

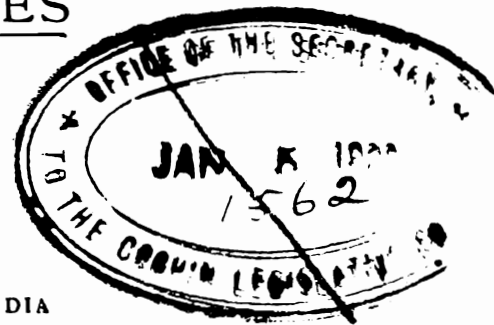
A COLLECTION OF
TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS
AND SANADS

RELATING TO INDIA AND
NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

COMPILED BY

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UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT



VOL. X

CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, &c., RELATING TO MADRAS
AND CEYLON

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VIII. MALABAR COAST.

Of the three great ancient kingdoms of Southern India, namely, Chera Chola, and Pandya, the first, Chera (a name which is still applied to the *nad* or district of Chera in Malabar), lay to the west, and included nearly the whole of the Malabar Coast.

The history of Chera is fragmentary, but suffices to show that a high state of civilization and a well ordered political system existed at a very early period. In the third century B.C., one of King Asoka's edicts, graven on a rock at Girnar, mentions Keralaputra (the ruler of Kerala) along with Chola and Pandya, and in the first two centuries of the Christian era the name re-appears in the Cælobothras of Pliny, in the Keprobotros of the Periplus Maris Erythræi, and the Kerobotos of Ptolemy. These authors emphasize the great trade of the country with Rome, which at a later period justified the presence of two cohorts at Cranganore for its protection, and the early poems and anthologies of Tamil literature mention the names of several Chera kings. Mouziris or Cranganore was the metropolis of trade, and Vanji or Karur, variously identified with Tiruvanjikulam near Cranganore, and with Tiru-karur further inland, was the seat of Government.

With the close of the second century A.D., the history of Kerala becomes well nigh a *tabula rasa* for several hundred years, the very name dropping out of all authentic records. Epigraphic research has revealed the names of eight Chera kings of the period, but little is known of them but their names, and it is impossible to correlate them with one another or with better known kings of other dynasties. One of them, Bhaskara Ravi Varma, whose date is ascribed to the eighth century, bestowed upon the Cochin Jews, then domiciled at Cranganore, certain rights and privileges which the so-called Black Jews still exercise, and, as in a still extant copper plate he regulated the dues of the Tirunelli Temple in north Wynad. Kerala, in his time, must have extended over the crest of the Western Ghats. Sthani Ravi, whose date is approximately the same, bequeathed to posterity a copper plate granting the site of a Church to the Syrian Christian community, as well as rights and privileges very similar to those of the Jews. Contemporary south Indian history shows that in the tenth and three following centuries Kerala was constantly overrun by invaders from the east of the ghats, but Ravi Varma, who ascended the throne of his father, Jayasimha, in 1309, seems to have extended his

conquer as far as Conjevaram in Chengalpat. His successor, Vira Raghava Chakravarti, was apparently the last of his line. His name lives in a single copper plate, now in the possession of the Syrian Christian community at Kotayam in Travancore, dated, according to the latest expert opinion, March 15th, 1320 A.D.

The downfall of the Perumals was probably caused by the growing power of their great vassals, the Rajas of Travancore and Cochin, the Zamorin and the Kolattiri in particular, and there is the authority of the Moslem traveller, Ibn Batuta, for the statement that in the middle of the fourteenth century twelve kings were ruling on the Malabar Coast. The Zamorin, supported by the Moors, was particularly aggressive, and by 1498, when the Portuguese first appeared on the scene, had made himself predominant in Malabar proper. The Kolattiri in the north was strong enough to resist aggression, but the Zamorin had absorbed many of the small principalities in the vicinity of his capital, Calicut; had made himself suzerain of others; and had encroached upon the domains of his two most powerful neighbours in the east and in the south, the Walavanad and Cochin Rajas.

The Portuguese period lasted for 165 years, till the capture of Cochin by the Dutch in 1663. Their monopoly of trade had come to an end some thirty years previously. In 1635 a small English factory had been established at Cochin, and pepper had been exported for the first time direct to England, and in 1664 two factors settled at Calicut with permission to trade from the Zamorin. From this time till the Mysorean invasion in 1766, the history of Malabar is a record of the struggle between the Dutch, the English, and subsequently the French, who secured a footing on the coast at Malé in 1725, for the rich pepper trade of the country.

Important changes, in the meantime, had taken place in the balance of power among the native princes. The Kolattiri's dominions had been dismembered by various causes; and North Malabar was divided between the Kolattiri in the extreme north, and his two great feudatories, the Kotayam and Kadattanad Rajas, further south. In the Wynad the influence of the Kotayam family and of their connections, the Kurumbranad family, was paramount. In South Malabar the Zamorin was supreme, save for the attenuated domains of the Walavanad and Palghat Rajas. Under the principal Rajas numberless petty chieftains, with varying degrees of independence, ruled each his own small portion of the country

called a *nad*. Throughout the district the system of government was markedly feudal in character.

Of the European nations the Dutch for a time held the upper hand ; but, thanks to their own blunders, their influence among the country powers waned as rapidly as that of the English waxed. Anjengo in Travancore and Tellicherry in North Malabar were the first important settlements of the latter. At Anjengo a site for a factory was secured in 1684 from the Attingal Rani of the Travancore family, and six years later permission was obtained to build a fort. The Tellicherry factory was founded some time before 1699, and fortified in 1708 (No. XLIII). In 1719 they received from the Kurangot Nayar the monopoly of pepper trade in his dominions (No. XLIV), and in 1722, 1725 and 1748, respectively, similar privileges from the Kolattiri and the Rajas of Kadattanad and Kotayam (Nos. XLV, XLVI, and XLVII). Their territorial possessions were extended by the acquisition in 1731 of the gardens of 'Palatady and Cottudali' still a part of the Anjengo settlement (No. XLVIII), and of the island of Darmapat-tanam in 1734 (No. XLIX), and the fort of Madakkara in 1736 (No. L), and in 1749 the whole island of Madakkara was made over to them with all the attributes of territorial sovereignty.

The Dutch at Cannanore fort, which they sold in 1771 to the Ali Raja, gave little trouble, but from 1725 onwards the Tellicherry factors waged almost constant war with the French at Mahé. In 1760 they gained their first important success, when the first of the three capitulations of Mahé took place, and the exclusive privileges of trade, which they acquired over a great part of Malabar at this period, illustrate their great influence on the coast. In 1760 they obtained from the Kolattiri Regent the privilege of collecting customs duties within his dominions in consideration of a fixed quit-rent of 21,000 silver fanams, or Rs. 4,200 a year. They also obtained the mortgage of Randatara in payment of a loan which the feudal chieftains of that district (subordinate to the Kolattiri Regent) had contracted. The grant of Randatara by the Kolattiri Regent was confirmed by a subsequent agreement on the 23rd March 1765, by which time the debt had not been paid off, and again on the 16th May of the same year the rents to be collected from the district were fixed, and the chieftains promised to be, and remain, faithful to the English, and to assist them when required with 500

Nos. LI to LIX form some of the principal Engagements contracted with the Malabar and Kanarce Chiefs before the invasion of their country by Haidar Ali from Mysore. It is unnecessary here to enter into any detailed history of these engagements, and the many similar agreements that were made before Haidar Ali's conquest.*

The Zamorin claimed to be sovereign paramount over the smaller principalities in the southern districts of Malabar, and reduced most of them to subordination by force of arms. This spirit of conquest was one among other reasons which led to the invasion of his dominions by Haidar Ali, who in 1766 reduced the whole country from Chirakkal to Cochin. The Chiefs of Cochin, Kurangott, and Randatara, subordinate to the Dutch, French, and English Companies, respectively, were allowed to retain their possessions; but the others were driven out and the management of their States was entrusted to Madanna, in south Malabar, and to Ali Raja, the Mappilla Chief of Cannanore in the north.

During the war which broke out between the British Government and Haidar Ali in 1768, the Malabar Chiefs, who had taken refuge in Travancore and the British territories, reinstated themselves, and held possession till 1774, when the southern Rajas were again expelled. In the northern districts the Raja of Kadattanad submitted to Haidar, and the Kolattiri Regent was confirmed by Haidar in his possessions, and in Kottayam and Iruvalinad, on condition of paying tribute. In the treaty of peace† concluded with Tipu Sultan in 1784, the Rajas of Tanjore and Travancore were the only allies of the British whose protection was specifically guaranteed; and this left Tipu free to wreak his vengeance for past acts of hostility on the part of the Malabar Chiefs who had co-operated with the British against him at the siege of Tellicherry and elsewhere. In a few years Tipu again drove most of the Rajas and their families from the country by his attempt forcibly to convert them to the Muhammadan faith.

In the war of 1790 the Nayers and Mappillas were encouraged to throw off their dependence on Tipu Sultan by a promise of protection on condition of their becoming subjects and dependants of the British Government. Accordingly, on the 4th May 1790, deeds were given to the Kolattiri Regent, to the Raja of Kadattanad, and to the Regent of Kottayam, promising to include

* Mr. Logan's "Malabar" and his "Treaties, etc., relating to British affairs in Malabar" may be consulted for further details.

† See Mysore.

them as allies in any treaty which the British Government might make with Tipu. A similar deed was given to the heir-apparent of the Zamorin. After Tipu's troops were expelled from Kurangott, the Nayar of that district was allowed to resume possession of his country, but he soon after renewed his connection with the French in the settlement at Mahé and acknowledged his dependence on them. The Mappilla ruler of Cannanore sided with Tipu, but on the reduction of her fort she submitted to the British Government unconditionally. Before the end of the year 1790 Tipu's army was driven out of the whole of the Malabar country; the Rajas both in the north and the south were restored, and their territories, with the exception of those of Nelisharam, Vetat Hegra, Kumli, Bangar (in the South Kanara district), and Wynad in Malabar were included in the cessions made to the British Government under the treaty of 1792. Wynad was long regarded as an "equivocal possession" and in 1798 was definitely pronounced by the Governor-General to be a part of Tipu's dominions. In the following year, however, it was ceded by the Partition Treaty which followed the fall of Seringapatam.

Commissioners were appointed in 1792 to enquire into the condition of the ceded districts, and to establish a suitable system of government and judicial administration. The Rajas did not at first acquiesce in the assumption of the sovereignty of the country by the British, but eventually agreements were concluded with them by which they engaged to submit to the control of the British Government; to pay tribute; and to grant the monopoly of the pepper trade. In December 1792 free trade was proclaimed in all articles except pepper, but the attempt to maintain the pepper monopoly proved a failure, and the restrictions on the trade in that article also were removed in the following year, the British Government limiting its claims to a payment in kind of a moiety of the tribute to which, as sovereigns of the country, they were entitled.

The first agreements which were made with the Rajas were temporary and generally concluded for one year only, until the resources of the country could be ascertained, and a fair tribute fixed in proportion to the revenues. Eventually the Rajas agreed to a joint collection of the revenues by their own officers and those of the British Government. Inland customs were abolished, and taxes on exports and imports were levied by the British Government alone. Courts of justice were established, presid-

ed over by British officers, and in a short time the administration of the country was assimilated to that of the other British provinces. Thereafter engagements were from time to time made with the Chiefs; but they were merely revenue engagements which it would be out of place to insert in the present collection. The earlier Engagements made with them, before they had lost their political status have been included as Nos. LX to LXXVIII.

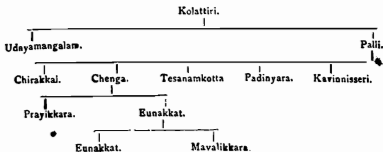
The town of Cochin was captured from the Dutch in 1795 (No. LXXIX) and in the same year Tangasseri fell into the hands of the British. In 1799 Coorg, which hitherto had been included in Malabar, was placed under a separate political officer.

The administration of the Malabar District was transferred from the Presidency of Bombay to that of Madras on the 1st July 1800. Finally on the 15th November 1806, by which time the whole of the Malabar District, except Cannanore, had been taken under the direct revenue management of the Company, an Engagement (No. LXXX) was entered into with the Zamorin, guaranteeing to him and his family a malikana allowance, calculated at the rate of 20 per cent. on the revenues of the year 1800-1801, of the territories of which he was in possession at the time of the Mysore invasion. Similar malikana allowances were granted to the other chieftains, but no formal engagements were made with them. The allowances were made liable to forfeiture on proof of disloyalty or misconduct. These malikana holders are not in any sense zamindars.

Cochin State was transferred to the control of the Resident in Travancore in 1809, and Mahé, which, for the third time in its history, had opened its gates in 1793, was restored in 1817 after the conclusion of peace with France (No. LXXXI). Two years later the French Loge at Calicut was handed over (No. LXXXII), and in 1853 the aldees or out lying portions of French territory round Mahé were delivered up (No. LXXXIII). The small isolated settlements of Tangasseri and Anjengo have been leased to Travancore since 1822 and 1819 respectively, the inhabitants remaining under British protection "in all cases of a civil and police nature". The leases are under revision. The collection of the land revenue has been taken over by the British Government, and the lease of the revenues derived from salt, abkari, opium, customs, and tobacco has again been offered to the Travancore Government for a lump sum of Rs. 7,000.

Mana Vikrama, the late Zamorin, or first Raja, of Calicut, received the personal title of "Maharaja Bahadur" in 1878, and was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 25th May 1892. He died on the 6th August 1892. The malikana allowance to the family amounts to Rs. 1,34,000 in round numbers.

The rule of succession in Malabar families is peculiar.* A father stands in no recognised legal relationship to his own children, who inherit their mother's property and not their father's. A Malabar *taravad* or family corresponds pretty closely to the Roman *gens*, with this fundamental distinction, however, that the members of the *taravad* trace their descent from a common ancestress, instead of from a common ancestor. When the members of a *taravad* divide the common property among themselves, they become split up into separate *taravads*, but when, as in the case of the *taravads* of these Rajas and Chieftains, a large part of the common stock is set aside for the maintenance of the family dignity, a number of separate branches, called *tavashis*, are in the course of time formed, with no bond to keep them from disintegration into separate *taravads*, except their interest in the common stock so set apart. These branches in the ruling families are usually called after the *Kovilagams* (king's houses) in which their members dwell. Thus among the Kolattiris the family has in course of time split up into many *Kovilagams*, or branches:—



This family is very closely connected with that of the Maharajas of Travancore. The two families to this day observe the custom of death pollution, and adoptions have more than once taken place from the Kolattiri into the Travancore family. The Maalikkara branch supplied the last adopted heirs to Travancore.

The nominal head of the Kolattiri family is the eldest female member (Achamma) of all these *Kovilakams*, or branches, and her rank is styled *Muppasthanam* (head dignity). She has, however, no share of the common stock set apart for the maintenance of her position. Subordinate to her the eldest five male members of all the branches succeeded by seniority to the following dignities:—

1. The Kolattiri.
2. The Tekkalankur (Southern Regent).
3. The Vadakkalankur (Northern Regent).
4. The Nalamkur (Fourth).
5. The Anjamkur (Fifth).

These titles are now practically in abeyance. There were many dissensions in the family at the time of the Raja of Bednur's irruption into Malabar (1732-39), and in consequence, in 1749, the Udayamangalam branch was cut off from succession to the larger portion of the family territory. Since that time the senior male member of the Palli branch, styled the Raja of Chirakkal, has been recognised as the head of the house.

The Zamorin's family comprises three *Kovilakams*, the Kizhakke (Eastern), Padinyara (Western) and Putiya (New) *Kovilakams*. Each of these has its separate estate, and the senior lady of each *Kovilakam*, known as the Valia Tamburatti, is entitled to manage the property. There are five *sthanams*, or places of dignity, with separate properties attached thereto, which are enjoyed in succession by the senior male members of the *Kovilakams*. In order of dignity, these are the (1) Zamorin, (2) the Eralpad, or second Raja of Calicut, (3) Munalpad, (4) the Etatralpad and (5) the Natutralpad. The senior lady of the whole family, who is known as the Valia Tamburatti, also enjoys a *sthanam* with separate property, known as the Ambati *Kovilakam*. The full title of the Zamorin is Raja Sri Manavikrama Raja, Zamorin of Calicut. The Eralpad, the heir of the Zamorin, has the complimentary title of Raja.

Even in the Mappila families in North Malabar, which are Muhammadan, the succession went in the female line. Thus in the Cannanore family, which in addition to their estates on the mainland held possession of the southern Laccadive Islands, the chief male representative of the family was called Ali Raja, the prince of the deep or sea. One of these

was succeeded by his niece, whose husband died during the siege of Cannanore in 1790. This lady was succeeded by her daughter and granddaughter. The last died in October 1861, and the Madras Government, mistaking the rule of succession, which requires that every heir must be descended immediately from a female, and imagining that females only could succeed, recognised her distant female relative to the exclusion of her son. But in 1863 on the appeal of the son, Ali Raja, and after further investigation of the case, his right to the succession was recognised. He died in 1870 and was succeeded by his nephew, Ali Raja. Since 1899 Muhammad Ali Raja has been the head of the family.

The Cannanore family, at first tributary to the Kolattiri, became independent about the middle of the last century. After Haidar Ali's conquest of Malabar in 1766 the representative of the family became his ally. Cannanore was taken by the British during the war with Tipu in 1784, an indemnity was exacted from the Bibi, and a tribute of one lakh of rupees was imposed upon her (No. LXXXIV). On the conclusion of peace with Tipu matters reverted to their former position, but when in 1790 war again broke out with Tipu, the Bibi instigated the Mappillas against the Nayars, the Company's allies. Cannanore was taken by storm, the possessions of the Bibi became the right of the British Government by conquest and were included in the cessions made by Tipu. She was, however, allowed to retain her possessions on condition of paying a moiety of her revenues. (For the subsequent history of this family see *Laccadive Islands*.)

Laccadive Islands.—In 1793 the Bibi of Cannanore executed an Agreement (No. LXXXV), engaging to submit to the sequestration of the Laccadive Islands, if it should be ordered by the British Government. Commissioners were sent to investigate the resources of the islands, the treatment of the islanders by the Bibi, the abuses connected with her monopoly of coir, and similar matters. After a tedious negotiation a provisional Agreement (No. LXXXVI) was in 1796 signed by the Bibi, subject to ratification by Government, by which she engaged to pay Rs. 15,000 per annum to the British Government, but the rights of Government to the islands under the agreement of 1793 were in no way altered or relinquished. Owing to the breaking out of the war with France and other considerations, negotiations for the surrender by the Bibi of her sovereignty of the islands; for the reform of their administration; and for the freedom of trade, were not completed, and for many years the Laccadive Islands remained unnoticed.

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In 1848, however, petitions from the islanders complaining of the oppression of the Bibi, attracted attention, and a British officer was deputed to report on the subject. The Bibi's resources having been much crippled by the damage caused by a recent storm, she was compelled to ask for a remission of the peshkash which had fallen much into arrears. The request was granted on the condition that she would introduce the necessary reforms into her administration, but as she declined to do so, the offer of remission was recalled, and her lands at Cannanore were attached for arrears of peshkash. In 1854 the Laccadives were sequestrated on a similar account and brought under British management. The island of Miucioy, which the Bibi claimed as her private property, offered open resistance to the authority of Government, and was not finally brought under control till 1858.

The islands were restored to the Bibi shortly before her death in 1861, with a distinct intimation that, in the event of any acts of oppression or extortion being proved against her or her agents, Government would sequester the islands in order to compel the introduction of good government. During the rule of her son and successor, Ali Raja, the same maladministration continued. Complaints on his part regarding the evasion by the islanders of the monopoly of coir were frequent, and countercharges were brought by them of oppression on the part of the Raja and his agents in collecting the dues. Enquiries conducted on the spot showed that the Raja's authority was completely in abeyance in the three principal islands, and that he was powerless to enforce the monopoly. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by Musa Ali Raja, but no improvement took place in the relations between the Raja and the islanders. At length, as there was no hope of any reform in the administration, as the Raja declined to abolish the monopoly, and as the arrears of peshkash had again accumulated to a large sum, the islands were attached and their administration was assumed by the British Government in 1875.

In 1889 the Madras Government, being of opinion that there was still no hope of any permanent reform if the islands were restored to the Raja, proposed that they should be declared to be British possessions, and that a compensatory allowance should be assigned to the Raja. The Madras Government contended that legally the islands were already British territory, as in 1792 all the territories of the Cannanore Raja had become the possessions of the Company by conquest, and were included among the cessions made by Tipu. The Government of India eventually could not agree in

the view that the islands were British territory. The peshkash being still in arrears, the islands continue to be administered by British officers. The whole question is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Northern Laccadives.—The inhabitants of the four northern islands revolted in 1785 against the authority of the Cannanore family, and sought the protection of Tipu, who in 1787 allowed the Raja to annex in lieu of these islands a jagir out of the territory of the Raja of Chirakkal. This jagir was re-occupied by the Raja of Chirakkal in 1791: a claim to compensation for the loss of it was put forward by the Bibi of Cannanore in 1821 and conceded by the Court of Directors. A sum of Rs. 5,250, in the form of a remission of the peshkash, is annually paid to the head of the family on this account. The islands form part of the Kanara district.

No. XLIII.

Real escripto do PRINCEPE BADDACALAMCURRO do Pallacio de Paly ao HONERAVEL COMPANHIA INGLEZA na hera de 883 (1708).

A fortaléza de Tallicheira setem ja feito por ter eu rogado é pedid amigavelmente. Por ver e conhesar o amor e amizade que a Companhia tem comigo e como meo Palacio, consedo e dou a fortaléza como seu lemite a Honeravel Companhia, a onde nenhua pessoa terá que demandar procurar e hortelizar. O nosso juncaõ séra obrigad a dar a nos na forma que setem assentad. Hoje Agosto 30 de 883.

Note.—From a copy in the Portuguese manuscripts in the Huzzur records.

Translation.

Royal writing from PRINCE BADACALAMCURO of the Pally Palace, to the HONORABLE ENGLISH COMPANY in the year 883 (1708).

The fort of Tellicherry has been built at the request and entreaties made by me as a friend. To acknowledge the love and friendship which the Company bears towards me and my palace, I give and make over the said fort with its limits to the Honorable Company, where no person shall demand, collect and plant. Our custom house will be obliged to give us what has been settled.

This day, August 20th, 883.

No. XLIV.

Traducção em Portugues da Capitulaçãõ de pasque fes com CURUGOTTO NAIRO.

Escrip to do Irvadinato Cariaparraynoru a Mr. Adams, Mayor por Honeravel Companhia Ingleza. Eu por ter usado mal dos sem rezaim feita com Honeravel Companhia consedo, e dou de satisfaçãõ e por gastos de guerra os seguintes :—

1º.—No Ponole e outros lugares pertesente amim o contrato da Pimenta a fora Honeravel Companhia se outro algum comprar pode represare tomar.

2^a.—A pimenta que Honeravel Companhia comprar e levar de minhas terras não me pagara o juncaõ.

3^o.—O oitero Ramem tenho consedido a Honeravel Companhia. Os lemites do dito oitero começa de acaba nassoma seguinte. Por banda do massante do dito oitero Ramem athe a onde a caba; por banda de ponente do dito oitero athe o mar Por banda de sul do dito oitero athe o seu fim; por banda do norte de dito oitero athe Tallicheira. Nestes quatro lemites nao heyde plantar arvores noso lugares que forao cortados e destruhides. Nesta forma tenho consedo e dado a Honeravel Companhia com consentimento do Rey e Governo desta terra e dos meus herderos. Por todo refferido e escrito, não haverá mudança emquanto durar o sol ea lua. Juro na era de 895 (1719, Setembro 29).

Note.—From a copy in the Portuguese manuscripts in the Huzzar records.

Translation.

Translation in Portuguese of the capitulation of peace made with the CORANGOTTO NAIR.

Writing from Irivadinato Cariaparraynoru to Mr. Adams, Chief of the Honorable English Company.

Having behaved ill towards the Honorable Company without any cause, I cede and give the following as a reparation and on account of the expenses of the war:—

1st.—At Punhõle and other places belonging to me, if any one, save the Honorable Company, buy pepper to deal in, you can seize and take (it).

2nd.—On the pepper which the Honorable Company may buy and convey from my country, no duty need be paid.

3rd.—I give and make over the Ramem hill to the Honorable Company. The limits of the said hill commence and end as hereunder mentioned. On the east, as far as the place, where the hill terminates; on the west as far as the sea; on the south, as far as the place, where the hill ends; on the north, as far as Tellicherry. Within these four boundaries, I will not plant any tree to replace those felled and destroyed. In this manner I have ceded and given to the Honorable Company, with the consent of the King and Governor of this country and of my heirs. The said writing will undergo no change till the sun and moon last. In the year 895 (25th September 1719).

* No. XLV.

Real escripto do REY COLASTERI, feito e dado a Companhia Ingleza.

Desde Canharotto athe o rio de Pudupattanaõ, terras dos nossos predecessores nesses que saõ nossas terras, todos os contratos, e fazendas que nelas ouver por junto, e em summa, exceptuando a Companhia O Landeza, damos e autorizamos a Companhia Ingleza para que possa commerciar; e se nestas nossas terras vier outro algum Europeo, ou qual quer estrangeiro atalhar, pode entao a Companhia Ingleza em nosso nome punir, impedir e

Feyto por nos e entregado ao Mr. Robert Adams por negocios da Companhia Ingleza no costa Malavar, ao 23 de Marco na era de 897 (1722).

Note.—From a copy in the Portuguese manuscripts in the Hazzur records.

Translation.

The Royal writing of the KING COLASTERI made and delivered to the English Company.

All the trades and farms within our and our predecessor's territory from Canharotte down to the river Pudupatnam are all given to the English Company, save that granted to the Dutch Company; and we authorize the English Company to carry on their commerce. If any other European or any other stranger come to this our country, the English Company can, in our name, punish, prevent and drive away.

Made and delivered by us to Mr. Robert Adams for the trade of the English Company on the Malabar Coast, dated 23rd March 897 (1722).

No. XLVI.

Escripto do BAVNOR DE BADDAGARE feito e dado ao Ingles Mr. ADAMS Mayor na costa Malavar por negocios de Honeravel Companhia Ingleza em Tallicheira na a pazi goacaõ das differença que entre eu e Companhia nos capitulacoim dapas que se fes entre nos assentouse as couzas seguintes.

Primeira mente des de o Janeiro de 901 (1726) por diante naõ goardarey nem darey pousada em Caddatuvaynatto a outro nenhum Europeo.

Segundaria mente desde a era e tempo assima por diante o cardamumo e pimenta de Caddatuvaynato excepto a Companhia Inglesa nao darey nem deixarey dar a outro nenhum Europeo. Prometo de goardar tudo oq. setem assentado e escripto ca sem haver nenhuma differença.

Fevereiro 17 de 900 (1725) escripto no Palacio de Mutungul.

Note.—From a copy in the Portuguese manuscripts in the Huzzar records.

Translation.

Writing of BAVNOR OF BADAGARA made and delivered to the Englishman Mr. ADAMS, the Chief of the Malabar Coast, for the trade of the English Company at Tellicherry.

With the view of settling the difference, which arose between me and the Company, regarding the Peace Capitulation entered into between us, the following resolutions have been made:—

1. From January 901 (1726) and forward, I will not retain, nor give shelter, at Cadattuvaynattu to any other Europeans.
2. From the aforesaid period, I will not give, nor permit to be given to any other European, save the English Company, the cardamom and pepper of Cadattuvaynattu. I promise to conform to all that are here written without any difference. February 17th 900 (1725). Written in the Palace of Mutungul.

NO. XLVII.

Translation of an Olla by the FIRST KING OF COTIOTE and delivered to MR. THOMAS BYFELD, dated the 31st July 1748.

Having discoursed with Mr. Byfeld, who has been here concerning all transactions in general, I do agree, that the English Company shall carry pepper and cardamoms out of my country as formerly, and that hereafter I will not permit any European nation so to do. If they are desirous to secure their merchandize in this place I will instantly upon advice thereof give them a remedy for it, and should I want assistance the said Company are to afford it to me, and I will reciprocally supply them with what succours they may stand in need of.

Copia de duas ollas que o REY DE TRAVANCOR ea RAINHA DE ATINGA possaraõ confirmando a serca do Palmar de Palatady e Cottudale concedido a Honeravel Companhia no tempo do Commendor EZAKIAH KING no anno de 1731 Janeyro 10.

As partes de Cherreingue os Palmares de Palatady e Cottudale como deantes o Commandor de Angenga tinha Comprado eno anno de 1721 em 15 de Abril, qdo. (quando) o Commendor de Angenga e dos mais pessoas for ao para Atinga a apresentar Sagoate a Rainha pella treicaõ que os Pullas e Carecarras fazerao matando ao Commendor e apanhando tudo o dinheiro da Honeravel Companhia. Visto haver tantas perdas e danos a Honeravel Companhia temos consedido o mesmo Palmar a Honeravel Companhia, largand as suas rendas e cortagem das ollas e outro tudos nossos prevelegios que pode a Honeravel Companhia com seus herdeiros gosar estes Palmares para sempre sem empedimento algum em havendo algum empedimento. Somos obrigados de dezempedir e protectar por parte da Honeravel Companhia e por ser assim na verdade consedemos estas confirmaçõim no anno de 1731 Janeyro 10 com os nossos assignados demos ao Commendor Ezakiah King.

Note.—From a copy in the Portuguese manuscripts in the Huzar records.

Translation.

Copies of two ollas by which the KING OF TRAVANCORE and the QUEEN OF ATENGA confirmed the Grant of the Gardens of Palatady and Cottudals to the Honourable Company, in the time of HEZAKIAH KING, on 10th January 1731.

Towards Cherreingue are the gardens of Palatady and Cottudali, which were formerly bought by the Commander of Anjengo, but when, on the 15th April 1721, he and ten other persons went to Atenga to make presents to the Queen, they were killed by the treachery of Pullavs and Karikars, who seized the money of the Honourable Company. Seeing the loss and the lamage thus done to the Honourable Company, we have ceded the same gardens to them, giving up their revenues and the right of cutting trees and all other privileges, which the Company may take and they and heirs may enjoy these gardens without any obstacle or having any obstruction; but we

are obliged to ask for a free passage and protection on the part of the Honourable Company. Thus, in truth, we confirm (the grants) with our signatures to the Commander, on the 10th January 1731.

NO. XLIX.

The Royal writ of PRINCE ODEAVARMEN of the Palace of Palli, heir of the King of Colastri. We, of our good will, and pleasure, do give a Grant to the English Company, of the island of Durmapatam, with the Lands lying thereon surrounded by its bordering Rivers, and the said Lands, with the Bars and Rivers thereunto belonging, are accordingly granted by us, the Prince Odeavarmen of the Palace of Palli, in this writing delivered to the present English Chief, Stephen Law, in the month of May, 909-Malabar, (which answers to the year of our Lord 1734), as be it known to our heirs that this is in truth and reality.

NO. L.

Royal writing of PRINCE CUNHAMADO of the Palli Palace to the Honourable English Company.

Besides the fortress hitherto granted to the English Company by me and my Predecessors in this Kingdom, I do now empower them to erect another, at the entrance of the river Biliapatam, on the spot called Maddacara, there to enjoy the sole traffic of pepper and cardamoms produced in those parts, and moreover with an intent, that they do prevent the Canarese frequenting with their vessels for molesting me that way. I do also empower the said Company to erect another fortress on the point of Edacaute for the better security of their trade carried on in the country of Randatarra.

Given in March $\frac{1736}{910}$.

NO. LI.

TREATY with the PRINCE of CHERICAL in 1756.

ARTICLE 1.

If the French or any other power should come against the English Company in any part of the dominions of the King of Colastria, which extend from Canbarottu north to the river of Cotta south, the Prince of Cheral promises to assist them with all his people and arms and to use his influence to get succours likewise from the other powers.

ARTICLE 2.

Immediately on a French fleet of ships appearing off or on, the Chief of Tellicherry advising of their being seen, the Prince of Cheral promises to send fifteen hundred musketeers to the assistance of the English Company with such others after them as he can procure, as is stipulated in the above Article: and further, in case a large English force comes to Tellicherry and the Chief of Tellicherry requests the Prince of Cheral to afford his assistance to expel the French from the country, he promises readily to give it the best of his ability on its being previously settled what part of the gain he (the Prince) is to have, the English proving successful.

ARTICLE 3.

If the French or any other power comes against the Prince of Cheral, the English Company promise to assist him with armed people, balls, powder, and loans of money.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever the forces of the English Company act in conjunction with those of the Princes, the heads of these last are to be under the directions of the officer who may be appointed from time to time by the Chief of Tellicherry to command the English forces.

ARTICLE 5.

All forces sent by the Prince of Cheral to the assistance of the English Company are to be paid by them in the manner of their own Nairs; as, on the contrary, the forces sent by the English Company to the assistance of His Highness with the balls, powder, etc., are to be at his charge and expense.

ARTICLE 6.

The trade and commerce of the English Company, in the dominions of Colastria, are to remain on the same footing as formerly; and the Prince of Cheral accordingly promises to put no impediments in the way of it, but to use his influence to enlarge it; as on the other hand, the English Company promise to favour the Prince in the interest and affairs of his country, according to his necessities, as in times past.

NO. LII.

THE ROYAL GRANT OF KING BADDACALAMCUR, REGENT of COLASTRIA, dated the 9th September 1760.

ARTICLE 1.

Of our free and good will we confirm to the English Company all their grants and privileges in our kingdom, given them by our ancestors; also the

agreement entered into with our younger brother, to be and remain unalterable for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas all the pepper produced in our country is permitted by these grants to be bought by the Company without any impediment, also for them to impede any one transporting thereof: we now, in order the more firmly to establish this privilege unto them, and especially to prevent the Dutch or any one else purchasing the pepper of Raudahterra, further consent to the Company's placing their people, both by land and sea, in any part they may judge proper to frustrate it; and if, for this purpose, the Chief of Tellicherry shall request our assistance, we hereby promise to afford it in like manner as he may desire it.

ARTICLE 3.

All vessels, of what kindsoever, drove on shore by stress of weather or other accidents in the dominions of Colastria are, by the laws thereof, the sovereign's property; but should any one belonging to the English Company, or having their sealed pass, happen to run ashore in any part of our dominions, we promise not to seize thereon but rather to be aiding, so as to prevent as much as possible any damage or loss accruing to the said vessels or her cargo, and to restore her to the Company for account of the lawful owners.

ARTICLE 4.

Having frequently experienced maleficent and disobedient behaviour in our heir, Unnamen Tamban, we are determined to reject him and take such other as on consulting with the Chief of Tellicherry, he may approve; though in case Unnamen Tamban returns to his obedience, with the Chief's consent, we will retake him for our heir: and should any of our successors happen to be brotherless or nephewless and be necessitated to constitute some other Prince more distantly allied, their heir, we agree that he shall first advise with the Chief, for the time being, of Tellicherry, and not appoint him but with his approbation.

ARTICLE 5.

At the expiration of forty days we will come again to Tellicherry, and cause a calculate to be made of the amount customs we receive from the Company and those trading under their protection in our dominions, agreeable to which we will agree to accept of a certain stipend to be paid us annually in lieu thereof.

ARTICLE 1.

Whatever balances may be due to the Honourable Company from the Princes of the palace of Palliquilote on the adjustment of that account with my ministers, together with that owing by the four Chiefs of Payenalt (who are the Achamars of Randahterra) on Randahterra, with the interest thereon agreeable to their obligation, also the amount of what the King may be supplied with in his present exigency, His Majesty obliges himself to discharge out of the annual rents of Randahterra Poddattedattu Naudu, situated to the southward of Nelleaseroon, and Cunhangalattu, to the southward of said Poddattedattu Naudu, until the whole is paid off; and to that effect His Majesty hereby mortgages to the Company the revenues of those places.

ARTICLE 2.

The district of Randahterra having, for these eight or nine years past, been greatly oppressed with heavy rents and fines to its great detriment, and which, if continued, will end in the total ruin thereof, particularly the pepper plantations there, whereby the Company will receive great prejudice, the King promises to alleviate the rents of the said place, also to moderate the fines, by not letting them together exceed twenty-five per cent.

ARTICLE 3.

When the Company are paid the debts abovementioned, with the interest that shall arise thereon, this obligation is to be null and void.

ARTICLE 4.

At the expiration of forty days, when the King comes hither and settles the annual allowance to be paid him in lieu of the customs of Tellicherry, etc., then also will be taken into consideration what part of the interest on the Achamar's debt can be remitted him.

A PRIVILEGE granted by the KING BADDACALAMCUR, REGENT
of the KINGDOM of COLASTRIA, on the 22nd of November
1760, E.S., 9th of November 936, M.S.

Be it known to all that I, the King Baddacalamcur, Regent of the Kingdom of Colastria, taking into consideration the many services, favours, and assistances received by our Palace of Pally, from the Honourable English Company, as well in the time of our ancestors as in our own, especially in the difference which was of late between us and our nephew, Prince Unnamen, wherein we experienced a firm and faithful friendship from the Company; in consequence whereof, by this our royal writing over and above all former privileges, we give and grant to the said English Company our whole right

of collecting customs in all and every place under their protection, throughout our dominions, from this day forward for ever; in lieu of which the Company shall be obliged annually to pay us the sum of twenty-one thousand (21,000) silver Fanams, wherewith we are satisfied, and against which our heirs and successors have nothing to object, nor shall at any time; it being done of our own free and good will and passed with our sign royal.

No. LIII.

AGREEMENT with the PRINCE of CHERICAL, 1765.

An AGREEMENT made with the actual PRINCE REGENT of CHERICAL on the 23rd of March 1765.

In the year 940 (March the 13th) Malabar style, I, the Regent Prince Revyvarma, certify by this agreement that I have consented the province of Randahterra shall be under the Honourable United English East India Company's protection, and for them to collect the rents and revenues thereof towards paying their demands due by the Achamars, in the same manner as was done, practised, and agreed upon formerly between my uncles, the Princes of Cherial, and said Honourable Company: in reliance of which being punctually attended to by them, I have this day consented and given the same to them upon a promise made me on the part of the said Company by their Chief, Thomas Byfeld, Esq., that all necessary assistance for the good of my palace shall be afforded when required, agreeable to what has been observed in times past.

The CHIEF of TELLICHERRY'S Declaration to the PRINCE REGENT of CHERICAL on his assignment of RANDAHTERRA on the 23rd of March 1765, E.S.

In the year 940, ditto 13, M.S., I, Thomas Byfeld, Esq., Chief of Tellicherry, do, by these presents, declare, in behalf of the Honourable United English East India Company, that the present Prince Regent, Revyvarma, having put the province of Randahterra under their protection, and has ceded the revenues thereof to be recovered by them, towards discharging the amount of their demands on the Achamars of the said province, confirming in full force his uncles' grants of the same, by a written instrument executed by him this day.

These are to certify, all separate rents and immunities whatever, belonging to his palace therein, shall be preserved, and is hereby confirmed thereto, on the part of the Honourable Company, in the same manner as was formerly observed and allowed of.

(Sd.) THOMAS BYFELD.

contrariwise to man the Company's forts with his troops, if required, during the absence of their own forces on such expedition: but if the French henceforward grant the King's enemies succours of any kind whatever against him, he obliges himself to act in conjunction with the Company offensively against them whenever they may think proper.

Prices of the warlike stores to be supplied the King, viz.—

Gunpowder	. . . . .	at 46	Rupees	per barrel.
Lead	. . . . .	" 60	"	per candy.
Lead balls	. . . . .	" 66	"	"
Iron	. . . . .	" 75	"	"
Flints	. . . . .	" 2	"	per hundred.
Goa paper	. . . . .	" 7	"	per ream.

Explanation.

The reason of this being consented to was, on being convinced that his expenses are greater when he resides at any of those places than at others, on account of the number of people who resort daily to him, and to whom he is by custom obliged to give provisions.

No. LV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made with the KING of CARTINAAD on the 30th December 1761.

ARTICLE 1.

The pepper, sandal-wood, and cardamoms produced in the kingdom of Cartinaad shall be contracted for by the English Company without any impediment, they advancing for and buying them at the current prices, and paying the King eleven Fanams and a quarter as duties on each candy of pepper, and on all the articles agreeable to the custom of the country.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time it should happen that any vessel, whether large or small with the Honourable Company's scaled passport and English colours, be drove ashore in the kingdom of Cartinaad, on the Chief for the time being writing to the King, he promises to deliver up the said vessel and her cargo,

the Company defraying any expense the King may be at in placing guards for the better safety thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

Any person or persons who may desert the Honourable Company's service whether with arms or without, if found in the kingdom of Cartinaad, the King obliges himself to seize and send back, provided that on his application for pardon it is granted.

ARTICLE 4.

Whoever of the King's subjects may in future become the English Company's contractors, as long as they shall continue punctual to their engagements, the King promises to protect and countenance them; but those who do not, on a representation being made to the King, he obliges himself to compel them or their heirs to satisfy what they may be indebted to the Company.

ARTICLE 5.

On any enemies commencing hostilities against the English Company, if they have occasion for the King's assistance, he engages to supply them with five thousand musketeers till such occasion may subside, the Company paying them in like manner as the King shall advise himself does; and contrariwise, when an enemy shall commence hostilities against the King, or if it should happen that any of his subjects should rise in rebellion against him, the Honourable Company promise to assist him with their troops, ball powder and arms, as far as they are able, the stores at the same prices their friends have them at; and the King obliges himself to pay for them immediately on their being received.

NO. LVI.

AN AGREEMENT made by ALLY RAJAH of CANNANORE with THOMAS HODGES, ESQ., CHIEF of TELLICHERRY, making God witness for remaining in good union with the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1759.

ARTICLE 1.

If at any time the French or any country powers of Malabar shall design to come against the Honourable English Company, or said Honourable English

Company propose going against any of the abovementioned, I oblige myself by this writing to act entirely on the part of the Honourable English Company, and to assist them readily with three hundred (300) men armed with my firearms. at all times that the Chief of Tellicherry shall advise or ask me, and in no respect will I take part with them who may be the Honourable Company's enemies. The Company shall pay these people that I send as they do their own Calliquilones, and give to the family of any that may die in battle in like manner. Besides this assistance, if the Company shall have occasion of more of my musketeers, I will assemble as many as I can and supply the Company with them on the above-mentioned terms.

ARTICLE 2.

I have this day borrowed of the Chief of Tellicherry, Thomas Hodges, Esq., on the Honourable English Company's account, thirteen thousand (13,000) Pombay silver Rupees. For this money I oblige myself to deliver, weighed in Tellicherry, pepper to the amount of the said thirteen thousand (13,000) Rupees from the beginning of January to the end of March 1760 C. S. (935 M. S.) at the price that the Honourable Company shall contract for it with their own merchants in Tellicherry. And in case the above written is not fulfilled and the time limited exceeded, I hereby give the Company free liberty to take my vessels to the amount of what I may be indebted on this account: and to confirm what I declare I have passed this with my sign in Tellicherry this 7th day of March 1759 C. S. (934 M. S.).

NO. LVII.

ARTICLES of the FIRMAUN granted by the RAJAH of BEDNORE to ROBERT GAMBIER and the GOVERNOR, CHARLES CROM- MELIN.

Robert Gambier having applied to us through Vishnoo Sabayet about some privileges and our leave to build a factory at Onore, therefore we have granted him, as Vishnoo Sabayet applied in his name, our permission to build a factory at the Bar of Onore, under the province of Chandore, for which purpose we have granted our liberty to mount thereon in all 21 large and small carriage guns. The English shall not pay any ground rent for whatever houses they or their servants build within the place granted them, but if they build any houses without that place, they must pay ground rent for them.

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 3.

Whatever goods or merchandize the English or their broker shall bring into their factory at Onore, or import into Mirzee river (except horses), they shall pay on the amount they are sold for only one and a half per cent. customs tollidurries, etc., officer's fees included.

ARTICLE 4.

If the English or their servants import any goods at Campta they shall also pay only one and a half per cent. customs, except on sugar, dry dates, wet dates, kissmisses, cocoanuts, copra, ghalb, mungest, tobacco, opium, cotton, salt, brimstone, and toothernague on which they shall pay customs as other merchants.

ARTICLE 5.

If they export any country goods they shall pay the country customs, and if they import any goods at any place except Mirzee, Campta, and Onore they shall pay customs as other merchants, except on gold and silver, on which no customs shall be charged, in case their goods remain unsold and they choose to export them again they shall not pay any duties.

ARTICLE 6.

If they cannot sell their goods at the places allowed them, and they choose to carry them inland, they have full liberty to do so, and our killadars, etc., officers shall not on any account molest or impede them.

ARTICLE 7.

After they have paid the customs at the place allowed them, if they choose to carry their goods inland, they shall pay two Pagodas customs for as much as one man can carry of broad cloth, cutnees, velvets, and silk as far as Madura, and if they go beyond Madura then they shall pay the usual country customs, and in case they choose to sell their goods in the way they must pay the usual customs of the place at which they sell, but on all goods carried directly from Onore to Bringah, they shall only pay customs of one and a half per cent. at Onore, and then no further customs till they come to Bringah.

ARTICLE 8.

If the merchants or people to whom the English sell their goods shall make any disputes or delays about paying them their money, our killadars, etc., officers must assist the English all in their power to recover their money, and the English may, if they please, carry the merchants, etc., who owe them money, and keep them prisoners in the factory till they have full satisfaction, and our killadars, etc., officers shall not impede or make any disputes with the English on this account.

ARTICLE 9.

Nobody must go into the English factory by force ; if they do, and the English complain of them, our killadar, etc., must do speedy justice and punish them ; and whatever slaves or servants run away from the English all the Rajah's officers and subjects must secure them and deliver them up again to the English, but they must not cut their heads off.

ARTICLE 10.

In like manner if any of the Rajah's people run away they must deliver them up if they go to the English ; and in case any people shall steal anything from the English factory, the Rajah's officers and subjects must assist the English to secure the thieves and recover what is stolen. If the English import any goods as necessities they shall pay no customs on them.

ARTICLE 11.

The English must not kill any cows, oxen, or men in our dominions.

ARTICLE 12.

If any ships, grabs, or boats belonging to the English are shipwrecked in the Rajah's ports, or on his coasts, all the Rajah's subjects and officers must assist the English in saving all their goods and effects and deliver whatever is found to the English, but the English have nothing to do with any vessels belonging to any other merchants.

ARTICLE 13.

If any oxen with pepper, betelnut, or other goods come down from inland (or any part of our dominions) belonging to the English, the custom-man must settle the customs directly.

ARTICLE 14.

The English have free liberty to cut timber, stone, and wood to build their factory and repair their boats, etc., with ; but in case they want to cut any masts and timbers to build ships with they must first obtain our permission.

ARTICLE 15.

All ships, grabs of war belonging to the English, have free liberty to import and export without paying any anchorage duty.

ARTICLE 16.

The English have anchorage duty, killadars, etc., officers' perquisites, and all fees included, in one and a half per cent.

ARTICLE 17.

Whatever pepper the English bring from Bringah shall only pay half a Pagoda customs at Gersipah, and the Banda Bayd custom-men must always

come immediately when the Englishmen send for them ; and in case they do not come, the English may carry their pepper on to *Genipah* without paying customs and settle all their customs there.

ARTICLE 18.

The English have free liberty to settle their factory in *Bringah*, and we are well pleased that the *Rajah* of *Bringah* should carry on a good friendship with the English according to the *Firmaun* granted them by the late *Rajah Samsunker Naique*.

No. LVIII.

ARTICLES of the FIRMAUN granted by the BRINGAH RAJAH in 1758.

ARTICLE 1.

Whatever pepper or betelnut you purchase in my dominions, the country of *Bringah*, you shall pay for my duties, customs, and perquisites and those of my ministers in all two *Pagodas* twelve *Fanams* on every *hir* of betelnut ; and in like manner, on every *hir* of pepper two *Pagodas* fifteen and a half *Fanams*, and I allow and give up to you two and a half *Fanams* on every *Pagoda* ; and in case the merchants shall all agree to make any allowances to my custom-master, you shall pay your proportion only.

ARTICLE 2.

Whatever pepper belongs to me, or is produced in my dominions as *Rajah* of *Bringah*, I secure unto you and will not sell it to any one else, but you shall buy it at the general price settled with the other merchants between the months of *November* and *March* ; but in case you do not buy it between those months you shall not hinder or object to our selling it to any one else. And in case any disputes shall arise between you and the merchants of my country, I, the *Rajah*, will oblige them to deliver their pepper at the price you have settled with them ; but in the recovery of your private debts I have nothing to do.

ARTICLE 3.

If you choose to advance any money to the merchants, and will do it in the presence of my *parpadar* and secretary, I will then make all such advances secure to you.

ARTICLE 4.

Whatever ground you want to build a bankshall on, and for your servants, *sepoys*, etc., I give to you without any ground rent or fees, and to

mount six small guns on it to secure the Honourable Company's treasure and goods, and that a good understanding and strict friendship be carried on between us.

ARTICLE 5.

In case any dispute happens between your people and mine you are to apply to me for justice, which I will give to you immediately; and, in like manner, if any of my people are injured by yours I will apply to you and you shall do justice; and if any of my people choose to take your service you shall not employ them without my leave; nor will I employ yours, but with your consent obtained in the same manner.

ARTICLE 6.

If any of my merchants owe you any money, you have full power to recover it and will not interfere; but if you cannot recover it yourself, I will assist you and settle the dispute.

N.B.—An *hir* is equal to an *Onore* candy, or very few pounds less.

ARTICLE 7.

All goods you bring into my country shall pay only two per cent. customs, and if you do not sell the goods you may export them again without any customs.

And the customs which all merchants pay on pepper amount to upwards of four *pagod*s per candy, so that deducting the one *pagoda* and a half *Fanam*, and also the two and a half *Fanams* allowed on each *pagoda*, the abatement in his duties will exceed six *Rupees* per candy.

The allowance mentioned in the first Article to be made to the *Rajah's* custom-master, means a trifling annual present given to him by all the merchants at *Bringah*.

No. LIX.

FIRMAUN from the RAJAH of SOUNDAH in 1760.

Wekrum *Servecher*, *Margeser* *Buboots* *Dismey*, or about the 24th of December 1760.

Sereipnar *Nao* *Maha* (*Mibhoo* of *Soundah*) *Sevajee* *Mudoo* *Sudasaw* *Rayenderoo*.

This *Firmaun* is granted unto *Robert* *Gambier*, belonging to the Honourable *English* *East* *India* *Company*, at *Onore*, according to the application made to us by *Luximycant*, who has desired to enter into an engagement with us about the pepper produced in our dominions: we, therefore,

mount six small guns on it to secure the Honourable Company's treasure and goods, and that a good understanding and strict friendship be carried on between us.

ARTICLE 5.

In case any dispute happens between you people and mine you are to apply to me for justice, which I will give to you immediately; and, in like manner, if any of my people are injured by yours I will apply to you and you shall do justice; and if any of my people choose to take your service you shall not employ them without my leave; nor will I employ yours, but with your consent obtained in the same manner.

ARTICLE 6.

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Wekrum *Servecher*, *Margeser* *Buboots* *Dismey*, or about the 24th of December 1760.

Sereipnar *Nao* *Maha* (*Mibhoo* of *Soundah*) *Sevajee* *Mudoo* *Sudasaw* *Rayenderoo*.

This *Firmaun* is granted unto *Robert* *Gambier*, belonging to the Honourable English East India Company, at *Onore*, according to the application made to us by *Luximycant*, who has desired to enter into an engagement with us about the pepper produced in our dominions: we, therefore,

have granted you this writing, whereby we allow you full liberty to purchase all the pepper produced in our country, of the Zuzendars or Prezaguls, except what is due unto us for our customs Habaday, and all other fees included, eleven Chanouree Pagodas per each Neese; and this liberty we grant you for the full space of one year, and have accordingly issued the necessary orders to our custom-masters and officers.

(Sd.) RAJAH OF SOUNDAN.

N.B.—A Chanouree Pagoda is about three Rupees and two quarters and a Neese about twenty maunds and three quarters of Onoore weight.

NO LX.★

CHIEF of TELLICHERRY'S KOWL to the NORTHERN RAJAHS—
1790.

In the name of the Honourable English East India Company and the Governor-General of Bengal I. Robert Taylor, Chief for transacting all affairs of the English nation at Tellicherry, do hereby assure Revyvarma, King of the House of Pallecolum of the Kingdom of Colastria, that provided you will enter heartily into the war against Tippoo Sultan, and act vigorously against him, the English East India Company will assist and protect you, and do everything in their power to render you independent of Tippoo Sultan. And as you have agreed to enter into an alliance with the Honourable Company on the same basis of friendship that formerly subsisted between both parties, and as you have also agreed to grant receipts for such supplies as you may receive from the Honourable Company and to settle for the same hereafter, I do hereby further assure you that, in any future Treaty that may take place between the Company and Tippoo Sultan, you shall be included and considered as an ally of the Honourable Company. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand on the Honourable Company's seal, and you have affixed your hand and seal at Tellicherry this 4th day of May 1790.

(Sd.) ROBERT TAYLOR.

The same was granted to Porlatiry Codarvarma, Rajah of Cartinaad, under date of the foregoing month and year; and to Karlavarma, Rajah of Cotiote.

COMMISSIONER'S AGREEMENT with the RAJAH of CHERICAL
for one year, 1792.

1st.—That the Rajah shall remain with all the Rajahs and authority of Government, subject only to the control of the Company if he abuses this authority by oppressing the inhabitants.

2nd.—That a dewan on the part of the Company shall reside at the Rajah's principal place, whose business it shall be to enquire into any complaints of oppression and report them to the Chief of Tellicherry that measures may be taken to remedy the grievances complained of.

3rd.—That two persons on the part of the Company and two on the part of the Rajah proceed and make a valuation of the revenues of each district.

4th.—That as soon as possible it shall be settled what each subject is to pay to Government, in order that no oppression may take place by demanding more; that when these accounts are settled copies of them shall be lodged at Tellicherry.

5th.—That in the month of October next it shall be settled, according to the appearance of the crop, what tribute the Rajah shall this year pay to the Company to be fixed in Rupees.

6th.—That after making an estimate of the quantity of pepper which will fall to the Government's share, all that quantity shall be delivered to the Company in part of tribute at a price to be fixed in December next; if it amount to more than the tribute, the Company shall pay the difference.

7th.—That for what may remain with the ryots, merchants to be appointed by the Company shall have the exclusive privilege of purchasing and to be protected in this by the aid of Government, having also some people of the Company with them to show that they have the Company's protection.

8th.—These general principles being agreed on, any lesser points that may be necessary from time to time to adjust, shall be settled by reference with the Chief of Tellicherry.

It is understood that the present arrangement is not meant to be perpetual; it is meant as a trial how far the authority of the Rajah can subsist consistently with the good and security of the subjects, and is not to continue in force unless approved by the Honourable General Abercromby on his return to the coast.

(Sd.) W. G. FARMER.

4th May 1792.

„ A. DOW.

A similar engagement was made with the Rajah of Cartinaad on 26th April 1792.

Also with the Rajah of Cotiote.

NO. LXII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between WILLIAM GAMUL FARMER and WILLIAM PAGE, ESQUIRES, and MAJOR, ALEXANDER DOW, COMMISSIONERS for settling the COUNTRIES ceded to the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, on the one part, and REVYVARMA, RAJAH of the country of CHERICAL on the other part, concluded at Cannanore this 12th day of the month of October 1792, and the 29th day of the Malabar month Canny, year 968.

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas amongst the countries ceded by Tippoo Sultan to the Honourable Company are the countries formerly belonging to the Rajahs of Cheral comprising, as per the account delivered by Tippoo Sultan, the following talooks, *viz.*, Cheral, Pattoom, Randahterra, Cawai, Murrage, of these countries the Honourable Company are now the rightful sovereigns in virtue of the cessions of Tippoo Sultan.

ARTICLE 2.

And whereas the Rajah Revyvarma having joined the forces of the Honourable Company at the time of making war with Tippoo and taken a kowl from the Chief of Tellicherry did act with the forces of the Honourable Company during the war: at the conclusion of the said war he was continued in charge of four of the said districts, *viz.*, Cheral, Pattoom, Cawai, Murrage, and met the Commissioners by appointment of General Abercromby at Cannanore and Tellicherry, at which latter place certain Articles were entered into with him, dated the 4th day of the month of May 1792.

ARTICLE 3.

By one of these Articles the tribute to be paid for the said countries held by him was to be settled in the English month of October 1792; the Commissioners therefore having met the said Rajah, it was settled that the pepper produced in the country should all be collected for the Honourable Company, and that for the produce of the said four districts in grain and in money revenues from the 1st of the Malabar month Canny year 968 to 30th of Chigan, the said Rajah Revyvarma should pay to the Honourable Company at Tellicherry the sum of Bombay Rupees fifty thousand or its equivalent in coins of the country or in pepper at the following periods; one-half, or twenty-five thousand Rupees, on the first day of the Malabar month of Cubour answering to about the 10th February 1793; twenty-five thousand on the first of the month Eddawan, answering to about the 10th of May 1793.

ARTICLE 4.

The said sum of fifty thousand Rupees being fixed in consequence of the Rajah's representation of the inability of the country to pay more from its ruined and uncultivated state, it is agreed that if on inspection of the country by persons appointed on the part of the Honourable Company it is found that more can be collected, it is to be for the benefit of the Honourable Company. The collections to be made this year are to be according to what was usual in the time of Tippoo, that is, fifty per cent. on the produce.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas formerly it was the custom in the country of Cheral to take for the account of the Circar one-half of the pepper produced by the cultivators; in order to encourage people to plant more vines and to cultivate pepper, it is agreed that this custom be abolished, and that in the place of it the whole of the pepper be taken for the account of the Honourable Company at the rate of five Rupees per maund, or one hundred Rupees per Tellicherry candy of 640 pounds; this pepper the said Rajah agrees to collect for the Honourable Company and deliver it to them at such places as may hereafter be settled, subject to such regulations as may also hereafter be settled between the said Rajah and the Commissioners for ascertaining the quantity and the mode of collecting it without oppression by those employed by the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6.

Whereas formerly in the ancient government of the Malabar country the Nair Chiefs and many of the petty Nairs held their land without paying revenue or tribute to their Rajahs, but were only liable to follow them in war, Hyder Ally Khan Bahadoor and his son Tippoo Sultan destroyed this custom, and after examining the value of the property of every person they fixed the revenue which was to be paid, and this revenue Tippoo Sultan delivered over to the Company. The ancient custom is not to be renewed by the Rajah by giving back the lands free from tribute: the Company having their own troops do not want the military service of the Nairs, and therefore as far as they are able from produce of the lands and gardens, they are to pay according to the jumma of Tippoo or any jumma that may hereafter be settled.

ARTICLE 7.

In the same manner from very ancient times grants were made of lands to the Pagodas and to the Brahmins, all which lands were by Hyder and Tippoo brought to account in the revenue: these lands are not to be given back on any account to the Brahmins or anything done to prejudice the revenue of the Company; they have to defend the country and their revenue must pay their troops.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas it is the intention of the Governor-General to send round persons from Bengal to inspect this country and to form rules for collecting the

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In the same manner from very ancient times grants were made of lands to the Pagodas and to the Brahmins, all which lands were by Hyder and Tippoo brought to account in the revenue; these lands are not to be given back on any account to the Brahmins or anything done to prejudice the revenue of the Company; they have to defend the country and their revenue must pay their troops.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas it is the intention of the Governor-General to send round persons from Bengal to inspect this country and to form rules for collecting the

revenue and for the administration of justice, the said Rajah obliges himself to agree to such regulations as it is thought fit to make, and in general at all times to agree to whatever the Honourable Company may think fit to ordain for the better management of their country and the improvement of the revenue.

ARTICLE 9.

Any minister or other persons employed by the Rajah in the government of the country or the collections of the revenues to be with the consent of the Honourable Company by their representatives; if at any time any of them misbehave they are to be dismissed.

ARTICLE 10.

Any disputes which may arise relative to the revenues between the Rajah and persons in the Cheral country shall be enquired into by the Chief of Tellicherry, and if on enquiry the demands of the Rajah are just, the aid of the Company's forces shall, if requisite, be given to compel the payment of them.

ARTICLE 11.

The assessment for this year being rated at so low a sum as Rupees fifty thousand on the representation of the Rajah of the ruined and uncultivated state of the country, the Rajah engages that his representation is justly founded; the Company received the Malabar country in preference to more valuable countries in order to afford their protection to the Malabar Rajahs and people; the return due from the Malabar Rajahs is justice and good faith as to the revenues, and any deviation in this respect is a breach of the original agreement and will leave the Company at liberty to continue their protection or not as they may think proper. These agreements are for one year and subject to the approval or disapproval of the Honourable Major-General Robert Abercromby, Governor of Bombay.

Signed the day and year above written and sealed with the seal of the Honourable Company.



(Sd.) WILLIAM G. FARMER.

WILLIAM PAGE.



Witnessed by

JAMES HARTLY.

PETER PARE TRAVERS.

A. MACLEAN.

ST. LAFRENAIS.

A similar agreement as the above was, on the 23rd day of the month of October 1792, concluded at Tellicherry between the Commissioners and Porlatory Codarvarma, Rajah of Cartinaad, with only this difference—"He agreed to give 30,000 Rupees for the talooks of Kootteepoor, Bergeirah and Kavil, and the periods of his instalments were 15,000 Bombay Rupees on the 10th February 1793, and the remaining 15,000 Bombay Rupees on the 10th May 1793."

A similar agreement as the above was, on the 20th day of the month of October 1792, concluded at Tellicherry between the Commissioners and Karlavarma, Rajah of Cotiote, with this difference—"He agreed to give 20,000 Rupees for the talooks Caderoor, Paichy, Cuttiady, and Tamoracherry, and the periods of his instalments were 10,000 Rupees on the 10th February 1793, and the remaining 10,000 Bombay Rupees on the 10th day of the month of May 1793."

No. LXIII.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT of the RAJAH of CARTINAAD (CODARVARMA RAJAH) 1793.

Whereas I entered last year into an agreement with Mr. Farmer and Major Dow (Commissioners on the part of the Bombay Government) for the revenue of the current year 968, containing among others the following Articles:—

"That a Resident or dewan on the part of the Company shall reside at the Rajah's principal place, whose business it shall be to enquire into any complaints of oppression and report them to the Chief of Tellicherry that measures may be taken to remedy the grievances complained of.

"That two persons on the part of the Company and two on the part of the Rajah shall proceed and make a valuation of the revenues of each district.

"That as soon as possible it shall be settled what each subject is to pay to Government in order that no oppression may take place by demanding more; that when these accounts are settled copies of them shall be lodged at Tellicherry."

And whereas since the date of the above agreement Sir Robert Abercromby, the Governor of Bombay, and Messrs. Duncan and Boddam, the Commissioners from the Governor General, having come to the Malabar Coast have, in conjunction with Mr. Farmer, Mr. Page, and Major Dow (Commissioners from Bombay), determined that there shall be established one civil government subordinate to that of Bombay, with suitable Court of Justice and other establishments for the general administration of the countries

thus conquered from and ceded by Tippoo Sultan, in the manner already particularly set forth and fully notified in the Governor of Bombay's Circular letter to all the Rajahs, under date the 30th of March last.

In execution and pursuance of that part of the aforesaid agreement of August last, which stipulates that the Company shall have inspectors of the revenue, the Commissioners from Bengal and Bombay did jointly appoint in January last persons in that capacity under the name of serishtadars, who have collected and delivered in certain accounts of the former and present value of the country, which serishtadars' accounts are, from the shortness of time allowed to make the inspection, not nearly so complete or perfect as is requisite to enable the Company's Government to fix at present, with sufficient regard to the interests of the inhabitants of the country at large (which constitutes its primary object) the Jumma that should according to justice and equity be payable from all and every part thereof. It is therefore agreed that, for the purpose of obtaining more full and satisfactory information on a point of such moment to the general welfare, inspectors or collectors shall be appointed on the part of the Company to carry on the collections jointly with my officers in conjunction with the Canoongoes who are to be appointed as permanent registers on the part of Government.

And as the great number of inferior chowkies for the collection of Soonghum or duties and tolls on merchandize must materially tend to the discouragement of trade and thereby to keep back the improvement of the country, it has been further agreed upon and ordered, in view to the general good, that all the said inland duties and tolls, and the places for the receipts of them, be from the date of this writing for ever done away and abolished, and that the duties on merchandize be only collected on exports by sea or land to or imports from the countries beyond the Honourable Company's province of Malabar, that is, from the Cavay to Cochin; and as the duties that will thus remain to be collected will be levied solely on the trade with foreign countries with whom the connection can only be maintained and cultivated by the Company's Government, so it is agreed that the management of these residuary duties shall be and remain with the Honourable Company, to be regulated and increased and diminished as to their rates as may best suit the public interest with foreign nations; but a man of mine shall remain with the Company's custom-house officers to keep comparative or check accounts of the collections.

The above agreement was executed by the Rajah of Cartinaad on the 19th of June in Mr. Duncan's presence.

No. LXIV.

AGREEMENT with the RAJAH of CHERICAL regarding the ADMINISTRATION of his country.

Whereas an agreement for the Malabar year 968, or A.D. 1792-93, was executed by Revyvarma, Rajah of Cherial, with William Gamul Farmer,

whatever at three instalments, *vis.*, the first on the fifteenth Danno, the second on the fifteenth of Meddom, and the third at the end of Cheengum, Rupees 1,05,000

For the year 971 at the same periods and equal proportion the sum of Rupees	1,10,000
For the year 972 ditto ditto	1,15,000
For the year 973 ditto ditto	1,20,000
For the year 974 ditto ditto	1,20,000

As the date of this agreement is posterior to that fixed for the payment of the first kist, according to the rule observed in the other talookas, it is agreed that one-half of the sum payable for this season should be due on the end of Meenom, and the other half at the end of Shingam.

Note—From the diary of the Malabar Supervisor, dated 2nd April 1795.

No. LXV.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between WILLIAM GAMUL FARMER, ESQ., and MAJOR ALEXANDER DOW, on the part of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY, and VERAVARMA, RAJAH of the DISTRICT of CORIMNAAD concluded at CALICUT this twenty-seventh day of May in the English year 1792, and in the 17th of Malabar month Erravam 967 year.

The whole of the country formerly subject to the cutcherry of Calicut being ceded to the English Company by the Nawab Tippoo Sultan is become the property of the said Company, and they alone are the rightful sovereigns of it, to whom obedience is due.

2nd.—That the said William Gamul Farmer, Esquire, and Major Alexander Dow, being deputed by the Honourable Major-General Abercromby to receive possessions of and to settle the countries so ceded by Tippoo Sultan, and particularly to fix a revenue for the present year, have agreed with the said Rajah Veravarma that the several districts comprised under the government of Corimnaad, in the Schedule delivered by Tippoo Sultan and mentioned below, shall be delivered into the charge and possession of the said Rajah, who is to act as manager on the part of the Company to collect the revenues due from the country, to administer justice, and preserve the peace and quiet of the country. The talooks included in the government of Corimnaad are as follows:—

Cutha Corimnaad	Kolehaat	Thyumpooram	Poraje
Payanad	Payumalla	Warrakumpooram	In all seven talooks.

3rd.—That it appears from accounts delivered by Shaminath Putterah, the karregar of the Zamorin, that the revenues of these seven talooks was this year rated at five lakhs twenty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-nine Fanams, or Rupees one lakh thirty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

On the 1st of January 1793 one-third, or forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six Rupees and two-thirds.

On the 1st May 1793 one-third, or forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six Rupees and two-thirds.

¶ On the 1st August the sum of forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six Rupees and two-thirds.

Which said sum of one lakh and forty-thousand Rupees the said Rajah agrees to pay on the hopes of being continued in this country when the arrangements of it are permanently settled.

4th.—That any balances due from the said talooks for the revenues of the present year shall be recovered by the said Rajah on account of the Company and paid to them.

5th.—That the foregoing Articles are meant only to settle the payment for this year. Any regulations which the Company or their representatives may hereafter choose to make, relative to the revenues or to the administration of justice, the said Rajah agrees to submit to.

6th.—All the pepper produced in the said districts shall be delivered to the Honourable Company, the quantity to be settled by a survey to be made in the month of January next, and the price at the same time to be fixed.

Signed and sealed with the seal of the Honourable Company, the day and year above written.

(Sd.) WILLIAM GAMUL FARMER.

„ ALEXANDER DOW.

„ JOHN AGNEW.

„ A. W. HANDLEY.

Seal.

Witness,

Mark of VERAVARMA RAJAH,

Seal.

and seal.

Witness to the above signature

JOHN AGNEW.

A. W. HANDLEY.

nine three quarters and six reas ; although the whole was not collected the said Rajah Veravarma agrees however to pay for the said talooks into the hands of the Resident of Calicut the sum of one hundred and forty thousand Rupees for one year, reckoning from the 1st September 1792, which is the beginning of the revenue year, and ending the 31st August 1793, on three different payments as follows :—

- On the 1st of January 1793 one-third, or forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six Rupees and two-thirds.
- On the 1st May 1793 one-third, or forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six Rupees and two-thirds.
- ✓ On the 1st August the sum of forty-six thousand six hundred and sixty six Rupees and two-thirds.

Which said sum of one lakh and forty-thousand Rupees the said Rajah agrees to pay on the hopes of being continued in this country when the arrangements of it are permanently settled.

4th.—That any balances due from the said talooks for the revenues of the present year shall be recovered by the said Rajah on account of the Company and paid to them.

5th.—That the foregoing Articles are meant only to settle the payment for this year. Any regulations which the Company or their representatives may hereafter choose to make, relative to the revenues or to the administration of justice, the said Rajah agrees to submit to.

6th.—All the pepper produced in the said districts shall be delivered to the Honourable Company, the quantity to be settled by a survey to be made in the month of January next, and the price at the same time to be fixed.

Signed and sealed with the seal of the Honourable Company, the day and year above written.

(Sd.) WILLIAM GAMUL FARMER.

„ ALEXANDER DOW.

„ JOHN AGNEW.

„ A. W. HANDLEY.

Witness,

Mark of VERAVARMA RAJAH,

Seal.

and seal.

Witness to the above signature

JOHN AGNEW.

A. W. HANDLEY.

Seal.

No. LXVI.

TRANSLATION of an EKRARNAMA from VERAVARMA, the
RAJAH of CORIMNAAD—1793.

Whereas I did on the 18th of May present to the Commissioners an application setting forth (among other points) "that the country of Corimnaad consisted of five talooks, *viz.*, Cusba Corimnaad, Kolicad, Pynaar, Pooormulla, and Poorwey, and that all the said talooks being committed to me from the beginning of 969, I requested that, for the purposes of establishing or fixing and assessing the revenue and for making the collections, to the end that whatever money shall be realized in the said talooks such officer may superintend, and that I may, in conformity to that account, enter into writings with the Company, and receiving credit for or deducting whatever the Company may allow for me and my families' disbursements and for the temples, Brahmins, Chetters, etc., I may pay the remainder into government according to the stated periods and receive my receipts."

"And further that whereas Mr. Farmer had, in pursuance of the Company's orders, placed Pooormulla, Pynaar, and Poorwey in my charge, I shall conform, after the expiration of the appointed term, to such arrangement as the Honourable Company may make concerning these places, providing however that if the Poorwey country shall in consequence of the order of government fall under another's obedience, then I may still be authorized to retain under mine those grounds and places in Poorwey aforesaid which hath for a long time past been and remained annexed to the district of Cotangary which has met with the gentlemen's approbation."

And whereas Sir Robert Abercromby, the Governor of Bombay, and Messrs. Duncan and Boddam, the Commissioners from the Government General, having come to the Malabar Coast, have, in conjunction with Mr. Farmer, Mr. Page, and Major Dow (Commissioners from Bombay), determined that there shall be established one civil government subordinate to that of Bombay, with suitable courts of justice and other establishments for the general administration of the countries thus conquered from and ceded by Tippoo Sultan, in the manner already particularly set forth and fully notified in the Governor of Bombay's circular letter to all the Rajahs under date the 30th of March last.

And the gentlemen having, with the view of ascertaining the collections of the country, appointed in January last persons in that capacity under the

information on a point of such moment to the general welfare, inspectors or collectors shall be appointed on the part of the Company to carry on the collections jointly with my officers in conjunction with the Canoongoes who are to be appointed as permanent registers on the part of Government.

And as the great number of inferior chowkies for the collection of Soonghum or duties and tolls on merchandize must materially tend to the discouragement of trade, and thereby to keep back the improvement of the country, it has been further agreed upon and ordered, in view to the general good, that all the said inland duties and tolls and the places for the receipts of them be from the date of this writing for ever done away and abolished, and that the duties on merchandize be only collected on exports by sea or land to, or imports from the countries beyond the Honourable Company's province of Malabar, that is, from the Cay to Cochin, and as the duties that will thus remain to be collected will be levied solely on the trade with foreign countries with whom the connection can only be maintained and cultivated by the Company's government, so it is agreed that the management of these residuary duties shall be and remain with the Honourable Company to be regulated and increased and diminished as to their rates as may best suit the public interests with foreign nations, but a man of mine shall remain with the Company's custom-house officers to keep comparative accounts of the said custom-house collections.

Dated the 24th of June 1793.

The Rajah of Corimnaad being the elder brother of the present acting Rajah of Cotiote or Cotangary, and being himself the real responsible Rajah thereof (as his brother on the spot did indeed fully acknowledge and admit to the Commissioners when they were with him in that district), the said Veravarma has accordingly entered into a separate ekrannama with them to the same purport and effect (with the exclusion only of the second paragraph) as the preceding one for Corimnaad: the introductory or first paragraph of this ekrannama for Cotangary describing the said country to consist of the *Cush* of Cotiote and of the Hobilees of Palchee, Kudroor, Cootyary, and Tambercherry.

He has also entered into an exactly similar ekrannama in sense and purport for the talook of Peripnaad, of which another of his brothers (equally subject and subordinate to his orders) is the present Rajah.

No. LXVII.

AGREEMENT with the RAJAH OF CORIMNAAD regarding the ADMINISTRATION of his COUNTRY.

Whereas an agreement for the Malabar year 968. or A.D. 1792-93, was executed by Veravarma, Rajah of Corimnaad, with William Gamul Farmer, Esquire, and Major Dow, Commissioners, appointed by the Presidency of Bombay for inspecting and regulating the countries conquered on this coast by the British army during the late war with Tippoo Sultan; in which agreement it is among other things stipulated, *1st*—That on the part of the

Honourable Company there shall be inspectors to ascertain the exact amount levied, as well from the land revenue as the customs, to the end that if more be realized than the sum therein stipulated the surplus be paid to the Company; *2nd*—That a more full and particular account shall be framed as soon as possible of the value of the country, for which end the said Commissioners shall also have a right to appoint inspectors; and *3rd*—The Rajah does in the said agreement bind himself to agree to all such regulations and rates as shall be framed for the collection of the revenues and the administration of justice by the Commissioners then expected from Bengal on the part of the Governor-General of India; and *4th* and lastly, by the said agreement, the Rajah doth contract and bind himself in general and at all times to agree to whatever the Honourable Company think fit to ordain for the better management of the country and the improvement of the revenue.

And whereas since the date of the above agreement Sir Robert Abercromby, the Governor of Bombay, Messrs. Duncan and Boddam, Commissioners from the Governor-General, having come to the Malabar Coast did, in conjunction with Mr. Farmer, Mr. Page, and Major Dow, Commissioners from Bombay, determine that there should be established one civil government subordinate to that of Bombay, with suitable courts of justice and other establishments for the general administration of the countries thus conquered from and ceded by Tippoo Sultan, in the manner already particularly set forth and fully notified in the Governor of Bombay's circular letter to all the Rajahs under date the 30th March 1792; in pursuance of which arrangement, as well as of the aforesaid agreement of 1792, it was again, in the subsequent month of June 1793, further stipulated and agreed by and between the Commissioners above named on the one part, and the said Rajah on the other part, for the purpose of obtaining a more full and satisfactory information as to the revenue funds of the districts subordinate to the said Rajah, that inspectors or collectors should be appointed on the part of the Company into every district of the Company to carry on the collections jointly with the officers of the said Rajah for the space of one year in conjunction with the Canoongoes, who, it was also agreed, should be appointed as permanent or perpetual registers on the part of Government.

And for as much as the great number of inferior chowkies for the collection of Soonghum or duties and tolls on merchandize were found material to discourage trade and thereby keep back the improvement of the country, it was further agreed upon and ordered in view to the general good that all the said inland duties, tolls, and customs, and the places for the receipts of them should be from the date of that writing or ekrnama, *vis.*, June 1793, for ever done away and abolished, and that the duties on merchandize should be only collected on exports by sea and land to, or imports from the countries beyond the Honourable Company's province of Malabar (that is from Cavay to Cochin), and as the duties thus remaining to be collected would be levied solely on the trade with foreign countries,

with whom the connection can only be maintained and cultivated by the Company's government, so it was agreed that the management of these residuary duties should be and remain with the Honourable Company to be regulated, increased, or diminished as to their rates as might best suit the public interest with foreign nations.

In pursuance therefore and execution of the above quoted agreements of 1792 and June 1793, as well as in view to what has been already agreed on with the body of the Rajahs, and determined on and confirmed by the Supreme Government, that the administration of justice in all its parts within and throughout the said province, according to the judicial regulations, shall continue under the management, superintendence, and direction of the gentlemen appointed for that purpose on the part of Government, and for as much as the period stipulated by the aforesaid agreement of June 1793 for the joint collection of the revenues by officers on the part of the Company in conjunction with those of the Rajah hath now expired, I, James Stevens, Esquire, senior supervisor for the affairs of the Honourable Company in the said province of Malabar, in virtue of the powers derived to me from the Honourable the President in Council of Bombay, do hereby further stipulate and agree for and in behalf of the Honourable English East India Company with the said Rajah, to deliver over to the management of him, the said Rajah and his agents, the districts Corimnaad and Kolicad, composing the talooka of Corimnaad aforesaid, in as far as regards the detail collection of the revenues of the said districts (with the reservation of the authority) as more particularly specified in their hookumnamah or instructions of the Honourable Company's Canoongoes appointed and confirmed by the above quoted agreement of June 1793 permanent registers on the part of Government for the term of five years, commencing on the first of Canny 970, or September 1794, on the following conditions:—

That the said Rajah of Corimnaad or his minister or officers shall not collect any other taxes than those included under the head of Negady, with the customary tax for the charges of collections; the abolition of purshartum from the Mopillas being hereby especially confirmed, as well as the nuzzur or offering at the feasts of Hanan and Beeshew.

That such parbuties and inferior officers as have assisted the Company's tehseeldars in the collection of the revenues shall not be removed unless they may be found guilty of peculation or other misbehaviour, and of which sufficient proofs shall be given to the supervisor or superintendents before their removal can be acquiesced in.

That this agreement be submitted to the revision and approbation of the Honourable the Governor in Council, after which, and not otherwise, by his confirmation, it shall be deemed complete and declared not to be deviated from during the term of five years to which its duration is intended.

That for the year 970 and the succeeding years to 974 included the sum payable to the Honourable Company's government is to be for the talooka before mentioned without any deduction whatever at three instalments, *vis.*, the first on the 15th of Dannoo, the second on the 15th of Meddom, the third at the end of Cheengum, Raheties or Hunteray Hoons thirteen thousand and four (13,004).