

CHIRAKKAL TALUK.

By Chappu Menon, B.A.

Position, Boundaries, Area.—This taluk formerly comprised the taluks of Kavayi and Chirakkal. It is the most northerly taluk of the district. Boundaries: *North*—South Canara; *East*—Coorg; *South*—Kottayam taluk; *West*—the Arabian Sea. Its area is not accurately known, there having been no regular survey of it by the professional department. For the census of 1881 the area was taken to be 648 square miles. About 150 square miles may be said to be under cultivation.

Physical Aspect.—The terraced character of the laterite formation is nowhere more conspicuous than in the Chirakkal taluk, and more particularly in that portion of it lying to the north of the Valarpattanam river. These laterite terraces are, as a rule, unproductive, but where they break off in abrupt cliffs the soil is extensively cultivated with coconut and jack and pepper. The flats also lying between the laterite terraces are thickly peopled and every inch of available ground is occupied. Along the coast, the beach, except at Mount Deli and again to the south of Cannanore, is low and sandy. Inland, the outlying spurs of the Ghat mountains are covered with scrub jungle, and even the Ghats themselves are in great part also covered with scrub, the heavy forest having disappeared before the axes and fires of the thriftless *punam* cultivators.

Population and Houses.—The population, according to the census of 1881, was 272,669 as against 257,377 in 1871, showing an increase of 15,292 or 5·9 per cent. on the number returned in the latter year. The Hindu population numbered 207,909, and there were 60,154 Muham-madans, 4,507 Christians, and 99 persons belonging to other classes. The males were to the females as 132,715 to 139,954, and the density of population was 421 per square mile. The total number of houses in the taluk was 54,005, of which 44,250 were occupied and the rest unoccupied.

Subdivisions of Taluk for Administrative Purposes.—The taluk is subdivided, for purposes of revenue administration, into 43 amsams or villages, each of which is as usual placed under an adhikari (village head) aided by menon (accountant) and a petty staff of peons. Groups of amsams are assigned to officers, designated Deputy Tahsildars, and these latter exercise criminal jurisdiction likewise over the area under their control. There are two Deputy Tahsildars, located one at Tali-paramba and the other at Cannanore whose territorial jurisdictions extend over 10 and 9 amsams respectively; and the Tahsildar, who has general revenue charge of all the amsams and special magisterial charge of 24 of them, has his head-quarters at Cannanore. The Tahsildar and Revenue and Magisterial establishments generally work under the Sub-Collector.

Public Establishments.—In addition to the village and taluk establishments above specified, there are two District Munsifs' Courts, situated

at Taliparamba and Chova,¹ usually designated the District Munsifs' Courts of Kavayi and Cannanore respectively, and there are also four sub-registry offices, located at Palayangadi, Taliparamba, Cannanore and Anjarakandi.

The details of the several public establishments in the taluk are given below :—

- ²1. Brigadier-General commanding the Western District, comprising Malabar and Canara, with the offices of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals' and Medical Departments, Cannanore.
2. Cantonment Magistrate and his establishment, Cannanore.
3. *Civil Surgeon, Cannanore, and Medical subordinates, Cannanore.*
4. Superintendent, Central Jail, and his establishments, Cannanore.
5. Chaplain, Cannanore, and church servants, Cannanore.
6. District Munsifs at Taliparamba and Cannanore.
7. Tahsildar, two Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Sheristadar, Revenue Inspectors and other subordinate revenue staff.
8. Sea Customs Superintendent and Port Conservator, Cannanore, and his subordinates.
9. Two Inspectors of Police, one at Taliparamba, and the other at Cannanore, with station-house officers and men.
10. D.P.W. Supervisor, Cannanore sub-division, and his subordinates.
11. Sub-Registrars of Assurances at Palayangadi, Taliparamba, Cannanore and Anjarakandi.
12. Officers of the Postal and Telegraph departments.
13. Sub-Inspector and other subordinates of the Salt and Abkari department.
14. Local Fund Overseer and his subordinates.
15. Municipal establishment, Cannanore.
16. Inspecting Schoolmasters and teachers.
17. Vaccinators.

Towns.—Cannanore (lat. 11° 51' 20" N., long. 75° 21' 45" E.), which is the head-quarters of the taluk, is a straggling town situated on the sea coast. It consists of two detached portions, locally known as the old town, or Cannanore proper, and the cantonment. Between the two, and commanding the old town, lies Fort St. Angelo, an old-fashioned fort built of laterite and standing on a rocky promontory surrounded on three sides by the sea. The fort is held by the British troops located in the cantonment. It has a dry ditch on the landward side and flanking bastions. The greater part of the outworks was demolished some years ago. The fort has a flag-staff with a mast-light for the use of mariners. Adjoining the fort is the brigade parade ground, which is very extensive, and has on its outskirts the barracks of the European regiment, the Anglican, German, and Roman Catholic churches, the European cemeteries, the powder magazines, the Commissariat office, and the little village of Barnacherry. This esplanade is used for parade and other military purposes. At a short distance north from the brigade parade ground lies another esplanade used by the Native Infantry regiment. On its outskirts lie the camp bazaar, the depository of the

¹ Since transferred to Cannanore.

² The head-quarters and a portion of the British Infantry regiment stationed at Cannanore were transferred from Cannanore to Wellington and Malabar annexed to the newly constituted "Southern District" (G.O. No. 7124, dated 15th November 1886, Military, Board's Proceedings, No. 62, dated 18th January 1887,) since this

arms of the native regiment and their lines, and a bazaar known as "Thekki" bazaar, used by the native troops. The public buildings at Cannanore present no marked features. They consist of Commissariat offices, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General's offices, the Tahsildar's and Sub-Registrar's offices, civil and military dispensaries, postal and telegraph offices, and the Government school. The chief places of resort for travellers are the Esplanade Hotel, the travellers' bungalow, and the mussafarkhana, the latter two belonging to the Cannanore Municipality.

Cotton fabrics of different descriptions are manufactured at Cannanore, chiefly by the mercantile branch of the German Mission. About 3 miles north of the fort is the Central Jail, at a place called Utayan Kunnu; and the court-house of the District Munsif, Cannanore, is located at Chova,¹ a suburban place about 3 miles to the south-east of the fort. The Central Jail is built on the system of blocks of cells radiating from a central watch tower. There is an extensive garden attached to it, in which is situated the Superintendent's house. The jail can accommodate 829 prisoners.

The Municipal Act (X of 1865) was introduced into Cannanore by the notification of Government, dated 24th June 1867, but its operation was suspended over the area included in what are called "kirar limits," owing to the protest made by Sultan Ali Raja of Cannanore. His objection was, however, overruled by the Madras Government,² and the area temporarily excluded was brought within the operation of the municipal enactment in June 1873. The municipality now comprises portions of Pulati and Elayavur amsams, and has an area of about 4 square miles. Its population, according to the census of 1881, was 26,386, of whom Hindus numbered 10,656, Muhammadans 11,617, Christians 4,087, and other classes 26. The males were to the females as 13,046 to 13,340. The number of houses within the municipality was 5,981, of which 1,943 were returned as "unoccupied" at the recent census. The income of the municipality from all sources of revenue amounts to about Rs. 19,000 on an average. The following table shows how the funds are raised and spent:—

CANNANORE MUNICIPALITY.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	1884-85.
		RS.
Opening balance		1,202
Rates on houses and lands		8,391
Taxes on arts		2,788
Taxes on vehicles and animals		1,414
Registration of carts		536
Tolls		3,100
Licenses		115
Assignments by Government		799
Fees and fines		631
Endowments, &c.		71
Miscellaneous		740
	Total receipts ..	19,787

¹ Since transferred to Cannanore.

² G.O., dated 21st June 1873, No. 264, Political,

CHIRAKKAL TALUK

Charges.		1884-85.
Grant I.		RS.
New works—Sanitary and miscellaneous repairs	.. .. .	781
Communications	.. .. .	88
Buildings	.. .. .	222
Sanitary and miscellaneous	.. .. .	180
Establishment	.. .. .	..
Tools and plant	.. .. .	..
Grant II.		
Municipal schools	.. .. .	2,502
Results grants	.. .. .	314
Schools on the combined system	.. .. .	100
Inspection (contribution)	.. .. .	..
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	..
Grant III.		
Hospitals and dispensaries	.. .. .	3,285
Medical college	.. .. .	100
Sanitary inspection	.. .. .	317
Vaccination	.. .. .	142
Registration of births and deaths	.. .. .	6,570
Conservancy	.. .. .	..
Grant IV.		
Lighting	.. .. .	832
Choultries	.. .. .	..
Avenues and watering roads	.. .. .	20
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	819
Grant V.		
Supervision and management	.. .. .	2,209
Refunds	.. .. .	272
Balances	.. .. .	932
Total Charges		19,787

Villages or Important Places.—Payyannur, which is the northernmost amsam of the taluk, contains, *inter alia*, the desams of Kavayi and Payyanur, both of which are of some importance. The former is situated on an island and contains the bungalow of that name which stands at the frontier of the district. There is a large mosque, and an old redoubt built many years ago, probably by the French. Payyannur lies two miles to the south-east of Kavayi and possesses an ancient temple dedicated to god Subramaniya. The image is said to have been consecrated by Parasu Rama. The *mandapam* is elaborately sculptured and the temple is surrounded by a strong wall. The place is celebrated as having been the seat of the "Payyannur Gramakkars" whom Parasu Rama is said to have specially favoured, and whose descendants still follow the marumakkatayam law of inheritance, unlike the other Brahmans of the district. There is still extant a poem entitled the Payyannur Pattola, described by Doctor Gundert as "certainly the oldest specimen of Malayalam composition which I have seen," and of which he gave a very interesting account in a paper contributed to the Madras Journal of Literature and Science (No. XIII-II, pp. 14-17). "The language," continues Doctor Gundert, "is rich and bold, evidently of a time when the infusions from Sanskrit had not reduced the energy of the tongue, by cramping it with hosts of unmeaning particles." "The legend of Payyannur, N. Lat. 12° 5' near Kavai."—"Nilakesi, a woman of good family, an inhabitant of a place called

Sivaperur (Trichur?), a town famous for female beauty, could not obtain a son though married to several men. She resolves, therefore, to do penance by wandering about as a beggar, and comes to the famous emporium, Cachilpatnam (near Mt. Deli), where the chief of the place, a merchant named Nambu Chetti, or Chombu Chetti enters into conversation with her, advises her to perform certain vows, and then takes her to his palace as his lawful wife. A son is born and receives the name of Nambusari Aren, and a feast of rejoicing is celebrated on the 41st day on the plain of Payyannur. At the time Nilakesi's brothers happened to go up the coast in a ship. They hear the music and disembark to see the play, but as they climb up a wall of the temple some spectators expostulate with them. They call themselves Culavanier (merchants), who cannot be expected to know the customs of the place, and appeal to the chief. He comes, but applies his rod to the head of one, a scuffle ensues and the strangers are killed.

“ Nilakesi, when acquainted with the murder of her brothers, leaves the palace and her son, and again wanders forth begging. The son grows up and is instructed by his father in all the arts of trade and ship-building (given in interesting detail, full of obsolete words). The ship being at length launched and manned with *Vappurawas* (?) *Pandias*, *Chonakas*, *Cholias*, and also with one *Yavanaka*, the merchants start fearlessly on a voyage, first to Pumpatna round Mt. Eli, then passing the *mala* (—Dives) into the *Tanipunularu* (river) to the town of *Puvenkapatna*, proceed further on to the Caveri, from whence they sail into another sea and to other shores till they reach the *Gold mountains* (Ponmala), where they exchange all their cargo for *gold*, return and land their goods in *Cachilpatnam*, store them in a new magazine, and dismiss the mariners with their shares. After this, when the father and son are amusing themselves with playing chess, a female devotee is announced who is not satisfied with alms, but wants to see the young merchant. Then follows a long and mysterious conversation. She invites him urgently to be present at a night feast of a woman at Payyannur. He promises, but cannot afterwards persuade his father to give him leave, who fears a plot and danger, but the son persisting in importuning him, and at last, prostrating himself, he consents.

“ I swear by thee, O Father! I must go.’ Father : ‘ I have opposed thee to the utmost, but now I must not prevent thy going—thou goest far away like dying men. *Strong guards* (or *companions*) are now required—take the *children* of the *Govatala chetti* of *Anjuvannam* and of the *Manigramma* people, who, together with ourselves, are the 4 (classes of) colonists in the 4 towns.’

“ They took of the 4 classes of colonists, the *sons* (or *servants*) of the *town lord* in that country, 14 companions, a noble household, not to be outwitted (or defeated) by any in this country (and, says the son), ‘ though I should be dragged by the foot I shall return (to-morrow) to Cachilpatnam, nor shall this eye sleep (to-night).’

“ Upon this, the father advises them to take some merchandise along with them in the ship as for a fair, and the poem, evidently a fragment, closes in the 104th sloka with an enumeration of wares, replete with obscure terms free from any anachronisms.

“ I believe that the people of *Anjuvannam* and *Manigramam* here mentioned as belonging to *yonder* country can only mean Jews and Christians (or Manicheans), who, for commerce sake, settled also beyond

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the Perumal's territories. It would be interesting to know who the 2 other classes are. In the meantime the existence of 4 trading communities in the old Kerala seems to be proved, and the *കാലദേശം* of the first Syrian document receives some elucidation from this incidental allusion." Gundert in M.J.L.S., XIII-II, 14-17.

Taliparamba, which is the seat of the local Deputy Tahsildar's and Sub-Registrar's offices and of the Court of the District Munsif of Kavayi, has an area of 5,938 acres and a population of 8,363 souls. It has a bungalow and a mussafarkhana close to the Deputy Tahsildar's office, and is celebrated for two of the most ancient and important temples in North Malabar, known as Taliparamba and Trichchamparam temples. The former is dedicated to *Siva*, and is a magnificent structure covered with brass plates and surrounded by a high laterite wall. On the bank of a tank attached to the temple is a building on which is a granite slab bearing an inscription; and another, dated K.A. 954 (A.D. 1778), is to be seen at the foot of a banyan tree in front of the temple. The former is to the effect that the bathing house was finished in Kollam Andu 700 (A.D. 1524). The temple has many sculptures and some fine *gopurams* (towers) which were, however, destroyed by Tippu. It is said to be of very great antiquity, to which the architecture in parts bears witness. There is a large and important mosque here and an old mud fort. On the south side of the road leading to Kuppam is a sculptured figure of a village goddess. Four rock-cut sepulchres were excavated some time ago near the travellers' bungalow, one of which had a circle of massive laterite blocks ranged round it. These caves consist of a small chamber with a domed roof and entrance. In the centre of the dome is a hole to the upper air closed with a slab. The celebrated temple at Trichchamparam is dedicated to Krishna, and there is another at Kanji-rangott dedicated to Siva. In the former an annual utsavam *ഉത്സവം* or festival, commencing on the 22nd Kumbham and ending on the 6th Minam, is performed, and on the last-named day a large concourse of people from all parts of the district, estimated from 15,000 to 30,000, are said to assemble. The Trichchamparam is supposed to be a corruption of Sri Sambaram (*ശ്രീസംബരം*) so called after the great rishi of that name who did penance there, propitiated the god, and in his honour consecrated the image.

Madayi or *Palayangadi*, about 14 miles north-west of Cannanore, is a Mappilla village of some importance situated on the right bank of a fine river and is a place of trade. Boats of a large size come up to it. Here is a small redoubt, also a bungalow for the reception of travellers, and in the middle of the village is a handsome mosque bearing an inscription in Arabic commemorating its building in Hijira 518 (A. D. 1124). There is another inscription stating that a tank was constructed by a Hindu. The grave of an Arab, who died several years ago, also exists. In the hamlet of Palayangadi is an old tank known by the name of the "Jewish tank" near which stands the old Eli palace of the Kolattiri Rajas. The tank was probably constructed by a colony of Jews or "Yavanas". There is also a Hindu temple close to the *Madayi* bungalow.

Ettikulam, a small village lying a mile to the south of Mount Deli or Eli mala, where the sea forms a small bay, is inhabited by Mappilla merchants who supply Cannanore and Tellichery with firewood. On a small hill stretching into the sea is a redoubt strongly built but overrun with shrubs. It was probably built by the Portuguese to protect

their trade on this coast, and it subsequently passed into French and then into English hands. There is an insignificant mosque almost on the summit of Mount. Deli frequented on certain days by numbers of Mappillas. It is infested with monkeys.

Irukkuur, a large Mappilla town with some mosques, and lying south-east 25½ miles from Kavayi, is a place of note, being on the high road from the coast leading through the Pudiya Churam or Huggel pass towards Coorg and Mysore. It is on the right bank of the Valarpattanam (Beliapatam) river and can be reached by small river boats at high tides. During the rains a great deal of timber and bamboos in rafts are floated down to Valarpattanam and other places for sale and for the construction of small crafts.

Sirukkandhapuram, a Mappilla bazaar with a mosque, has a dense population in its vicinity. It is on the right bank of the northern branch of the Valarpattanam river, which is navigable as far as this for small boats. The bazaars or store-houses contain the produce of the hill cultivation which is here collected and sent down by water to the towns on the sea coast.

Valarpattanam (Beliapatam, called, it is said, after the Raja Valabham, who built it), situated 5 miles north north-west of Cannanore, is a small trading town composed of a street of shops and large houses. It is on the left bank of a magnificent river which discharges itself into the sea 4 miles to the south-west of it. The banks are fringed with coconut and other trees.

Chirakkal is famous as being the residence of the Raja of Chirakkal, who has a Kovilakam or palace at this place on the south side of a reservoir of fresh water of considerable dimensions, estimated to be 1,042 feet in length and 492 feet in breadth. Half a mile on the west of the high road, a street is formed by weavers and other castes, and on a height south-west of the palace are to be seen the remains of a redoubt.

Other places and religious institutions of minor importance are described in the following table:—

Name of amsam.	Name of religious or other institutions for which the place is celebrated.	Descriptive remarks.
Chulali ചുലലി.	Vayital mala വയിതാൽ മല.	A very high hill. Previous to the invasion of Tippu it appears that there was a wealthy tribe of Kshetriyas called Vayital Kovanmar (വൈയ്യാൽ) who owned temples and property in the amsams of Eramam, Chulali, Kuttur, Kuttiyeri, etc., below the ghat. In course of time they found rivals in the influential Nambiyars of Chulali, who waged war against and exterminated them.

Name of amsam.	Name of religious or other institutions for which the place is celebrated.	Descriptive remarks.
Kanniliri .. കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പുഴ.	Payyavur temple .. പയ്യാവൂർ ക്ഷേത്രം.	Image of Siva in the hunting costume of Kirathan—Tiled building. Tradition says that Siva, in order to try the inflexibility of Arjuna's penance, attacked and threw him away, but that from where he fell he made the image of Siva and began to worship, which greatly pleased the latter deity.
Pattuvam .. പട്ടുവം.	Pattuvatt temple .. പട്ടുവത്ത കവ.	Image of Bhagavati— Tiled roof. Cases in which parties agreed to abide by oaths are sent here for the purpose of oaths being taken.
Kunhimangalam കഞ്ഞിമംഗലം.	Ramanthali narayam Kannur temple. രാമന്തളി നരയം കണ്ണൂർ ക്ഷേത്രം.	Image of Shasthav—Thatched building—Is an old temple on the western slope of Mount Deli and close to the sea. Contains Vatteluttu inscriptions which have not yet been deciphered. Is supposed to contain valuable medicinal plants.
Cherukunnu .. ചെറുകുന്ന്.	Cherukunnu temple .. ചെറുകുന്ന് ക്ഷേത്രം.	An important temple with tiled roof in North Malabar—Has an image of Bhagavati (Annapurneswari). Tradition says that the temple was constructed by Parasu Rama and that the deity came from the north near Benares. There are seven old temples here. On the west side of the hill on which stands the temple of Kunnur Matilakam is a rock-cut cave.
Moraya .. മൊറയ.	Katamperi temple .. കടമ്പെരി ക്ഷേത്രം.	Image of Chulali Bhagavati— Tiled. Contains some carved figures. Has a fine tank.
Kayaralam .. കയരളം.	Velath temple .. വെളത്ത ക്ഷേത്രം	Images of Vishnu, Ganapathi, and Siva. There are two srikovils of which one is tiled and the other thatched. There is an inscribed slab broken, in the temple, said to be in Devanagari character.
Kuttiyattur .. കുറ്റിയത്തൂർ.	Kuttiyattur temple .. കുറ്റിയത്തൂർ ക്ഷേത്രം.	Image of Siva. Srikovil is tiled and the rest thatched. In the gate of the temple is a stone bearing an inscription not as yet read—in characters stated to be unknown.
Maniyur മണിയൂർ.	1. Maniyur temple .. മണിയൂർ ക്ഷേത്രം. 2. Kanhirattu Jamath mosque. കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പുഴ ജമാഅ പള്ളി	Image of Subramaniam. Srikovil tiled and the rest thatched. On the north side of the trench surrounding the temple is a stone having an inscription "in unknown characters" on its four sides. Tiled—believed to be once a Hindu temple and converted into a mosque.

Name of amsam.	Name of religious or other institutions for which the place is celebrated.	Descriptive remarks.
Chirakkal ചിറക്കൽ.	Kalarivathukkal temple. കളരിവാതുക്കൽ ക്ഷേത്രം.	Image of Bhagavathi—Tiled—supposed to be originally a <i>Kalari</i> (gymnasium) of Patuvilayi Nayar, but subsequently fell into the possession of Chirakkal Raja.
Alikot അഴീക്കോട.	Perinthra kovil, Kottaram. പെരിന്തുകോവിൽ കോട്ടാരം.	This is the residence of an agent of Taliparamba Devaswam and is noted for a peculiar custom locally observed. There is a big tract of field known as "Olikot vayal," the ownership of which is supposed to vest in <i>Perinthra Kovilappan</i> . There is no image of this god. At the time of sowing and harvesting the crop in that locality, the Devaswam agent goes in procession and sows or cuts with his own hand, and unless this is done, no one can carry on any operation. A fixed portion of the produce is also assigned to the Devaswam, and this assignment is known by the name of Kangani.
Etakad എടക്കോട.	Oorpalechi temple .. ഉറപ്പച്ചെടി കാവ.	Image of Siva in the hunting costume of Kirathan and of Vettakkorumakan. Srikovil and surrounding buildings have copper roof and the rest tiled. This is a very important temple.
Makreri മക്രേരി.	Peralasseri temple .. പെരളശ്ശേരി ക്ഷേത്രം.	Image of Subramaniyan. Srikovil tiled and the rest thatched. Supposed to have great power of curing poison.

Anicuts.—Canals.—Neither dams nor canals of irrigation are to be met with. There is, however, one canal of communication usually known as the Sultan's Canal between the river of Palayangadi and a branch of another which runs north and joins the Kavayi immediately to the south of the town of that name. It is 3 miles in length, cut through low paddy ground. It was executed at the expense of the Bibi of Cannanore with the object, it would appear, of having a safe inland navigation from Nileshwaram in South Kanara to Kakkad, 2 miles to the north-east of Cannanore. It is now shallow and impassable during the dry season.

Minerals, Industries and Manufactures.—Laterite is met with in abundance. Some coarse cotton cloths are made at a few places in the interior by rude appliances. At Cannanore there is an excellent weaving establishment under the supervision of the German Mission. In the Central Jail, Cannanore, carpentry and other works are carried on.

Kunhimangalam is noted for its brass works, chiefly lamps.

Trigonometrical Station.—Mount Deli, in Kunhimangalam amsam, lies in latitude $21^{\circ} 01' 37.04''$ and longitude $75^{\circ} 14' 40.51''$ and belongs to Lambton's series.

ANJARAKANDI AMSAM.

By V. Chappu Menon, B.A.

Anjarakandi or *Ancharakandi* (literally 5½ sections or desams) is a interesting amsam belonging to the Chirakkal taluk, and situated about 8 miles north north-east of Tellicherry, and is administered in a peculiar manner. It has no paid *adhikari* or other village officers, and is held by the family of Mr. Murdoch Brown on a lease of 99 years granted by the Honorable Company on the 30th April 1817. The lease consequently falls in on the 29th April 1916. The circumstances which led to the grant of this lease were as follows.

In 1797 the Honorable East India Company opened out at this place then known as Randattara, a plantation of about 1,000 acres for the cultivation of special products, such as coffee, pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, cassia, cotton, sugarcane and sandalwood plants, and appointed Mr. Murdoch Brown, who had originated the scheme, to be the "oversee and manager" of the estate. Mr. Brown was a merchant at Mahe, when on the fall of that Settlement in 1793, had entered the Company's service. The terms of agreement were that—

(1) The plantation was to be undertaken and carried on solely and entirely on behalf of the Honorable Company.

(2) Any special products suggested by the Company's agents were to be planted in the manner desired, full accounts of receipts and expenditure being furnished.

(3) If the scheme sketched out for the carrying on and management of the plantation were disapproved by the Court of Directors, then the concern was to be undertaken by Mr. Brown on his own account, the Company being reimbursed within three calendar months after such intention shall have been announced, the principal and interest of money expended on the plantation provided, however, that the possession of the ground occupied by the plantation be secured to him and to those concerned with him at a reasonable rent to be rated according to the custom of the country.

(4) In the event of the contingency referred to in clause (3) occurring, that is, if the plantation be carried on by Mr. Brown on his own private account, the whole produce of pepper, coffee and cotton, and all such articles as shall be produced thereon, shall be wholly and exclusively tendered in sale to the Honorable Company's agents, the Honorable Company paying for the same, viz., pepper at Rs. 50 per candy of 640 lb., coffee at Rs. 8 per bale of 20 lb. and other articles at such prices as Government may deem their qualities and species entitled to. This agreement was signed by Mr. Murdoch Brown on the 31st December 1797.

In 1799, the Court of Directors, who disapproved of the project, ordered the transfer of the plantation to Mr. Brown in accordance with the terms of his agreement; but there was some difficulty in arranging the transfer which was effected by the Principal Collector, Major William MacLeod, only in the year 1802. In 1803 the plantation was almost wholly destroyed by the Palassi (Pychy) rebels, and this again complicated matters. After some years of correspondence, it was settled in 1817

that a lease of the estate for 99 years should be granted to Mr. Brown, and this was accordingly done subject to the following terms :—

(1) Mr. Murdoch Brown binds himself, his heirs and assigns to the payment of an annual revenue amounting to Rs. 2,257-2-0 by such kists or instalments as the Collector might from time to time direct.

(2) When a new survey of the land revenue of Malabar shall take place, Mr. Brown or his representatives shall pay the new revenue on the estate at the same rates as the same species of land and productions of the district shall be assessed.

(3) It shall be lawful for Mr. Brown to purchase, with the consent of the inhabitants who occupy and pay revenue on the 918 acres of land included within the plantation estimated to comprise 2,000 acres of arable land, all or any part of the said 918 acres, the purchases being duly registered in the Collector's office or in the Zilla Court.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Honorable Company to prohibit Mr. Brown from purchasing occupied lands from the said inhabitants, but in that case he will be granted an equal extent of unoccupied land (not exceeding 918 acres) in the vicinity at the time of such prohibition being signified to him.

(5) At the expiration of the lease it shall remain, at the option of Government, to resume the lands thus leased on repaying to the lawful owner the sums paid to the natives for their janmam kudimanir rights and the products on them, when purchased.

(6) Whereas Mr. Brown did in 1802 offer and agree to pay for the purchase of the said plantation the amount expended on it until then by the Company with certain deductions agreed to by Government: and whereas the destruction of the buildings and nearly all the productive vines and coffee trees in 1803 by the rebels from Cotiote put it out of his power to fulfil his agreement and necessitated a reference to the Court of Directors for their final decision as to the amount of remission to be granted to him, it is further declared that Mr. Brown, who has already paid two instalments of Rs. 10,000 each, does bind himself, his heirs, executors and assigns to pay such further sum in final discharge of his debt as the Court of Directors may determine, deducting therefrom the value of the goods delivered to the Company's Commercial Resident in Mahe agreeably to the account furnished to the Principal Collector in 1802.

(7) Mr. Brown shall at all times conform to all lawful orders issued to him under the authority of Government or its officers.

Agreeably to the above provision, clause (2) a survey took place in 1820-25 by the Commissioner, Mr. Graeme, and the Collector, Mr. Vaughan, and this was followed in 1833 by another under the Collector, Mr. Clementson. The assessment for Fasli 1294 (1884-85) was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Wet	781	10	10
Dry	1	10	3
Bhagayet	1,374	9	7
Inam jodi	39	15	3
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Total	2,197	13	11
Abkari revenue on Katti and Chatti	71	6	4
Local cess	292	9	6
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Grand Total	2,561	13	9
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The estate of Anjarakandi consists of five tarras or desams of—

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Muringeri, | 4. Anjarakandi, |
| 2. Mamba, | 5. Paleri, |
| 3. Kamayatt, | |

together with a strip of land situated on the opposite side of the Anjarakandi river in Kottayam taluk bounded by the dyke of ten feet in height constructed in the year 1800 for the defence of the plantation and containing about 40 acres of land. The total area of the amsam is 3,382 acres, or a little more than $5\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and it has a population of 4,155 souls, of whom 2,064 are males and the rest females. The Hindus number 3,609, Muhammadans 518, and Christians 28. The number of houses occupied is 711 and unoccupied 93.

The collection of revenue is made by Mr. Brown, who also exercises petty judicial powers usually inherent in the village head. The late Mr. F. C. Brown was appointed by Government to be an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class, and the High Court was also moved to issue in his name a Commission of the Peace. (*Vide* G.O. No. 1315, dated 14th September 1865.)

Mr. Murdoch Brown, son of Mr. F. C. Brown, was appointed by Government, in 1869, to be an Honorary Magistrate in the Chirakkal taluk with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class (G.O. No. 52, dated 12th January 1869). The only paid public establishment at Anjarakandi is that of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at that station.