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No.

EDAPPILLI PALACE,
Thulam 1097.

FROM

M. R. Ry.,

Atham Nal Subrammania Raja Avergal,

Valia Raja of Edappilli.

To

His Excellency The Governor in Council,

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

(THROUGH THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN TRAVANCORE & COCHIN)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In The Travancore Government Gazette of 9th October last there appeared on pages 1084 and 1085 a copy of the Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore with the Government's order in the following terms:—

“Order thereon No. 5768/L. R. Dated Trivandrum,
19th September 1917.

There is abundant evidence to show that the Valia Raja is absolutely incapable of Managing the affairs of the Swaroopam and that they are in a chaotic condition. Nevertheless, His Highness' Government do not feel justified in actively interfering with its internal management and resolve to adhere to the decision contained in G. O. No. 10505/L. R., dated the 17th October 1914. They, however, consider it essential, in the interests of the Swaroopam, to help the memorialists who are said to have taken up the management of its affairs, in the collection of the rents due to the Estate, under the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation (IV of 1068). The Diwan Peishkars of Quilon and Kottayam are therefore requested to issue the necessary instructions in view to the arrears of rent due to the Estate being recovered under Section 6 of the Regulation on the application of Mr. Idichennan Raja, Elaya Raja of the Swaroopam or of the Karikar duly appointed by him. Applications from any other person for such help on behalf of the Swaroopam should be ignored”

2. Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to observe from the copy of the Proceedings submitted herewith for Your Excellency's ready reference that a copy of the same was also sent to me by the Travancore Government. Although the Travancore Government's order was as startling as it is insulting to me, I sent on 19-2-1093 (5th October last) an emphatic protest to the Government, and also addressed a communication to His Highness the Maha Raja himself, copies of which are herewith submitted for Your Excellency's information. In my reply to the Government I distinctly pointed out that I was managing my Swaroopam affairs myself, that I had not been incapacitated from carrying on such management on account of my age, that the Government was wrong in having arrived at the conclusion that I was “absolutely incapable of managing the affairs of the Swaroopam”, that the Government was led into the belief that the affairs of my swaroopam were in a chaotic condition because the Government, without looking into Swaroopam records, blindly accepted the one-sided version of the junior members of my family, and also the reports of the Kottayam Division Peishkar, which were themselves not based on any documentary evidence, that before passing any orders, the Government ought to have acquainted me with the nature of the complaints of the junior members against me and my Swaroopam affairs, that it was absolutely unfair on the part of the Government to have passed an order so damaging to me behind my back, that, since I had never relinquished

the management of Swaroopam affairs in favour of the junior members, and since the latter had never entered into such management, their statement to the contrary was a meaningless lie, that in so far as Regulation IV of 1068 was enacted with the consent of the then Valia Raja in order to facilitate the collection of tax etc. due to the Swaroopam, and in as much as I, as the Valia Raja, exclusively represented the Swarcopam, the action of the Government in directing the Diwan Peishkars of Quilon and Kottayam Divisions to help the Elaya Raja in recovering rents due to the Swaroopam and to ignore "applications from any other person for such help on behalf of the Swaroopam" was highly unjust and illegal, that the action of the Government not only rendered it impossible for me to realise the dues of the Swaroopam, but made it possible for the Elaya Raja, who had no manner of right to collect Swaroopam dues, to realise and appropriate to himself such dues and thus bring about serious loss to the Swaroopam, that, if the Government refused its help to me in the matter, and rendered active assistance to the Elaya Raja, the Government would expose itself to the legal consequences of its act and that, in such an eventuality, I would be driven to the painful necessity of seeking relief in the proper manner. I ended by adding that it was my anxious desire to avoid any rupture with the Government and concluded my reply with the request that the Government would kindly cancel the order in question without delay.

3. In my communication to His Highness the Maha Raja, I invited His Highness' kind attention to the fact that the privilege of rendering facilities to the collection of the Swaroopam dues had once been exercised by the Cochin Government, and that it was at the request of my predecessors that the British Government transferred this privilege from the Cochin Government to the Travancore Government. I expressed myself unable to believe that the Government order in question which was calculated to create a dead-lock in the matter of collection of dues and to throw the Swaroopam affairs into confusion, could have been sanctioned by His Highness, and implored His Highness to cancel the Government order, and to restore the *status quo*. Mindful of my spiritual responsibility, I also pointed out to His Highness that, unless the order was cancelled forthwith, the daily puja etc. in the temple of my family deity and other temples and the daily feeding of Brahmins, so long carried out by my ancestors from generation to generation, stood in imminent peril of being stopped altogether.

4. On the 8th october last I despatched a telegram to Your Excellency as follows.—

"Some Junior members of the Swaroopam attempt taking forcible possession of my treasury and office records. Travancore Government, to whose authority, my Tributary was transferred (vide letter to British Resident, Political Department, Fort St. George, 31st December 1824) encourage them by unjust orders passed exparte, put obstructions in the matter of management and collecting revenue, have illegally issued orders to Diwan Peishkars to render them assistance to collect dues under Regulation IV of 1068. M. E. Travancore state, to which I alone am entitled. Management has become impossible by Travancore Government's orders. Pray issue orders to cancel the Government order. Formal representation follows."

5. In reply to my message, I received a reply from the Hon'ble. Mr. L. Davidson C. S. I., I. C. S., Ag. Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras acknowledging my telegram to your Excellency, and assuring me that "the matter will receive due attention," and asking me to submit any further representation to the Madras Government through the British Resident in Travancore & Cochin. (Vide letter no. 1957—1, Public Department (Political) Dated Ootacamund the 10th october 1917.)

6. Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to observe from the telegram quoted above that I apprehended a forcible entry of the Junior members of the Swaroopam into the possession and management of my Swaroopam affairs. I had not long to wait for the realisation of my fears. For, on the very day on which I despatched the above telegram, some of the Junior members headed by the Elaya Raja succeeded with the active help and moral support of the Travancore District Superintendent of Police in making a forcible entry

into my Kariakar's (manager's) office, and in inducing a portion of the office Staff to part with the keys and office records in their custody to the Elaya Raja and his so called Kariakar (manager) one Sankara Pillay, in the face of and against the protest of my duly appointed Kariakar. K. Padnamabha Menon, who was in legal possession of those keys and records, in breaking open the locks of the record room and of the office tables of some clerks, who rightly refused to recognise any right in the Elaya Raja and his party, and in committing other unlawful acts of a like nature. Although my Karikar, under my orders, subsequently complained to the proper authorities against these and other high-handed acts of the Elaya Raja and his party, I have as yet obtained no relief. Nor do I hope to get my rights vindicated at the hands of the Travancore Executive and Judiciary, for I have strong reason to believe that the Travancore officials have taken their cue from the illegal order of the Travancore Government, which is the subject matter of this memorial.

7. Before concluding this brief resume of what has happened since the Travancore Government order in question, I must not omit to mention that I have despatched another telegram dated 22nd October 1917 to your Excellency in the following terms:—

“I fear Travancore Government may give to my Juniors Abkari etc. Revenue about “Rupees fourteen thousand due to me. Pray issue orders immediately to stay payment to any of my Juniors without my consent.”

I have also to add that I have sent a telegram to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin the text of which is appended below:—

“Reference solicited to my telegram dated 8th October regarding certain allegations against the Travancore Durbar. As the Government has passed an unjust Proceedings ordering the Diwan Peishkars to help my Junior to collect tax due to me, I fear that the Government will not hesitate to give my Junior the sum due to me from the Government on account of Abkari etc. Revenue for 1092. Pray issue orders to stay payment of the above amount to anybody without my consent. The action of the Government in having passed the above Proceedings (vide Travancore Government Gazette dated 19th October 1917 page 1084) is *ultra vires*. Detailed representation follows.”

8. I have now to invite your Excellency's Government's careful consideration to the merits of the Travancore Government's order in question. In discussing the order, I cannot help feeling that the Travancore Government has been betrayed into a false position. It is admitted in the order that although “from enquiries made through the Diwan Peishkar, Kottayam, Government found that the allegations contained in the memorial were substantially true,” “they declined to take any action on the lines prayed for by the memorialists.” The main ground for the decision of the Government was, as the order proceeds to state, “that the memorialists and certain other Members of the Swaroopam had filed a suit in the District Court, Parur, for the removal of the Chief (that is, myself) from his position on account of mismanagement.” The order goes on to state that “this suit was dismissed by the Court, on the ground that it was not competent to remove the Chief from his *Sthanom*” “The Elaya Raja and others appealed against this decision to the High Court, but the appeal was subsequently withdrawn.”

9. In view of the Judgment of the District Court, which was entirely in my favour, (copy of the judgment is herewith submitted) and in view also of the fact that the appeal against this decision was withdrawn, one should have thought that the controversy was set at rest once for all. The District Court, no doubt, expressed the opinion that “Government in its executive capacity might be competent to remove him (that is, myself), if he is physically or mentally incapable to manage its affairs.” This observation of the District Judge was purely an *obiter dictum*, as the point did not arise and the court was not called upon to pronounce an opinion thereon. There can be no doubt that this observation of the District Judge was quite unsound and unsupportable. At all events, it is clear that the Travancore Government attached no importance to this opinion because we find it stated in the order that “His Highness' Government do not feel justified in actively interfering with its internal management and resolve to adhere to the decision

contained in G. O. No. 10505/L. R. dated the 17th October 1914." So far the action of the Travancore Government was all right, and there would have been nothing to complain against, if the Government had stopped here. But in the very next sentence in the order, the Government goes back on its resolve not to interfere with my affairs, and, consciously or unconsciously, proceeds on the wrong track and nullifies the effect of its own decision not to interfere with the internal management of my Swaroopam. The Government says "They, however, consider it essential, in the interests of the Swaroopam, to help the memorialists who are said to have taken up the management of its affairs, in the collection of the rents due to the Estate etc." This part and the rest of the order of the Travancore Government is manifestly based on the one-sided statement of the Elaya Raja and his party "that they have taken over the management of the Swaroopam." This involved an important question of fact of which any man of ordinary sense and prudence, not to speak of a responsible Government, should have demanded incontrovertible proof. It is startling to find that the Travancore Government should have thought it sufficient to say that the Elaya Raja and his party are "said to have taken up the management of its affairs," and to rest its decision on the merely self-serving statement of the Junior members of my family, who, the Government obviously knew, had left no stone unturned to wrest the management from me, and who had ultimately failed in their attempt to induce a court of law to give them any relief in the matter. To Judge from the recitals contained in the Government order itself, there were clear indications in the memorial dated 25-8-92, submitted by the Elaya Raja and his party, which ought to have put the Government on its guard in believing the allegation that the Elaya Raja and his party had obtained possession of the management. If I had voluntarily relinquished the management of the Swaroopam, it would have been natural to presume that I would have done so in favour of my immediate junior, the Elaya Raja, who is both the heir-apparent and the head of his party. The statement, therefore, that "the Elaya Raja and the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th members of the Swaroopam have stated that they have taken over the management of the Swaroopam" could hardly be intelligible. Again, what the Elaya Raja and his party appear to have stated was not that I had *surrendered* the management to them, or, that they have been *given* the management, reasonably implying, therefore, the application of force. If, again, the Elaya Raja and his party had lawfully come into the management of the Swaroopam, all that was necessary was to follow the usual practice of intimating to the Government the appointment of the Kariakar (manager), and the party in management would have automatically received whatever facilities they required in the collection of dues under Regulation IV of 1068. Instead of this, what we find is that the Elaya Raja and his party "requested that the necessary facilities be afforded to them in the matter of recovering the rents due to the Swaroopam under the Estates Rent Recovery Regulation." This was a strange procedure and ought to have been regarded by the Travancore Government as an indication that the Elaya Raja and his party were conscious that their position was shaky. There was yet another circumstance which ought to have convinced the Travancore Government that the allegations about the assumption of management was untrue. About the 25th Meenom 1092, the date of the memorial of the Elaya Raja and others, I had been informed that the Elaya Raja and his party had determined on the employment of force in taking over the management from me, and I had, in consequence, sent telegraphic messages for Police assistance to His Highness The Maharaja, the Diwan, the Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate the First and Second class Magistrates, and in response to my request the District Superintendent of Police had appeared on the Scene on the 1st. medom 1092 and warned the Elaya Raja and his party to desist from the employment of unlawful means, if they wanted to avoid subjecting themselves to the penalties under the criminal law.

10. I regret to have to state that it was in the face of the facts and circumstances set forth above that the Government chose to act, in such an important matter, on the one-sided and interested statement of the party hostile to me. What prevented the Travancore Government from referring

to me about the truth or otherwise of the alleged assumption of Management by the Elaya Raja and his party, I have never been able to understand, unless it be that the Government wanted to favour the party opposed to me on the alleged ground of my absolute incapacity to manage my Swaroopam affairs. It is true that I am more than 80 years old; but my brother and immediate junior, the Elaya Raja, is 78 years of age; and it is idle to contend that a few years on the wrong side of 75 makes all the difference in managing capacity. Besides, it is not clear how the Travancore Government was satisfied that the Elaya Raja, who is admittedly 78 years old, could be safely relied on to manage the Swaroopam efficiently. While I would resent inquisitorial enquiry into my physical or mental fitness to manage my own affairs, I can assure Your Excellency's Government that, although old age has done its work on my body, as it does, and will continue to do, on all mortals, I am in full possession of my mental faculties, and that I feel deeply hurt at the Travancore Government's gratuitous and insulting remarks about my alleged mental incapacity. Assuming that my mental faculties are necessarily growing weak, is that a reason, I ask, for the Travancore Government going out of its way and actively helping the Elaya Raja, whose mental faculties are no stronger, if not positively weaker, than mine, in wresting the management of my Swaroopam from me? I cannot help feeling that the Travancore Government has, wittingly or unwittingly, played into the hands of the party opposed to me. I do not think that I will be far wrong if I submit that the last sentence of the Government's order betrays its anxiety to help my opposite party at all costs. For, if the Travancore Government was satisfied that the Elaya Raja and his party have lawfully come into the management of my Swaroopam, I ask, in all humility, where was the reason to apprehend or anticipate that any other person would seek that Government's help in the matter of collecting dues, and why should the Travancore Government have hastened to add that "applications from any other person for such help on behalf of the Swaroopam should be ignored"

11. I sincerely trust that what I have submitted above will absolutely convince Your Excellency in Council that the action of the Travancore Durbar has been very high-handed, illegal, and indefensible. The result of that action has been to throw my management of my Swaroopam entirely out of gear. While I am in law and in fact in absolute possession and management of my Swaroopam affairs, the order of the Travancore Government has helped the Elaya Raja and his party to invade my rights and create difficulties in my way and to deprive me of my lawful rights and dues. The collection of my legitimate dues has been prevented so much so that I have to confess, with shame and regret, that actual starvation is not beyond the limits of probability and possibility. The Travancore Anchal Department refuse to hand over all official letters and other articles sent to me and to my Kariakar (manager) by the various local agents managing my Estates, with the result that business is completely at a stand-still. My very life appears to be in danger, for the Travancore Police refuse me the assistance to which even the man in the street is entitled. I need hardly reiterate the fact that all this has been brought about by the ill-advised and unjustifiable action of the Travancore Government. The Travancore Government's order is based entirely on the gratuitous assumption that the Elaya Raja and his party has taken over management. The fact, therefore, that I am still in lawful and actual possession of my Swaroopam Estates, to which I am legally entitled, and that the Elaya Raja and his party have not established the fact of their having entered into the management of my Swaroopam affairs, clearly knocks the bottom out of the Travancore Government's order and it cannot stand for a moment.

12. I, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency's Government may be kindly pleased to intervene *at once* in this unhappy affair and direct the Travancore Government to cancel its order in question and that I may be permitted to pass the remainder of my days in peace.

I have the honour to be
May it please Your Excellency,
Your most obedient servant

No.

EDAPPILLY PALACE,

Dhanu 1093.
January 1918.

FROM

M. R. Ry,

Atham Nal Subramania Raja Avergal,

Valia Raja of Edappilly.

To

His Excellency the Governor in Council,

FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

(THROUGH THE BRITISH RESIDENT IN TRAVANCORE & COCHIN.)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In continuation of my memorial to Your Excellency's Government, No. 5, dated 30th Thulam 1093, complaining against the illegal interference of the Travancore Government with my management of my Swaroopam affairs, I beg leave to submit the following further memorial for the careful consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

2. In my previous memorial I confined myself to pointing out the utterly unjustifiable and indefensible nature of the Travancore Government's order, No. 5763/L. R. dated 19th September 1917, and prayed that the Travancore Government might be directed to cancel that order. Instead of being the first of its kind, the Travancore Government's order in question has been the last of a series of acts on the part of that Government, extending over a period of about two decades, which have shown, in an unmistakable manner, that the Travancore Government has chosen to deliberately disregard my real position and status and has been endeavouring to relegate me to the position of a mere subject of the Travancore State. These acts and attempts on the part of that Government have left no room for doubt in my mind that the situation has become impossible and the continuance of my relations with the Travancore Government under the present conditions is fraught with very serious and dangerous consequences to my Swaroopam. I have, therefore, after mature consideration, arrived at the deliberate conclusion that any further submission to the line of conduct adopted by the Travancore Government in recent years in reference to my Swaroopam would be absolutely detrimental to the true interests and welfare of my Swaroopam and that the only course left open to me is to make a strong appeal to Your Excellency, as the representative of the Paramount Power, to restore me to the status and dignity to which my House is legitimately entitled as of right. In order that Your Excellency's Government may rightly and fully appreciate the true position

and status of my House, I have thought it necessary to refer briefly to the circumstances in which my Swaroopam was brought into political relations with the Travancore State.

3. I do not think that it is necessary for me, for the purpose of my present representations, to trace the history of my Swaroopam during the Pre-British period. It will, perhaps, be enough if I state that, when the British Power found itself called upon to influence the fortunes of the Malabar coast, my House had been existing as a separate and independent unit among the various Principalities into which the ancient Kingdom of Cherman Perunal had been broken up. In common with the other Independent Chiefs, my House had also been exercising Sovereign rights and enjoying Sovereign privileges within the limits of the five Proverthies, viz., Edappilly north, Edappilly south, Trikunnappuzha, Kallupara and Vazhakulam, which constituted my Principality. As a result of the consolidation of the territories of the Travancore and Cochin Rajas and the growth of their power, my Swaroopam, whose territories were, and still are, surrounded on all sides by those of the Travancore and Cochin States, was brought into armed conflict with these States and, when eventually peace was restored, found itself thrown somewhat into the shade so far as its independent existence as a political unit was concerned. In view, therefore, of the altered circumstances and for the preservation of harmonious relations in future, my ancestors thought that they would serve the interests of their Swaroopam best by attaching themselves to one or the other of the adjoining States of Travancore and Cochin for all political and administrative purposes. This was the genesis of the relations of my Swaroopam with the Travancore State and I shall now proceed to refer to some important documents in support of my statements.

4. The earliest document which I shall begin with and which I think will be sufficient for my present purpose is a letter dated 12th September, 1820, addressed by Mr. E. A. Wall, the then Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the then British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Lieutenant Colonel D. M. Dowell. In submitting a copy of that letter herewith, I beg leave to quote the letter itself in full.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To

LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. M. DOWELL,

Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, with its enclosure and to state, in reply, that, under the circumstances represented in it, the Honourable the Governor-in-Council approves the proposed transfer of Edappilly to His Highness the Raja of Cochin, the Raja of that territory now subject to Travancore being desirous of the change, to which

also Her Highness the Ranee has acceded. You will be pleased to communicate to their Highnesses the concurrence of the British Government in this arrangement and to take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect accordingly.

I have etc.

Fort St. George, }
12th September 1820 }

(Sd.) E. A. WALL,
Chief Secretary."

5. The next important document which is more to my purpose is another communication also addressed by the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government to the then British Resident in Travancore and Cochin and is dated 31st December, 1821. As the letter in question is very significant, I shall make no apology for quoting the same below *in extenso*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

"To

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NEWALL. C. B.,

Resident at Travancore and Cochin.

Page 14-
Sir,

Para 1:—The Honourable the Governor-in-Council has had under consideration your letter of the 5th April 1821, reporting that the Rajah of Edappilly strongly objected to the arrangement by which he was transferred from the authority of the Travancore Sirkar to that of the Rajah of Cochin. You are aware that your predecessor had represented the Edappilly Rajah as being desirous of the change and that it was sanctioned by Government under that impression. As it now appears that a total misapprehension of the Edappilly Rajah's sentiments had arisen on the part of the Resident, the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the arrangement founded upon it is harsh and unjust and desires accordingly that that Tributary may again be transferred to the authority of the Travancore Sirkar.

2. You will, however, use your endeavours to prevent the occurrence of any of those disputes and affrays with regard to the monopolies of salt and tobacco which in part led to the arrangement now set aside.

I have etc.

Fort St. George, }
31st December 1824 }

(Sd.) D. HILL,
Chief Secretary."

(The Italics are mine)

6. I trust that it will be clear to Your Excellency's Government that the second of the two letters quoted above constitutes the basis of the present

relation of my Swaroopam with the Travancore State. The use of the word "Tributary" and the reference to the "monopolies of salt and tobacco" in the same letter place my *status* beyond the possibility of any doubt. (I may be permitted to state, in passing, that the word "Tributary" is perhaps used in the loose sense indicative of the character of my subordinate position in reference to the Paramount Power and does not involve any subjection to the Travancore State to which my Swaroopam has never paid any pecuniary contribution by way of political tribute.) The two letters quoted above are very significant from another point of view. If the arrangement by which my Swaroopam was originally brought into political relation with the Travancore State had carried any finality with it, a mere misapprehension on a question of fact, such as is referred to in the second letter quoted above, could not have sufficed to alter the character of that relation and the fact that my Swaroopam was, as per the first letter, transferred to Cochin and was subsequently, as per the second letter, re-transferred to Travancore conclusively proves that the relation, whatever it was, that existed between my Swaroopam and Cochin and that now exists between my Swaroopam and the Travancore Government, depended, and still depends, on the *free will and consent* of my Swaroopam and could be put an end to with the concurrence of Your Excellency's Government, without any reference to the wishes of the Travancore Government.

7. That the Travancore Government was never under any delusions with regard to my real status but had, on the other hand, recognised the true character of the relation of my Swaroopam with it, will appear clearly from the Travancore Government's own records from which I beg leave to extract the following passages. In his Administration Report for the year 1048-1049 M. E. Sir A. Seshiah Sastri, the then Diwan of Travancore, says as follows:—"He (*the Rajah of Edappilly*) was and, still is, in some respects, an *Independent Chief* and is entitled to *all sources of revenue* whether actually levied by himself or *administered* by this State for him, compensation being settled and paid every year. He pays *no tribute* except a sum of Rs. 1000 per annum which is for *Police services rendered*." (The Italics are mine). In a still later document, viz, an endorsement No. 2461/R. 859 dated 7th May 1881, (copy of which is herewith submitted) given in reply to a petition dated the 10th April, 1881, from some inhabitants of Edappilly, the then Diwan of Travancore says, "*As Edappilly is not a part of Travancore, the rules and regulations of this, Sirkar cannot be applied to it. The petitioners are bound by the customs and usages of that place. The Proclamation regarding the remission of the arrears of revenue in this Sirkar does not apply to and cannot be enforced in Edappilly etc., etc.*" (The Italics are mine). From the copy (herewith submitted) of a vernacular letter No. 2703 dated 18-12-1055 M. E., addressed to the head of my Swaroopam by the then Diwan of Travancore, it will also appear that the Chief and the other members of my Swaroopam were consulted and their approval obtained before the Travancore Government enacted any rules or regulations affecting the territories of my Swaroopam. From the copy

of another letter (also herewith submitted) addressed to the Chief manager of my Swaroopam by the Diwan Peishkar of Kottayam so late as 1-10-82 M. E., that is, a little over ten years ago, Your Excellency's Government will be kindly pleased to observe that the Travancore Government recognised the necessity of obtaining my consent to a proposed widening of a public road running through a portion of my territories, viz., Vazhakulam Procerthy. The last document that I would beg leave to refer to here is a memo No. S. R. 2180, dated 25th September, 1912, issued to my manager by the Chief Secretary to the Travancore Government. As the document is an important one, I may be permitted to quote the same in full.

No. S. R. 2180.

Huzur Cutcherry,

TRIVANDRUM,

25th September 1912.

MEMO.

With reference to his communications dated the 20th and 27th Chingom 1088, the Kariakar of Edappilly is informed that orders have been issued to the Excise Commissioner for the payment, to the Edappilly Chief, of the sum of Rs. (14,610-15-8) fourteen thousand six hundred and ten, Chakrams fifteen, and cash eight from the Parur Treasur, being the revenue due to him for 1087 on account of Salt, Tobacco, Abkari and Customs after deducting therefrom the sum of Rs. (1,082-16-0) one thousand and eighty-two, and Chakrams sixteen, payable by the Chief to the Government on account of revenue kist for 1087.

(Signed). A. J. Vieira,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To,

THE KARIAKAR OF EDAPPILLY.

(The Italics are mine)

The revenue kist referred to at the close of the memo quoted above relates to the sum paid for Police services rendered by the Travancore Government (vide extract from the Administration Report for 1048-49 M. E., quoted above). It is clear from the document last quoted that, within the limits of my territories, my Swaroopam has been enjoying and continues to enjoy the monopoly rights over Salt, Tobacco, Abkari and Customs and the revenues due to my Swaroopam on account of these are only being administered by the Travancore Government on behalf of the Swaroopam in pursuance of an arrangement entered into, years after my Swaroopam became attached to the Travancore State. There are numerous other rights which my Swaroopam has, from time immemorial, enjoyed and still enjoys, viz., the right to escheat, wastes, the right to sanction adoptions, the right to sanction the erection of places of worship etc., and these rights have been recognised by the Travancore Government.

8. In regard to the only remaining important attribute of Sovereign independence, viz., the right to administer Civil and Criminal Justice within the limits of the territories of my Swaroopam, I hope it will be obvious to Your Excellency's Government that this right could not have been exercised by the Travancore State at any time prior to the transference of my Swaroopam to that State. As a matter of fact, this right was originally exercised by my ancestors and, when my Swaroopam became attached to the Travancore State with the concurrence of the British Government, it was by a delegation of the rights of the Swaroopam in this respect that the Travancore Government obtained the necessary authority to administer Civil and Criminal Justice and to introduce the consequential Police arrangements within the territorial limits of my Swaroopam. In support of the above statements, I crave leave to quote three documents of which copies are also submitted herewith. The first of these documents is a letter dated 28th February, 1825, addressed to the then Appeal Court of Cochin by the British Resident Mr. D. Newall and runs thus :—

" THE APPEAL COURT OF COCHIN.

Page 14
The Honourable the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George having directed the State of Edappilly, to be placed under the Travancore Government agreeably to the arrangements which existed previously to the year of the M. E., 996, I have to request, that all cases now pending before the Cochin Courts of whatever nature they may be in which the inhabitants of the Edappilly State are concerned, may be transferred with the institution fees thereon, to the courts of the Travancore Government, viz., those suits now before the Anjikaimal Courts to the Alway Court; and those before the Appeal Court of Cochin to the Appeal Court of Travancore, the documents and evidences regarding each case now before the Cochin Courts to be forwarded to the court to which the suit is transferred.

Cochin,
28th February 1825 }

(Sd.) D. NEWALL,
Resident.

(The Italics are mine)-

The other two documents relate to the transfer of the Police Establishment and are reproduced below :—

THE DIWAN OF COCHIN, NANJAPIAH.

Sir,
Page 15
I have received your letter of the 16th instant with the papers which accompanied it, you will be so good as to cause the Cochin Police Establishment to be withdrawn from Edappilly so soon as the Travancore Police Officers arrive to replace those of Cochin.

Bolghatty
17th February 1825 }

(Sd.) D. NEWALL,
Resident.

Page 19 "To

COLONEL D. NEWALL. C. B.

BRITISH RESIDENT IN TRAVANCORE & COCHIN.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 17th last month, I have the honour to inform you that the Police servants established at Elappilly had been, agreeably to your order, instructed to withdraw themselves as soon as the Travancore Police Officers may arrive to replace them and as they arrived on the 25th ultimo, the Cochin servants gave them the charge of the place and came away.

Ernakulam in
Cochin,
1st March 1825

I have etc.,
(Sd.) NANJAPIAH."

9. I have in the foregoing paragraphs endeavoured to show—and I hope to the complete satisfaction of Your Excellency's Government—the exact nature of the relation subsisting between my Swaroopam and the Travancore State. I may add that I could adduce more documentary evidence to further substantiate my allegations, but I have abstained from encumbering this memorial with the same, because I trust that, at this stage of my representation, it will be unnecessary to do so. It is now my painful duty to place certain facts before Your Excellency's benign Government which would conclusively show that the Travancore Government has in recent years drifted away from the position it originally occupied with reference to my Swaroopam, has assumed an attitude towards my Swaroopam which is not only unworthy of the dignity of that Government but is absolutely ruinous in the long run to the interests and welfare of my Swaroopam, and has hastened to take unfair advantage of my present comparative helplessness and to profit at the expense of my ancient Swaroopam.

10. The first serious invasion by the Travancore Government of the immemorial territorial rights of my Swaroopam occurred at the time of the recent Revenue Survey and Settlement of my Vazhakulam Proverthy, which was undertaken by that Government along with the Survey and Settlement of the lands in the Travancore State. From the copy (herewith submitted) of a letter (No. 1613, Huzur Settlement Department, dated 7th Mithunom 1072 M. E.,) addressed by the then Diwan, Mr. Sankara Subba Iyer, to my predecessor it will be clearly seen that the recent Revenue Survey and Settlement of the five territorial Proverthies of my Swaroopam was conducted by the Travancore Government not in exercise of its Sovereign authority but merely as an agent for and on behalf of my Swaroopam and in consideration of the payment of "at least one-half of the expenses" incurred in connection therewith, without which "the Government were not prepared to take up the work of Edappilly". Nothing can be clearer from this than that the Travancore Government, in the exercise

of the authority delegated to it by my predecessor in this matter, ought to have carried out the Survey and Settlement operations in the best interests of my Swaroopam. But the opportunity was apparently found to be too tempting to be abandoned and the Travancore Government, unhindered by any consideration of honour or duty, forthwith proceeded to betray the confidence reposed in it by my Swaroopam and got my Vazhakulam Proverthy Surveyed and Settled in a manner calculated to inflict a lasting injury on my Swaroopam and to secure a permanent unlawful gain to the Travancore State. The vested rights over the lands belonging to my Swaroopam were threatened with annihilation and the increase in assessment to which my Swaroopam was legitimately entitled was allowed to find its way into the coffers of the Travancore State. As soon as this alarming procedure was brought to my notice, I directed my Kariakkar (manager) to lodge an emphatic protest with the Travancore Government and to request the latter to stop all Settlement operations and to order a re-settlement on proper lines. As my representations to the Travancore Government proved to be a mere cry in the wilderness, I approached the then British Resident R. C. Carr Esq., and laid the whole matter before him in my letter No. 161 of 85 dated 23rd Mithunom 1035 M. E. As my whole case in this respect is elaborately set forth in that letter, I humbly request Your Excellency's Government to be kindly pleased to call for that letter and the connected papers from the Resident's Office and to carefully peruse them, so that I may be saved from the necessity of making this memorial unnecessarily long by travelling over the same ground as is covered by my letter referred to above. I feel quite sure that a perusal of the letter in question will altogether satisfy Your Excellency's Government to what lengths the Travancore Government has permitted itself to go in disregarding the interests of my Swaroopam and in exploiting my weakness to advance its own interests. It was in 945 M. E., that is, close upon a century and a half ago, that the then Maha Raja of Travancore Sree Bala Rama Varma issued his Royal Neet, dated 23th Kumbhom 945 M. E., (copy of which is submitted herewith), prohibiting all future interference with the rights of my Swaroopam within the boundaries of the Vazhakulam Proverthy, and it grieves me very much to state that it is this very Royal Neet that the Travancore Government has chosen to treat as a "mere scrap of paper" in the recent Settlement operations of my Vazhakulam Proverthy.

10. Another inroad which the Travancore Government has made into the long enjoyed and unimpeachable rights of my Swaroopam relates to that Government's encroachment on the Swaroopam forests in Kalloopara Proverthy. The first assertion of the Travancore Government of its alleged rights over my Forests occurred at the end of 1035 M. E., when the Officers of the Travancore Forest Department demanded the bees'-wax collected by the Swaroopam Officers from the Swaroopam Forests in the Kalloopara Proverthy. The unfounded claim was promptly denied by my predecessor and, after some correspondence on the subject, the then Diwan, Mr. Rama Rao, directed the

State Forest Department to desist from any disturbance of the previously existing state of things and communicated his decision to the Swaroopam Kariakar in his letter Jamabandy, No. 8473, dated 7th Edavom 1065 M. E., a copy of which is herewith submitted. One should have thought that this order of Diwan, Mr. Rama Rao, had given the quietus to the preposterous claim advanced by the Travancore Forest officers and had removed even the bare possibility of any similar pretentious claims in the future. But the year 1073 M. E. saw the revival and re-assertion of the Travancore Government's claims upon the Swaroopam Forests. This time it was not bees' wax that was claimed but timber trees, notably teak, which the contractors of the Travancore Forest Department were authorised to cut and remove from my Kalloopara Forests without any reference to the Swaroopam and under colour of the Travancore Forest Regulation II of 1068 which was limited in its applicability to the Travancore Forests and could not have any validity within my Kalloopara Proverthy. My predecessor promptly complained to the Travancore Government, but the complaint remained unheeded as usual. The complaint was repeated subsequently, but with no better results. When again in 1079 M. E., Government contractors again cut and removed teak and blackwood, the complaint was renewed. Although Diwan, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, ordered a thorough enquiry, it was reserved to his successor, Mr. Gopalachari, to decide the matter against the Swaroopam, without hearing the arguments of the Swaroopam Vakil or considering the evidence on behalf of the Swaroopam or discussing the opinions of the Heads of Departments from whom opinions had been called for. I applied to the next Diwan, Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, for a review of his predecessor's order; but my application shared the same fate. I then approached the British Resident R. C. C. Carr Esq., and presented to him an elaborately prepared memorial in Chingom 1086 M. E., setting forth my case in full. So far as I am aware, nothing came out of my memorial to the British Resident; but I would here respectfully request Your Excellency's Government to call for my memorial and all the connected papers from the Resident's Office and kindly peruse them so that Your Excellency may realise the extent of the grievous wrongs that my Swaroopam has suffered at the hands of the Travancore Government. I am aware that Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar who gave his decision against the Swaroopam is now a member of Your Excellency's Government. The Diwan Bahadur, when invited to revise his predecessor's decision, must have been somewhat handicapped by official traditions and must have found his position rather delicate. But now that he occupies a totally different position and is free from the trammels of the office he then held, I feel quite sure that the Diwan Bahadur will be able to take a dispassionate view of the matter. I cannot also help stating, in this connection, that the whole correspondence with the Travancore Government on this question of my Kalloopara Forests and also on the questions of the Settlement of my Vazhakulam Proverthy, referred to in para 10 above, throws a flood of lurid light on the

disingenuous and utterly unreasonable attitude of the Travancore Government in regard to my Swaroopam and has convinced me that it is absolutely useless to expect justice at the hands of that Government.

12. To enumerate the various other acts of encroachment on the part of the Travancore Government, extending over a period of several years, is to tell a melancholy tale of unrelieved high-handedness and would require a separate memorial covering many pages. I shall, therefore, content myself with a bare mention of some of them here. During the recent revenue Survey of Travancore, a long extent of my Kalloopara Proverthy was surveyed as Sirkar land and tacked on to the adjoining Travancore Sirkar Proverthies in the most arbitrary manner. As a fitting sequel to its decision touching the forest in my Kalloopara Proverthy, referred to in the previous paragraph, the Travancore Government has converted about two square miles of my forests, lying in Kottagal Muri within the surveyed boundaries of my Kalloopara Proverthy, into its own Forest Reserve as part of its Alapra Forests. The income derived from several new sources of revenue within my territorial limits has, now for some years, been exclusively appropriated by the Travancore Government, in spite of repeated representations and protests made by my Swaroopam from time to time. Till about three years ago, I and the officers of my Swaroopam, in respect of matters appertaining to their official business, enjoyed the privilege of a free use of the Travancore Anchal Service. But, with the introduction of service stamps, the Travancore Government has ceased to continue the same privilege to me. Till a few years ago, the suits of the Swaroopam used to be entertained by the Travancore Courts without the payment of court fees and the suits themselves used to be conducted on behalf of the Swaroopam by the Travancore Sirkar Vakils and documents executed by the Swaroopam were exempt from the payment of Stamp Duty or registration fees. My Swaroopam has now been deprived of these significant privileges one after another with the result that I have been reduced almost to the level of an ordinary subject of the Travancore State.

13. I trust that what I have stated above will be sufficient to convince Your Excellency's Government that all these long years the Travancore Government has failed to accord to my Swaroopam that treatment to which it is entitled both on grounds of right, justice, equity and good conscience and also from the stand-point of the mutual arrangements and understandings on which my Swaroopam first passed under the administrative Superintendence of the Travancore State. It was because my ancestors, to use the words of Diwan, Mr. Sankara Subba Iyer, in his reply to the then British Resident, Sir Fredrick Nicholson, "found themselves unable to maintain their Sovereignty and begged the Raja of Travancore to exercise administrative powers, etc., etc." that my Swaroopam passed under Travancore for purely administrative purposes. When, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the Swaroopam, my ancestors "begged the Raja of Travancore to exercise administrative powers," it could never have occurred to them that the

step that they took was a suicidal one, as subsequent events and acts of the Travancore Government have now proved. I cannot help feeling that the high-handed action of the Travancore State in the matter of my Vazhakulam Settlement and of my Kalloopara Forests are worthy only of the days of Tamerlane or Chengiskhan and are utterly unworthy of the civilized Government of a modern state, the ancient motto of whose Royal House is "Charity is our household Divinity". By an insidious nibbling process, my Swaroopam has been shorn by the Travancore Government of much of its dearly cherished rights, time-honoured privileges, and long enjoyed possessions and, if this process is allowed to continue unarrested, I very much apprehend that my Swaroopam will ere long pass into a mere memory and those of us who keep looking on without moving a finger in the matter will deserve the curse alike of our illustrious ancestors who bequeathed a rich heritage to their descendants and of the generations yet unborn who will rightly regard us as having betrayed a trust. Although I am rather old, I am not become aged and, therefore, I long for the satisfaction of having done my duty in order to avert the calamity that now threatens my House. In the assertion and vindication of my rights, I have had these long years to fight an unequal combat with a powerful state against whose resources I could not make headway from my necessarily helpless position. The consequence has been that mere might has prevailed and I have been beaten all along the line except in one or two instances in which the British Resident has chosen to interpose with a firm hand. I am now more than ever convinced that to seek redress of my grievances at the hands of the Travancore Government which is itself the author of those grievances is not only perfectly useless but absolutely derogatory to my dignity and status. The only power whose arm is long and strong enough to reach the Travancore Government is the Paramount Power and, I now look to Your Excellency's Government as the representative of that benign Power to save my Swaroopam from the ever-tightening grip of the Travancore Government. The latest phase of that Government's policy towards me and my Swaroopam was made manifest in its crowning act of illegal interference with my management of the internal affairs of my Swaroopam, which formed the subject matter of my first memorial to Your Excellency's Government. The order therein referred to has unmistakably shown to what lengths the Travancore Government was prepared to go to effectually disturb me in my management, which a judicial tribunal of that State has deliberately pronounced itself unable to do. The specious pretext, viz., "the interests of the Swaroopam" on which the order is sought to be justified comes altogether with a bad grace from a Government which has itself acted in a most arbitrary and high-handed manner in matters in which the Swaroopam is vitally concerned, as I have endeavoured to show in this humble memorial. It was certainly not "the interest of the Swaroopam" that the Travancore Government should go out of its way and pass an order which has practically resulted in widening the breach that already existed among some members of my family and in throwing the management of my Swaroopam affairs into utter confusion. I am unable to conceive what act is impossible to a Government to whom a vague report of a

Division Peishkar, based on no proper and impartial enquiry constituted "abundant evidence to show that the Valia Raja is absolutely incapable of managing the affairs of the Swaroopam." In the first place the charge of mismanagement is absolutely unfounded and in the second place the "chaotic condition" that the order speaks of, if real, has been brought about by the Travancore Government ranging itself on the side of the discontented and self-seeking members of my Swaroopam hostile to me and helping them in their thoughtless attempts to run me down. The very fact that, instead of sleeping over my rights, I have constantly stood up in defence of them and made vigorous and emphatic protests from time to time against its own illegal acts ought to have proved to the Travancore Government that I was not incapable of managing my affairs. I do not think that I need pursue this matter any further, because there is no more cogency in the arguments of the Travancore Government than there is in those of the wolf in the fable.

14. From what I have set forth above, I hope and believe that Your Excellency's Government will be convinced that, in the existing state of things, the outlook of my Swaroopam is very gloomy and that, if the despotic and irresponsible career into which the Travancore Government has launched itself is not arrested and held up, my Swaroopam is bound to advance with rapid strides to still further decline and ultimate ruin. The only power which can avert this catastrophe is the Paramount Power in the land, and to that Power, which, regardless of everything else and mindful of its duty towards liberty and the rights of small nationalities, is now engaged in the present world-combat for Freedom, I respectfully beg leave to submit this humble appeal to extricate my Swaroopam from its present perplexing position. In Your Excellency's Government alone lies the salvation of my Swaroopam and it rests with Your Excellency to exercise or not the inestimable privilege and rescuing my Swaroopam from impending ruin.

15. I have endeavoured to show in these pages that the relation of my Swaroopam with the Travancore State is a purely voluntary one and can be put an end to whenever the interests of my Swaroopam imperatively demand the adoption of such a course. I have also attempted to show that the Travancore Government has, by its past acts and policy, shown that it cannot be trusted to hold the scales even, when its own interests clash with those of my Swaroopam. There are several outstanding disputes between my Swaroopam and the Travancore Government, on the satisfactory settlement of which entirely depends the ability of my Swaroopam to rehabilitate itself in its ancient position.

16. I, therefore, most humbly and respectfully pray that Your Excellency's Government may be graciously pleased to overhaul every one of these outstanding disputes and adjudicate them in such manner as to Your Excellency's Government may seem fit and proper. In order to avert future troubles and

further rupture of relations with the Travancore Government, my next humble prayer is that Your Excellency's Government may be further pleased to take the future destinies of my much-wronged Swaroopam under the fostering care of Your Excellency's benign Government, and earn the lasting gratitude of an ancient Dynasty which, but for a wholesome dread of the strong British arm, would long ago have been wiped out of existence.

I have the honour to be,
May it please Your Excellency,
Your most obedient servant,

Valia Raja of Edappilly.

63298

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To

LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. M. DOWELL,
Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, with its enclosure and to state, in reply, that under the circumstances represented in it, the Honourable the Governor-in-Council approves the proposed transfer of Edapully to His Highness the Raja of Cochin, the Raja of that territory now subject to Travancore being desirous of the change, to which also Her Highness the Ranee has acceded. You will be pleased to communicate to their Highnesses the concurrence of the British Government in this arrangement, and to take the necessary steps for carrying it into effect accordingly.

I have etc.

Fort St. George, }
12th September 1820 }

(Sd.) E. A. WALL,
Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

A. HOWBETT, CAPTAIN,
Assistant, for Resident.

No. 2461/R. 859.

*Endorsement on petition dated 10th April 1881 from the
inhabitants of Edapally.*

As Edapally is not a part of Travancore the Rules and Regulations of this Sirkar cannot be applied to it. The petitioners are bound by the customs and usages of that place. The Proclamation regarding the remission of the arrears of revenue in this Sirkar does not apply to and cannot be enforced in Edapally, nor will this Sirkar interfere with the prevailing custom regarding policheloothu, kettu Thengu etc. The Manager appointed by this Sirkar to conduct the affairs of that Swaroopam (സ്വരൂപം), will be guided not by the customs and usages of Travancore, but by those of the Edapally Swaroopam. Petitioners should make their complaints to the Manager, and if any demand is made on any one against the prevailing custom and usages of the place the matter will be carefully inquired into and decided.

Huzur Cutcherry, }
Trivandrum }
7th May 1881. }

Sd. V. RAMIENGAR,
Diwan.

(True copy.)

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy of the Vernacular letter No. 2703 dated the
15th Ady of 1055 M. E., re : consent for enacting
rules and regulations.

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2703 മത

റായസം.

ഇവിടത്തെ അവസ്യ ആവിതു

ഇടപ്പള്ളി സ്വരൂപംവക കാർയ്ക്കങ്ങൾക്കു ദോഷംകൂടാതെ മക്കുചെയ്യാൻ വേണ്ടി ഒരു റിഗുലേഷൻ എപ്പോഴുണ്ടാകട്ടെ ആവശ്യമെന്ന കണ്ട അതിലേക്കു എഴുതി ഉണ്ടാക്കി അവിടെ അയച്ചു തിരിച്ചുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള റിഗുലേഷനെപ്പറ്റി വീണ്ടും ആലോചിച്ചു കല്പനപ്രകാരം എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ള റിഗുലേഷനു ഒരു പ്രതി ഇതിനോടുകൂടെ കൊടുത്തു അയക്കുന്നു. ആയു അവിടെ നോക്കിയും താഴെ ഉള്ള തമ്പുരാക്കന്മാരെ കാണിച്ചും മറുപടി യോടുകൂടി കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ തിരിയെ അയപ്പാറാകണം. ആയു വന്നതിൽ പിന്നെ തിരുമനസ്സറിയിപ്പാൻ എഴുതി അയച്ചു റിഗുലേഷൻ നടപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഈയവസ്യ എല്ലാം നൊച്ചിക്കാടുമേനോൻ വായിച്ചു ഇടപ്പള്ളി തമ്പുരാന്റെ തിരുമനസ്സറിയിച്ചു വരുന്നതു വേണം.

1085_മാണ്ട ആടിമാസം

ഈയവസ്യക്കു സാധനം എഴുതിയ

18_ാം-.

(ഒപ്പ്) ദിവാൻ താഹൻ നാരായണൻ.

മാതൃവൻപിള്ള (ഒപ്പ്)

Copy of letter dated 1-10-82 from the Diwan Peishkar, re: the widening of the road running through Vazhakulam Proverthy.

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C. No. 2035 B of 82

L. R.

1-10-82

Page 9.

ഇടപ്പള്ളി കാർഷ്കാക്ഷ

ഉത്തരവ്.

വാഴക്കുളത്ത് ക്ഷേത്രത്തിനു സമീപം ഉള്ള വഴി വീതി കൂട്ടി വെട്ടുന്നതിനു സമ്മതമുണ്ടോ എന്നറിയുന്നതിനു അവിടെ എഴുതി അയച്ചു മറുപടി വരുത്തി അയക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റി കണത്തുനാടു തഹശിൽദാക്കു ഉത്തരവയച്ചിരുന്നതിനുള്ള അവിടെ എഴുതി അയച്ചതിൽ മറുപടി അയച്ചു കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നും മറ്റും തഹശിൽദാർ 1971-ാം നമ്പരിൽ ഈ മാസം 20-നു എഴുതിയ റിപ്പോർട്ട് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ എഴുതി വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതിനുള്ള നടത്തി മറുപടി കൊടുത്തു വിവരം റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യണം

ദിവാൻപേജാർ.

പത്തനാലു ശങ്കരൻ

പകരം അസിസ്റ്റാണ്ടു

(ഒപ്പ്)

1088 14

THE APPEAL COURT OF COCHIN.

The Honourable the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George having directed the State of Edapully, to be placed under the Travancore Government agreeably to the arrangements which existed previously to the year of the M. E. 996, I have to request that all cases now pending before the Cochin Courts of whatever nature they may be in which the inhabitants of the Edapully State are concerned, may be transferred with the institution fees thereon, to the courts of the Travancore Government, *viz.*, those suits now before the Anjicamul Courts to the Alway Court; and those before the Appeal Court of Cochin to the Appeal Court of Travancore, the documents and evidences regarding each case now before the Cochin Courts to be forwarded to the court to which the suit is transferred.

Cochin,
28th February 1825

(Sd.) D. NEWALL,
Resident.

(True copy).

A. HOWBETT, CAPTAIN,
Assistant for Resident.

12-13
THE DIWAN OF COCHIN, NANJAPIAH.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 16th instant with the papers which accompanied it you will be so good as to cause the Cochin Police Establishment to be withdrawn from Edapully so soon as the Travancore Police Officers arrive, to replace those of Cochin.

Bolghatty,
17th February 1825. }

(Sd.) D. NEWALL,
Resident.

(True copy.)

A. HOWBETT, CAPTAIN,
Assistant for Resident.

To

10-19
petition of p... 67
COLONEL D. NEWALL C. B.

BRITISH RESIDENT IN TRAVANCORE & COCHIN.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 17th last month, I have the honour to inform you that the Police servants established at Edapilly had been, agreeably to your order, instructed to withdraw themselves as soon as the Travancore Police Officers may arrive to replace them and as they arrived on the 25th ultimo, the Cochin servants gave them the charge of the place and came away.

Ernakulam in
Cochin,
1st March 1825

I have etc.,

(Signed) നമ്പ്യാതിരി NANJAPIAH.

(True copy.)

A. HOWBETT, CAPTAIN,
Assistant for Resident.

46

Copy of letter No. 1613, Huzur Settlement Department dated 7th Mithunom 1072 M. E. from the Diwan Mr. Sankara Subba Iyen re: the Survey and Settlement of the Provertbies comprsing the principality of Edappilly.

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ഹജൂർ കരണ്ടഴുത്ത ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ്

നമ്പ്ര 1613 മത

1072മാണ്ട മിഥുനമാസം 7ാംനം

തിരുവനന്തപുരം

ഇവിടത്തെ അവസൂയാവിതു. ആ സ്വരൂപം വക ഇടപ്പള്ളി തെക്കുംഭാഗം, വടക്കും ഭാഗം, വാഴക്കുളം, തൃക്കുന്നപ്പുഴ, കല്ലപ്പാ ഈ അഞ്ചു പ്രവൃത്തികളിലും ഉള്ള നിലം പുരയിടങ്ങൾക്കു കണ്ടെഴുത്ത നടത്തിക്കൊടുക്കേണമെന്ന അപേക്ഷിച്ചാറെ ആ വകക്കുള്ള മുഴുവൻ ചിലവു കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന ആദ്യവും ഒന്നു പാതി ചിലവു കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന രണ്ടാമതും ഇവിടേനിന്നും രീതിമാനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും മേലെഴുതിയ അഞ്ചു പ്രവൃത്തികളിലെയും പോലീസു അഭിലാ മുതലായ ഇനങ്ങളിലുള്ള മുതൽ സക്കാരിൽ എടുത്തു വരുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു സക്കാര ചിലവിന്മേൽ കണ്ടെഴുത്ത നടത്തി ഒഴുക, പ്ലാൻ മുതലായ് തെയ്യാറാക്കി പട്ടയം കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു നിദാനം വരണമെന്നും മറ്റും ആ സ്വരൂപത്തിൽ നിന്നും എഴുതി ചെന്ന വിവരം തിരുമനസ്സറിഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ശേഷം ഇതിലേക്കു മറുവടി കൊടുപ്പാൻ കല്പനയായിരിക്കുന്നതായി കൊട്ടാരം സർവ്വായികായ്ക്കാരെ മിഥുനമാസം 1ാംനം 2733മാത നമ്പ്രായി എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു

ആ സ്വരൂപംവക മേൽപറഞ്ഞ അഞ്ചു പ്രവൃത്തികളും സക്കാര രീതിക്കു കണ്ടെഴുതി രീതിമാനിച്ച സർവ്വ ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കന്നടക്കം ചിലവിൽ ഒന്നു പകുതി അവിടേനിന്നും കൊടുക്കാമൊ എന്ന അറിഞ്ഞു ഇതിലേക്കു ഒരു റ്റുപസുചെയ്യേണ്ടതിനെ പറ്റി 2733ാം നമ്പ്രിൽ 1033മാണ്ട ഇടവമാസം 31ാംനം-യും അതിലേക്കു മറുവടി വന്നിട്ടില്ലുന്ന കണ്ട 032ാം നമ്പ്രിൽ 1030.മാണ്ട കർക്കടകമാസം 30ാംനം-യും എഴുതി അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു അതിലേക്കു ഇന്നുമണ്ണാമനു എഴുതി വന്നിട്ടില്ലാ കീഴ്ന്നു കണ്ടെഴുത്തുകളിൽ ഓടാ പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കു സ്വല്പ ശമ്പളത്തിന്മേൽ ചില വിശേഷാൽ പിള്ളമാരെ നിയമിച്ചതിനുള്ള ചിലവും ഓല ചിലവു അല്ലാതെ കൂടുതലായ ചിലവിനു സംഗതി ആയിട്ടില്ലുന്ന ഒരു ഭാഗം അവിടത്തെ എഴുത്തിൽ കാണുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു രീതി മുഖിലാത്തപാലേ അല്ല. സർവ്വയാ സെററിൽമണ്ടും അധികം നിണ്ണയമായിട്ടുള്ള വിധം നടത്തുന്നതിനു വ്യവസ്ഥപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ ഗുണമുണ്ടെന്ന അനുഭവം കൊണ്ടു സ്പഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. അതിനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചു വേണം പോകുന്നതിന. ചില ചിന്തകൊണ്ണ മുതൽ വരുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതാണ്. അല്ലാത്ത പക്ഷത്തിലും റിക്കാട്ട് ശുചി ആകുന്നതിനാൽ കായ്യാദികൾക്കു ഗുണമുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ഈ ഭാഗം ആലോചിച്ചു കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നടത്തുവാനുള്ളതിൽ ഒന്നു പകുതി ചിലവു വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു മനസ്സുള്ളപക്ഷം ആ വിവരം കാണിച്ചു ചേരുന്നതിൽ എഴുതി വരണം അതിലേക്കു മനസ്സില്ലാത്താൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ചിലവും പേരിൽ നടത്തുവാൻ ഇടയില്ലാത്തതാകുന്നു.

ഈ അവസൂയെല്ലാം നൊച്ചിക്കാട്ടു മേനവൻ വായിച്ചു എടുപ്പള്ളി തമ്പുരാന്റെ തിരുമനസ്സു അറിയിച്ചു വയ്ക്കയും വേണം.

ഈ അവസൂക്കു എഴുതിയ

സാംബയ്യൻ.

ദിവാൻ ശങ്കരസുബ്ബയ്യൻ

(ഒപ്പ)

Copy of the Royal Nēet dated 23th Kumbhom 945 M. E.

(8. ൩- ൧൫)

രാമൻ ഈശ്വരനും മേലേഴുത്തകണക്കും

നാരായണൻ കുമാരനും നീട്ടിപ്പിഴുതിയ വകകു അനുവൃ.

ൻരമാമാണ്ട

കുമാരനും റവ്വാനും

വാഴക്കുളം ഉൾപ്പെട്ട പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ എടുത്തു കാർത്തികൻ നന്മാമാണ്ട ഒഴി
ഞ്ഞുകൊടുത്ത് നടന്നവരുന്ന പ്രകാരം അതിനകത്തുള്ള കണ്ടങ്ങൾക്കും പാവുകൾക്കും
എട്ടൊന്നും മുപ്പറയും ചുമട്ടുപണവും വരുവാനുള്ളതിന വയ്യേറ്റാല എഴുതി ഇളങ്ങളുൾ മൂ
പ്പിലെ ആളുകളുടെ പാറിൽ കൊടുത്ത നെല്ലും പണവും കണ്ടെഴുതിയ പ്രകാരം ഒളള മൂ
ളകും വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊള്ളണം. അതല്ലാതെ ആ ദേശത്തിനകത്തുള്ള കുടികളോട കാർത്തികൻ
കുന്നതിനും വേലകാർത്തികൻ ഇതിനൊന്നിനും ചോദ്യം ഒണ്ടാകയും അരുത. അവിടെ
ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുത്തതിന നന്മാമാണ്ട മുതൽ ക്ലേശിച്ചവരുന്നതിന അതുതീർച്ച തിരിച്ച
കൊടുത്ത അതിനകത്തുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങളും ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കണം ചുരനാട്ട കൈമൾക്കും
തലയാപ്പള്ളി കൈമൾക്കും പകിടപ്പള്ളി പണിക്കർക്കും പള്ളിയിൽ എളയടത്തിനും ഇ
ളങ്ങളുൾ വകയായിട്ട കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന കണ്ടങ്ങൾക്കും പാവുകൾക്കും എട്ടൊന്നും മു
പ്പറയും ന്രമാ മാണ്ടവരെ പാറിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നും രമാമാണ്ട മുതൽ പരന്ന പ്രകാരവും
കേട്ടു. രമാമാണ്ട വരെ പാറാത്ത വകക്ക് രമാമാണ്ട മുതൽ പാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ
ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കണം. ഇടപ്പള്ളി പാലത്തിന കിഴക്കെക്കരക്കുള്ള കണ്ടത്തിനും പാവുക
ൾക്കും എട്ടൊന്നും മുപ്പറയും നിലവരിയും ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതിനും ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രമാ
ണം എടുത്ത പുളിവിളങ്ങി പതിവ പിടിക്കണമെന്നും ചോദ്യം ഉള്ളതിന മുമ്പെ ഒഴിഞ്ഞ
കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന കണ്ടങ്ങളും പാവുകളും കണ്ടെഴുതിയ പ്രകാരവും ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്ക
ണം ഇവിടെ നിന്നും എഴുതിയ വയ്യേറ്റാല കൂടെ കൊടുത്തയക്കുന്നു. അതിനണ്ണം കാർത്
തികൻ ഒക്കെയും തീർത്തുകൊടുക്കണം. താനിപ്പഴ ആറിൽ ഒഴുകിവന്ന തേക്കും ആഞ്ഞലി
യും പിടിച്ചു ഗണപതി അമ്പലംപണി വകക്കു ഇടുക്കിക്കുന്നത കുന്നത്തനാട്ടിൽ കാർത്
തികൻ ആളയച്ചു കൊണ്ടുപോയ പ്രകാരം കേട്ടു. ആയു എത്ര തടി ഒണ്ടെന്ന വിചാരിച്ച
ആ തടി മറ്റൊരു വകക്കുപോയി എങ്കിലും പകരം തടി വരുത്തിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും വേ
ണം. എന്നും ഇക്കാര്യം ചൊല്ലി ന്രമാമാണ്ട കുമാരനും റവ്വാനും രാമൻ ഈശ്വരനും
മേലേഴുത്ത കണക്കു നാരായണൻ കുമാരനും നീട്ടിപ്പിഴുതിയ എന്ന തിരുവുള്ളമായ നീട്ടി.

ശരിപകർപ്പ്

ഈ പകർപ്പ് കൊടുപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന ഇപ്പള്ളി തമ്പുരാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കയാൽ
പ്രവചനമാണ്ട തുലാമാസം ൧൫൦൯- കൊടുക്കപ്പെട്ടു.

ഈ പകർപ്പ് എഴുതിയ ശേഖരിപ്പ കണക്കു കൃഷ്ണയ്യൻ.

ഒത്തുനോക്കിയ ടി കണക്കു പരമേശ്വരൻ പിള്ള

(൧൫)

കൊട്ടാരം സർവാധികാർത്ഥിക്കാർ,
പത്മനാഭയ്യൻ രാമകൃഷ്ണയ്യൻ

(ഒപ്പ്)

Copy of letter No. 8473 dated 7th Edavom 1065 M. E. from the Diwan Mr. M. Rama Rao to Edappilly Karikar re: the collection of bees' wax from the Swatooopa in Forests in Kalloopata Proverthy.

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നമ്പ്ര 8473

65 ഇടവം 7-ാം-ാം-

ജമാവന്തി

എടപ്പള്ളി കാൽപ്പക്കാക്ക്

എടപ്പള്ളി മടത്തിൽ ഗണപതിയോടും അടിയന്തിരം വകക്കു മാമുൽപ്രകാരം കല്ലുപ്പാറ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽനിന്നും ശേഖരിച്ച പൊയാണ്ടയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തേയിന്റെ മെഴുകു എല്ലിപ്പണമെന്ന കൊന്നി അസിസ്റ്റന്റുകൾസർവ്വോർ കല്ലുപ്പാറ പാരൊത്രകാരനോടും ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യവരുന്ന സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി എഴുതിവന്ന സ്വരൂപം വകയിൽ ചേർന്നു ലത്ത സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാർക്കു തേൻ ശേഖരിച്ച അവിടത്തെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ട തേൻ കൊടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അവിടെയുള്ള അടിയന്തിരത്തിനു വീഴ്ചയും മെഴുകു എടുക്കുന്നതിൽ സർക്കാരിലേക്കു നഷ്ടത്തിനും ഇടയില്ലായ്കയാൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ വച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും വിശേഷം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു അന്വേഷിച്ചു അഭിപ്രായത്തിനു എഴുതി ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളണമെന്നു മറുപടി അയച്ചിരുന്നതിനു ഈ കല്ലുപ്പാറ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ രാജാംഗത്തിൽ ചേരണമെന്നു മുതലൊട്ടു വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ സിവിൽ ക്രിമിനൽ സമ്മന്ധിച്ചുള്ള മുതലൊഴികെ ശേഷം എല്ലാവക മുതലുകളും എടപ്പള്ളിക്കു മുതൽ എടുത്തുവരുന്നതായും ആ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ നിർത്തിയ വീട്ടിതേക്കു ഇതുപോലെയെല്ലാ സ്വരൂപത്തിലെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു ഉപയോഗിക്കു അല്ലാതെ കച്ചൊടക്കാനു മുതലായ ആളുകൾ മുറിച്ചെടുപ്പാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന വിശേഷം അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതിനെപ്പറ്റിയും ആ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു വരുന്ന മുദ്രക്കടലാസുകൾക്കു സ്റ്റാമ്പെപ്പാടും പ്രകാരമുള്ള ലാഭം സ്വരൂപത്തിലേക്കു കിട്ടണമെന്നു വാദിച്ചും എഴുത്തുകത്തുകൾ നടന്നു വരുന്നതായിട്ടും കാണുന്ന ക്രമത്തിനും ആ പ്രവൃത്തിയിലെ മലകളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന മെഴുകു തേനും എടപ്പള്ളിക്കു കിട്ടേണ്ടതെന്നും എടവക പ്രവൃത്തികളിലുള്ള കർമ്മകർമ്മങ്ങൾക്കു എടവകയിലേക്കു ബാധ്യതയുള്ളതു പരയുന്നതിലേക്കു അപ്രകാരം ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യവരുന്നതായി എടപ്പള്ളിയിൽ ഒരു റിക്കാഡും കാണാനില്ലാത്തതും രാജാംഗത്തിൽ ചേർന്നു മുതലൊട്ടുള്ള എടവകയിലെ കീഴ്നടപ്പു എങ്ങിനെ ഇരുന്നാലും അതു അത്രവിചാരിക്കാതെ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ള ഭാഗം ഹജൂരിൽനിന്നും അനുവദിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതിൽ വച്ചു സ്വരൂപത്തിലേക്കു പലവിധമായ മുതൽ കുറവും ദോഷവും നേരിടുന്നതിനു ഇട വരുന്നതും അതിനാൽ കീഴ്നടപ്പു മുഖ്യമായ വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു എന്നും 65-ാമാണ്ടു മേടമാസം 11-ാം-ാം- 34-ാമതു തന്ത്രിൽ എഴുതിയ സാധനം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതിനു അവിടെനിന്നും മേൽപ്രകാരം തക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്മിതിക്കു കീഴ്നടപ്പിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ഇപ്പോൾ ഒന്നും ചെയ്യാൻ ഇടയില്ലെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അസിസ്റ്റന്റിനെ തിരുത്തപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ മെസ്റ്റർ വണ്ണീഡസായുവിനു എഴുതി അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഇച്ചെയ്യിൽ എഴുതിയ ദിവാൻ രാമരായര.

(പ്ര)