two branches and each receives a Mathilkana of Rs 2057-2-4.

In 1821 branch No 1 was about to become extinct. Their natural heirs were the members of branch No 2 but the latter permitted them to adopt four persons.

Nine years later or in 1830 the members of branch No 2 adopted as their heirs also the "adoptees" of branch No 1 and agreed to allow them a portion of their income including the Mathilkana.

The

Settled Tiru vaccatom business 1857

The head of the 1st branch Ramara Raja was allowed a share of the Mathilkana & a family allowance. The succeeding heads of the 1st branch were allowed the same & the latter of the 2nd branch after the 1830 deed were allowed as heirs. The claims then of the Mathilkana has now fallen on the claims of the 1st as the head of the family. And I think it to be allowed & decreed

Received 16 Dec 1878
Returned herewith 23 Dec 1878.

E. C. Cotton
Pt Secretary

Referred

Memo
Secretary Board of Revenue

Returned to the Board of Revenue with reference to their Proceedings dated 16th April 1879 No 1 & 2 regarding the Parapanad & Mathilkana case in Malabar District.

The Parapanad family in Malabar is divided into two branches and each receives a Mathilkana of Rs 2057-2-4.

In 1821 branch No 1 was about to become extinct. Their natural heirs were the members of branch No 2 but the latter permitted them to adopt four persons.

Nine years later or in 1830 the members of branch No 2 adopted as their heirs also the "adoptees" of branch No 1 and agreed to allow them a portion of their income including the Mathilkana.

The Board of Revenue in their Proceedings dated 16th April 1879 No 1 & 2 have decided that the Mathilkana has now fallen on the claims of the 1st as the head of the family. And I think it to be allowed & decreed

Settled Tiru vaccatom business 1857

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Referred

Memo
Secretary Board of Revenue

Returned to the Board of Revenue with reference to their Proceedings dated 16th April 1879 No 1 & 2 regarding the Parapanad & Mathilkana case in Malabar District.

1878 Revenue Dept
No 964.

From,
The Collector of Malabar
To
The Secretary to Govt
Rev: Dept: Madras -
Dated 1st March 1878
Rec'd 4th
No 17

Submitting copy of Correspondence about the Parapanad Mathilkana case received from his Zilla pleader

Referred to the Board of Revenue 25-26 & Septr 77 — 140-141.

Received in Board's Office 13 March 1879

Returned to the Board of Revenue.

Referred to the Board of Revenue 57 No 25-26 & Septr 77 — 140-141.

Received in Board's Office 13 March 1879

Returned to the Board of Revenue.

The adopted persons on their part had certain duties to fulfil and their alleged non fulfilment of these led to disputes which culminated in 1849. In that year there remained only one Member of No 2. viz: Revi Varma Rajah and in consequence of the family quarrels the Malikhana of this branch remained undrawn until 1853.

Then Govt: took the matter into their own hands - ordered the arrears to be paid to Revi Varma Rajah, and said the whole of the allowance of this branch should be paid to him in future as none of the adopted persons appeared.

"to have bona fide participated in any share"

In 1856 one of these adopted persons by name Ittamvara asked

the decision reversed & the Kunhee Kutty (female) & her Son Rama Verma - by the latter apparently on the ground intended adoption Kunhee Kutty in Spite the fact female in the family Rama Verma is the Son

participate under the arrangement usually made in the family & the Children with Revi for have been there but Govt. would recognize this Step - Either by their positively refuse compliance or put out specious excuses to delay the matter following strictly the Malabar family Law - My Complaint & Petition has not been noticed & this must be traversed / his mother Ittamvara his mother Kunhi Kutty & elder brother possibly Revi - elder - Ittamvara by profession - She & Revi an order in favor of Revi the full succession of Ittamvara & Revi

all the Revi Varma Rajah's Courts & to one & 1/2 old Ittamvara fail to substitute the Stock - has 400 rupees credited - wrongly.

I settled this Vexatious business in 1857.

The head of the 1st Branch Ittamvara Rajah was allowed a share (Rs 400) of the Malikhana (a family allowance belonging to the Karnavan of Tekkan) which was being enjoyed by the last representative of the 2d Branch.

He had been adopted into the 2d Branch in 1830 and was thus recognized as heir; no others claimed them.

The balance has now fallen in and he claims it as heir and head of the family & I think should be allowed to succeed

The claim is traversed by Kunhee Kutty (female) and her 2d Son Rama Verma - by the latter apparently on the ground of an intended adoption not completed.

Kunhee Kutty is I gather the only female in the family and Rama Verma is her second Son. As the female member, She would participate under the arrangement usually.

asked the permission of Govt. to one Revi Varma Rajah for a share. His letter was sent to the Collector for disposal and in 1857 that officer reported that by an arrangement between the parties Rs 400 of the Malikhana of Rs 11 was to be enjoyed by Ittamvara.

In 1875 Revi Varma Rajah asked Govt. to let one Rama Varma be his heir. This man is 2nd Son of one of the persons adopted into branch No 1. Before the matter was settled Revi Varma Rajah died and the question is how is the Malikhana drawn by him to be divided.

The Collector thinks the survivors of those adopted into branch No I should have the larger share but that Rama Varma should be

allowed

allowed to draw Rs 400-or more than he would be strictly entitled to simply as a son of one of the old adoptees.

It seems hard that Ravi Varma Rajah should be considered to have been unable to do what he liked with his share. The terms of the agreement between him and Ittamvara are not stated but Govt had given him the whole allowance and he voluntarily resigned a part.

If the principle is considered that Varma Rajah may be allowed to draw more than a family share why should he not get all Ravi Varma Rajah desired him to have? It is clear that adopted persons have their duties and he alone of the family adopted into branch No 1 performed those obligations in the case of Ravi Varma the sole usually made in the family and her children would through her have their shares

But I do not think that Govt: need recognize either of them at this stage, for we get into hopeless confusion if we do not follow in these things follow strictly the Malabar family law. Any Complaint with Mr Logan's personal recommendations will be traversed by Rajah's uncle Ittamara, his mother Kunnhee Kutty & elder brother - possibly others - alike. It has no legal foundation.

My judgment would be to pass an order in favor of recognizing the full succession of Ittamara and leave all the others Either to the Courts or to come to Govt: Should Ittamara fail to distribute the whole - his 400 Rs included - aright

1876

Sanction in Lr to G.P. view of the course pursued to be adopted in this matter.

24/6

22.6.78

sole survivor of the original branch No II.

L.C.

32

Memo for Boles

Parapanad Mali.
Kunah Case – Mr
Logan Dis.t –

Ao 1953

No. 1,045.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 16th April 1878.

Read the following letter from D. BUICK, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Calicut, 1st March 1878, No. 17 :—

REFERRING to the Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department, No. 2,680, dated 8th September last, expressing the intention of Government to await further report on the subject of the Parapanad Malikhana case before passing orders on it, I have now the honor to forward herewith copy of a Memorandum on the subject which has been forwarded to me by Mr. Logan from Bombay for transmission to Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM.

THE replies called for in paragraphs 6 and 7 of my Memorandum, dated 12th May 1876, having been received, and the ancient records referred to in these replies having been searched out and examined, it becomes now possible to submit this matter for final orders as promised in paragraph 2 of my letter published with G.O., Revenue Department, No. 2,680, dated 8th September 1877.

2. In a letter, dated 3rd October 1823, from the Chief Secretary, addressed to the Board of Revenue, the following passage occurs :—"The Honorable the Governor in Council concurs in your opinion that the payment of the Malikhana to the Parapanad family should be continued and their right of adoption and succession should be recognized and assented to, notwithstanding their forcible circumcision, in the same manner as if they had not been subjected to that misfortune." The "Parapanad family" here referred to was clearly only the Valu Kuriedath Branch of the Parapanad family referred to as Branch No. 2 in my previous memorandum, for the Valupudia Branch No. 1 was not so polluted.

3. In the following year the members of Branch No. 2 were asked by the Collector whether they approved of the adoption into Branch No. 1 of the individuals mentioned in paragraph 3 of my first Memorandum, and replied in the affirmative. Their consent was clearly necessary in consequence of the Government ruling above quoted, and in consequence of its being illegal for the members of Branch No. 1 to adopt while natural heirs remained to them, viz., the members of the polluted Branch No. 2.

4. About five years subsequently or in 1830 the members of Branch No. 2 further assented to the adoption made into Branch No. 1 by executing a deed in their favor recognizing them as their heirs also. A translation of the deed then executed runs as follows :—

"Deed of adoption executed by the senior, junior, and third Rajahs and Tamburaties of the Parapanad Kuriedather Kovilagom in favor of Ithinar, Reviwarma, Latchmy, and Kunhi Cooty of the Poodiah Kovilagom. Whereas there being now but a few persons in our Kovilagom, we have made you four our Anandravers and heirs, and as such we have resolved upon allowing you during our lifetime 200 Rupees per annum for your maintenance, and this amount you will receive every year and defray your expenses therewith. You will also listen to and behave yourselves as you are told by us. On our decease you will disburse the expenses attending our *post obit* ceremonies, and thenceforth enjoy the property belonging to our Kovilagom, as also the allowance of 20 per cent. granted us by the Government. You will have to pay our debts, recover our outstandings, and observe all those ceremonies and charitable duties (which are observed by us). The privileges of rank which we enjoy both in our palace as well as in the other palaces can also be enjoyed by you.

Done and signed with our own free will in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, this 10th Edavan 1005, 21st May 1830.

(Six signatures).

Witnesses.

1. Punolly Oonery Menon.
2. Coothraly Krishna Menon.
3. Malil Wappoo Menon.
4. Samoha Madathil Vengadathry Putter.

"*Note.*—This deed is executed on a stamped cadjan which was sold for one Rupee from the Huzur Cutcherry at Calicut to the Parapanad Poodiah Kovilagom on the 3rd Medom 1005, 13th April 1830, under No. 257.

(Signed) JOVINA MENON,
Munshi.
(„) NURGANA RAIR,
Tahsildar."

C 13-6-78.
R 24-6-78.

5. Following on this transaction I find that in 1008 (1832 and 1833), 1013 (1837 and 1838) and 1015 (1839 and 1840) the surviving members of Branch No. 2 severally executed agreements in favor of the adopted Ithammara Rajah, empowering him, in consideration for having defrayed certain debts, to sign their Malikhana receipts and to receive certain portions of their shares of the Malikhana of Branch No. 2. And in 1015 (1839 and 1840) the Collector was informed of these transactions and agreements in a joint letter, which however one of the female members of Branch No. 2 did not sign.

6. In 1016 (1841) the Chernad Tahsildar reported to the Collector, after examining witnesses, that the adoption had been made in accordance with the custom of the country, but in spite of this it is quite certain that one of the essentials of such a ceremony was not adhered to, viz., that referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 of my letter to Government above quoted—the giving of milk.

7. And here it may be as well to consider the effect of that omission on the validity or otherwise of the adoption. There can be no doubt, I think, that the adoption ceremony is incomplete without it, that is to say, that the adoptees do not without it assume the position which birth in the family (represented in the adoption ceremony by the giving and receiving of milk) would entitle them to assume. In the present case the reason for not fulfilling that portion of the ceremony was obvious. The adoptees would have lost caste and been degraded in the social scale. At the same time there can, I think, be no doubt that both parties at the time really intended in all other respects to fulfil the reciprocal duties of the relationship so created; and, as observed above, the adoptees certainly performed one portion of the duties incumbent on them by discharging debts which otherwise they need not have done.

8. Harmony, however, did not long continue, for even so early as 1015 (1839 and 1840) I find that one of the female members did not sign the requisition to the Collector, and in 1016 (1841) the Tahsildar reported that this female member and also one of the male members refused to acknowledge the validity of the deed of adoption without further consideration. This, however, they seem to have done a month or two later in the same year, 1016 (1841). And upon this on 20th April 1841 the Collector addressed the head of the branch formally approving the adoption.

9. Nothing more was heard of the matter for a year or two, or until the death of one of the Rajahs adopted into Branch No. 1, and it became a question as to who should succeed him in signing the receipt for the Malikhana in that branch, to which, be it remembered, as already mentioned (paragraph 3), the members of Branch No. 2 were the natural heirs. A number of petitions were then presented by the members of Branch No. 2, asserting that the terms of the adoption deed had not been observed and even that the deed itself had not been properly executed. Only one seemingly of the petitions gives details of how the terms of the adoption deed have not been fulfilled. It says, "one of the adoptees named Kunhuni Rajah came to this Kovilagom from Trevandrum while the deceased Valia Amma Rani was dangerously ill. He never attended on the sick person. He never assisted in the treatment of the sick person. He did not as Anandiraven take part in the funeral ceremony after her death. He returned to Trevandrum without doing any of these duties." This Valia Amma Rani of Branch No. 1 had died meanwhile. She did not belong to the polluted branch, and if in the case of her illness there were complaints of neglect of duty in the performance of such offices, it may be easily imagined that the members of the polluted branch were more neglected still. The upshot of the disputes at that time seems to have been that the Collector refused (and rightly) to set aside the adoption made into Branch No. 1, which adoption was agreed to by the members of Branch No. 2 at the time.

10. Four years subsequently, or in 1025 (1849 and 1850), all the members of Branch No. 2 except the late Revi Varma Rajah died and a dispute arose between him and the adopted members of Branch No. 1 as to the apportionment of the Malikhana. The Collector seems to have asked the Zamorin Rajah to endeavour to settle the matter, but he failed to do so, and thereupon the whole matter was reported to Government, who in their Order of 6th December 1853 decided that the arrears then due should be paid to Revi Varma Rajah, "the sole representative of that branch;" and as regards future payments, although the Board had recommended that any mutual agreement which might be come to between the parties should receive sanction, the Government thought such agreement was unlikely, and as the adopted heirs of Branch No. 1 did not appear to have *bonâ fide* participated in any share of the Malikhana attached to Branch No. 2, the Government directed "that the Malikhana of that branch be henceforward paid like the arrears to its sole surviving representative Revi Varma."

11. About three years afterwards, or in 1856, one of the Rajahs adopted into Branch No. 1 sought permission to sue the late Revi Varma in the Courts for his share of the Malikhana belonging to Branch No. 2. The matter was referred in August 1856 to the Collector for disposal, and on 5th March 1857 he addressed the Board regarding an amicable adjustment which had been arrived at between them. That compromise was sanctioned by Government (G.O., Revenue Department, No. 1,018, dated 5th October 1857.) And by it, from that time forward till the late Revi Varma Rajah's death, the Malikhana was paid in the proportions already set forth in paragraph 2 of my former memorandum.

12. In 1862 the Valiah Rajah of Beypore applied to the Collector asking permission to be allowed to bring a suit to set aside the adoption of the Alikote members into Branch No. 1, but was told that there was no sufficient reason for interference.

13. Finally, on the 18th June 1875, the late Revi Varma Rajah petitioned His Grace the Governor and the Collector to the effect that Rama Varma of Branch No. 1 be appointed his heir and successor and be permitted to adopt one of his sisters to keep up the line of succession. The petition to Government was transferred to me with endorsement No. 1,551, dated 19th August 1875. The reason for Revi Varma's making this request was that whereas the other adopted members of Branch No. 1 had agreed to reside with and serve him, none of them except Rama Varma had done so, and that Rama Varma had given him perfect satisfaction.

14. On 15th December 1875, Revi Varma Rajah died, and his death was reported to the Board on 25th January 1876 (Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 955, dated 1st February 1876).

15. Of the persons who now claim, the late Revi Varma Rajah's Malekhana and who are named in paragraph 4 of my first Memorandum, Ithamara Rajah (No. 1) claims in virtue of the adoption quoted *in extenso* above while Rama Varma (No. 3) claims it because in effect the G.O. of 6th December 1853 set aside that adoption, and because under such circumstances the late Revi Varma had it in his power to adopt any one he chose, and finally because Revi Varma selected him as his heir just before his death in 1875. I question, however, if the Government intended by that order to set aside an arrangement which had been sanctioned by the whole family after receipt of the previous G.O. of 3rd October 1823, permitting the polluted branch to adopt heirs and successors, and it should be especially noticed that shortly after the passing of the Government Order in question one of the adoptees asked for permission to sue Revi Varma in the Courts, and it was on that that the Collector finally arranged the apportionment, whereby the adopted members enjoyed *up to the date of Revi Varma's death* a considerable share (400 out of 2,057) of the Malikhana. Moreover the adopted members seem to have paid off the debts of the members of the polluted branch, and in that way it would decidedly be inequitable now to set aside altogether as Rama Varma wishes the adoption made in 1830.

16 There is no doubt in my mind that the adoption of 1830 must be allowed to stand good. Rama Varma as one of the members thus introduced into Branch No. 2 will enjoy his share, but in consideration for the assiduous care which he bestowed on the late Revi Varma in his last years and having regard to the fact that no other member of the family seems to have done his duty to the old man, I think that it would be perfectly equitable if the Governmen. were, in rejecting his exclusive claim to the Malikhana, to order that the share hitherto enjoyed by claimant No. 1 (namely, Rupees 400 per annum) should be personally assigned to Rama Varma for life only and thereafter should lapse to the family.

17. Claimant No. 2 now enjoys one-half share of the Malikhana of Branch No. 1 (see Board's Proceedings, No. 3,323, dated 23rd April 1875). She should, if the arrangement proposed in the last paragraph is adopted, be allowed to enjoy one-half of the share of Rupees 1,657-2-4, which I propose to assign to the members of Branch No. 1.

18. As regards claimant No. 4 of the Beypore family, it will be seen that in 1862 a claim to set aside the adoption of the present members of Branch No. 1 was then made, but the Collector refused to allow interference with an arrangement which had then been in existence nearly 40 years. It is much too late in the day to come forward with a claim like this, and moreover even if it had been made originally, it would no doubt have been decided that the Alikote Branch of the family was as suitable a branch from which to select adopters as the Beypore Branch could be. Her claim should be entirely rejected.

BOMBAY,
11th February 1878.

(Signed) W. LOGAN,
Collector of Malabar, on leave.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. BUICK,
Acting Collector.

REFERRED to the Board of Revenue for remarks.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th March 1878.

(Signed C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

MR. LOGAN'S memorandum relating to the claims to the Malikhana allowance enjoyed by the late Revi Varma Rajah of Parapanad will be submitted for the orders of Government, with reference to G.O., dated 8th September 1877, No. 2,680.

2. The family has hitherto been divided into branches enjoying equal shares of a Malikhana of Rupees 4,114-4-8, which was distributed as under at the date of Revi Varma's death :—

No. 1 *Branch.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ithammara Rajah	1,028	9	2
Kunhi Kutti Ranee	1,028	9	2
Total ...	2,057	2	4

No. 2 *Branch.*

Rivi Varma (deceased)...	1,657	2	4
Ithammara Rajah...	400	0	0
Total ...	2,057	2	4

Ithammara Rajah has thus been drawing Rupees 400 as a member of the second branch by adoption, as well as Rupees 1,028-9-2 as member of the first branch. The circumstances under which it was arranged that he should draw this amount (Rupees 400) are fully detailed in paragraphs 4 to 11 of Mr. Logan's memorandum.

3. The allowance enjoyed by the deceased amounted to Rupees 1,657-2-4, and is claimed by the following persons :—

1. Ithammara Rajah.
2. Kunhi Kutti Ranee.
3. Rama Varma, second son of Kunhi Kutti Ranee.
4. The Valia Ranee of the Karipa Pudia Kovilagom of Beypore.

4. Ithammara Rajah and Kunhi Kutti are the sole survivors of the four individuals adopted by the second branch in 1830. The Board concur with Mr. Logan in considering that the adoption should be recognized, and support his recommendation that the Rupees 1,657-2-4 should be drawn in equal shares by Ithammara Rajah and Kunhi Kutti.

5. The 3rd claimant, Rama Varma, denies the validity of the adoption of 1830, and claims the allowance on the ground that he was adopted by the deceased just before his death. This claim must fall to the ground by the recognition of the adoption of 1830, by which, however, Rama Varma reaps some benefit as a son of Kunhi Kutti and thus entitled to a share of the allowance drawn by her. There are also special grounds shown in paragraph 16 of Mr. Logan's memorandum for treating Rama Varma with exceptional consideration, and the Board fully agree with Mr. Logan in considering that the Rupees 400 hitherto enjoyed by Ithammara Rajah may with perfect equity now be assigned to Rama Varma as a personal allowance for life, but to lapse to the family thereafter.

6. The claims of the Valia Ranee of the Karipa Pudia Kovilagom of Beypore also fall with the recognition of the adoption, and there are no grounds in her case for any exceptional action.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Malabar.

Exd. W. J. Lewis, A. Grubert, and W. H. French.

Revenue 1878. Sept
No. 1053

1878.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 16TH APRIL 1878, No. 1,045.

Encl.

Received 9th May 78.

APRIL.

No. 1,045.

Malikhana Allowance—enjoyed by the late Revi Varma Rajah of Parapanad in Malabar District.—Submitting to Government Memorandum from Mr. W. Logan relating to the claims to the —, and supporting his recommendation that the allowance should be drawn in equal shares by Ithammara Rajah and Kunhi Kutti.