

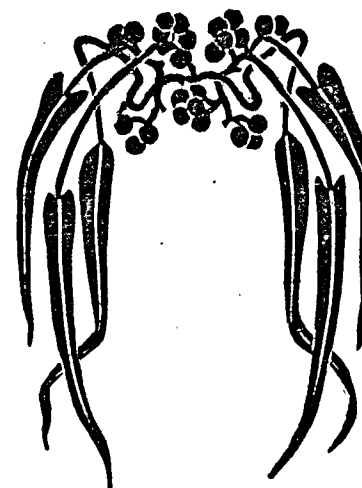
Vol. 2.

No. 1.

P. 429

THE ESTATE BUYER

THE ADVERTISERS' MONTHLY
OF SOUTH INDIA



JANUARY
1957

Price 8 Annas

THE ESTATE BUYER

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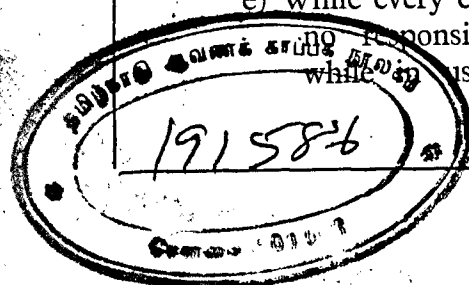
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General

Advertisements



TEN SIMPLE RULES FOR PEST CONTROL

(Reprinted with permission from the Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society,
Madras Vol. I N.5)

1. When you spray, do a thorough job.

Let us suppose that you have just finished spraying the tops of your aphid-infested chrysanthemums. You think you have conquered them and you think the job is done! Well, regardless of how much spray you used, that still wasn't a thorough job. To hit every leaf, both top and bottom, to wash off every inch of stem, branch, and trunk, you have to get the spray nozzle into the shrub at several levels and from every side. You may have to brush against wet branches to get to the side of the shrub, but you cover every square inch of plant surface.

If you are thorough, you will reach through the plants to spray leaves that are curled or folded; you will rub them with spray-wet thumb and fingers to take care of the insects that may be within. Then, before you leave the shrub, you will spray the ground.

But don't expect the impossible. Remember that most sprays don't make insects drop dead on contact. An hour after you spray, you will see aphids wriggling around under a sheet of nicotine spray. Ants will continue their march over a chlordane-treated trail. It takes some time for most sprays to act. Wait a day or so to pass judgement on the spray's effect.

2. Read the instructions on labels and follow them carefully.

Have you a teaspoon and a tablespoon on your garden medicinal shelf? Have you a gallon tin? Some gardeners guess that the bottle top is a teaspoonful. Some guess, and add a little for good measure. Increasing the concentration of spray solutions is not only wasteful but often dangerous to plants, people, and wildlife.

The printed instructions on the label will answer many questions that worry the gardener who sprays and dusts. If the preparation is injurious to certain types of plants, the label will name them. If the preparation should not be used on vegetables or fruits near harvest time, the label will carry that caution.

Read the label for safety precautions. Remember that all sprays and dusts should always be out of reach of children.

Wash off any spray that you get on your hands, and try not to get any type of spray on your face.

3. Apply in the right weather and at the right time of day.

It is wise to spray before the rains commence. Spray is not harmful when applied to the leaves of deciduous trees. In fact, the application of such sprays prevents some insects and diseases from spreading to the ground and to your compost pile when the leaves fall.

Apply dusts in early morning when dew is present. The dew helps to make the dust cling to the leaves.

As a rule, it is a good idea to spray in the morning. There is less wind then and dew helps to spread the spray.

4. Apply at the right time of growth.

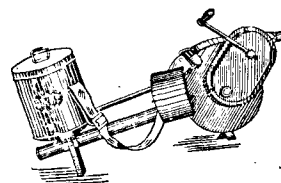
You can spray a small plant more quickly and for less money than a larger plant. For example, spraying or dusting young tomato plants to ward off insects will prevent virus damage later on. You avoid the virus by killing the insects which might carry the virus.

(Continued on page 10)

IDEAL EQUIPMENTS

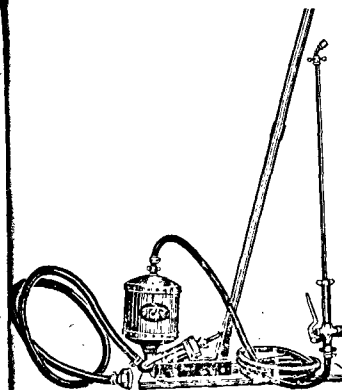
FOR

PROTECTION OF TEA & COFFEE PLANTATIONS
AGAINST INSECT PESTS & BLISTER BLIGHTS
WITH



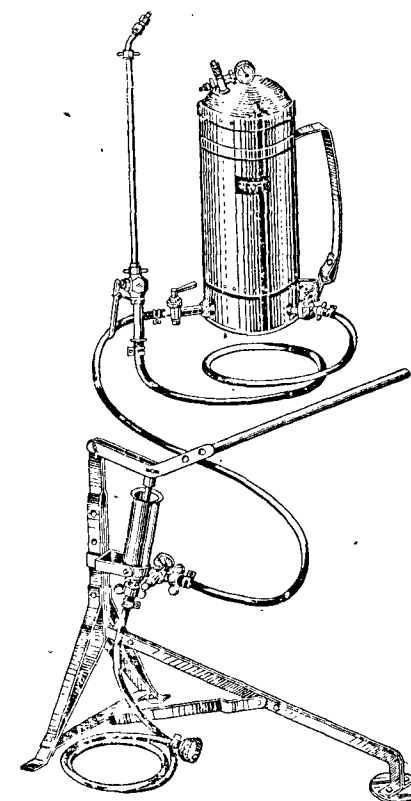
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Impact, well balanced Sturdy,
Suitable for Dusting for Control
Blister Blights.



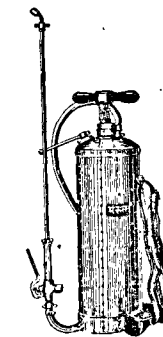
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60 lbs. pressure. IDEAL for
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Spray Booms, each Boom having
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 Chairman, Advisory Commission,
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&
BOARDING

THE PLACE

YOU MUST VISIT

WHEN

YOU ARE NEXT

IN

PONDICHERRY

To avoid the disfiguration of sprays and dusts on a plant that is in bloom, apply the material when the plant is in the early bud stage.

If you spray early in the season you catch the adult insects with millions of potential offspring.

5. Combine two or more jobs in one, whenever possible.

By combining insecticides and fungicides in one application, the gardener cuts his spraying time in half. Mixing in this way controls both insects and diseases. Before mixing, read the labels for warnings on mixtures. Some materials won't mix.

When mixing sprays, add each concentrate separately to the water. Never mix the spray concentrates directly.

6. Frequently use just plain water as a spray.

Washing or syringing aphids and red spider from leaves and twigs with water is a good practice, and a very satisfying procedure to the man with the hose. Unfortunately, the pests, or their relatives, are back on the plant too soon.

Wash off a tree with water before applying insecticides. Let it dry, and then apply the insecticide. Don't forget to spray the ground also to take care of those insects that the water knocked off.

Dust-covered leaves are more susceptible to red spider than clean leaves. Keep trees and shrubs washed clean.

7. Be a good garden caretaker.

Most garden pests spend at least one life phase in the ground or in protected places. Almost all of them are there during the colder months. To eliminate breeding and hiding places of many pests, keep your garden free of insect havens on the surface—weeds, leaves, trash, lumber, and other flatbottomed objects.

8. Never miss an opportunity to catch, trap, squash, pick, burn, drown, and otherwise destroy insects.

The gardener who believes it is useless to kill a few insects by hand, when he is going to have to spray anyway, often misses opportunities to stop an insect attack before it gets underway.

Here are some direct-action pest control methods that require no spraying. In some cases manual methods are the only practical controls for these:—

Borers : Cut off infested canes or branches and burn them.

Leaf Miner : Destroy the infested leaves that contain the larvae.

Scale : Scrub off with a tooth brush that has been dipped in oil.

Slugs and Snails : Handpick at night with the aid of a torchlight and destroy.

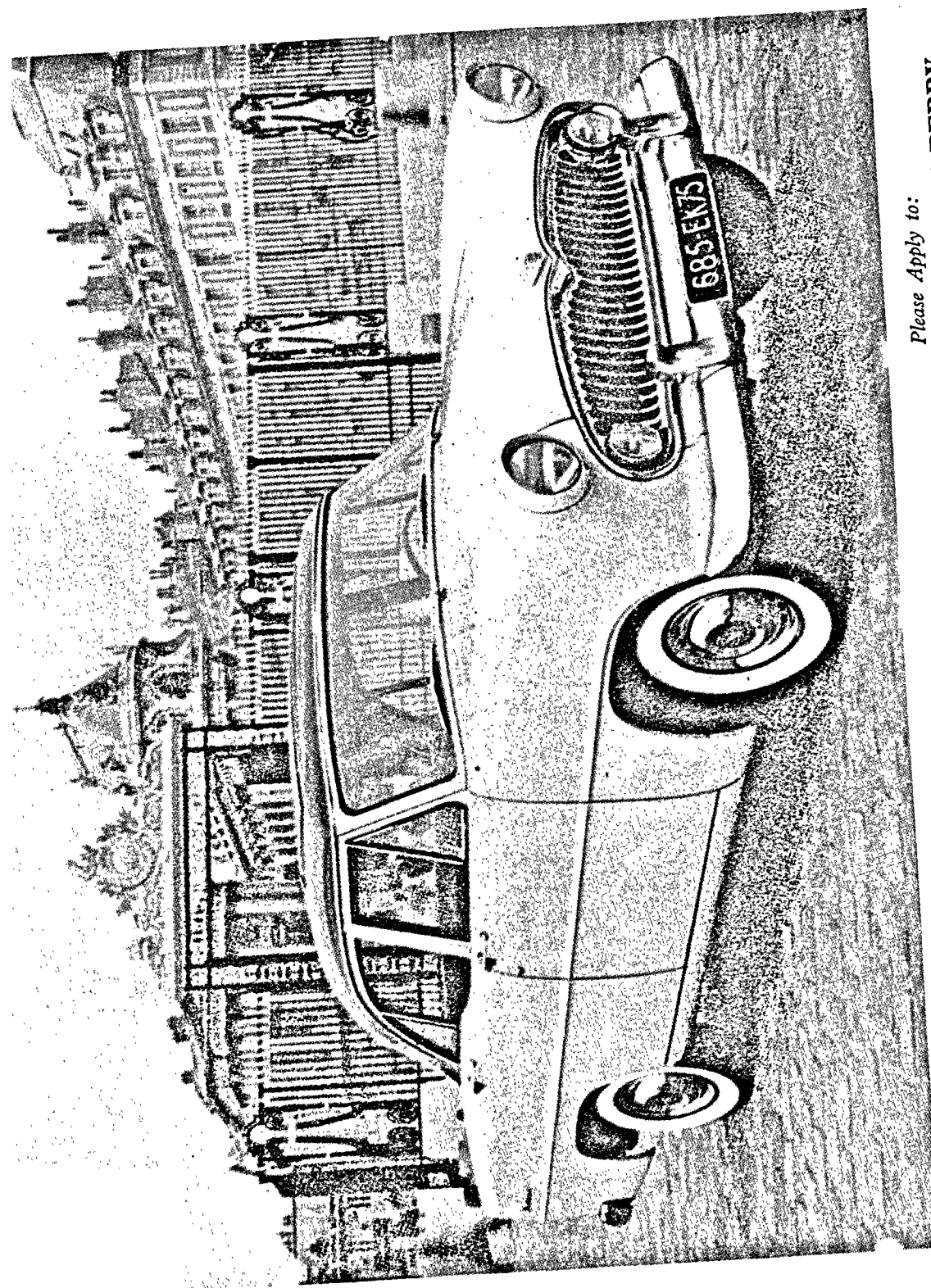
Tent caterpillar : Cut off and destroy the silken tents which hold young larvae.

9. Encourage the pests' enemies.

Certain small creatures in the garden are your friends, Ladybirds feed on aphids. Plant life would be in a sorry state without honeybees and other pollinating insects. Toads eat insects. Some birds such as sparrows and blackbirds feed most exclusively on insects.

10. Keep plants in good normal health.

Although it is true that healthy, succulent plants do not resist sucking insects, they can withstand the attacks without being weakened to the point where they become susceptible to other pests and disease. Also, a healthy plant will resist many organisms of low power which attack only weakened plants.



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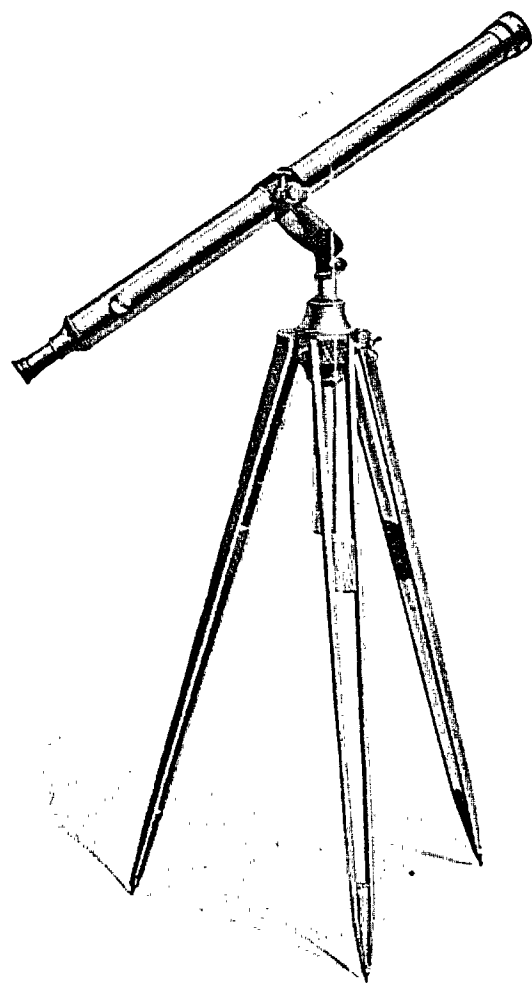
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Complete with stand, case, one Terrestrial eye-lens and two
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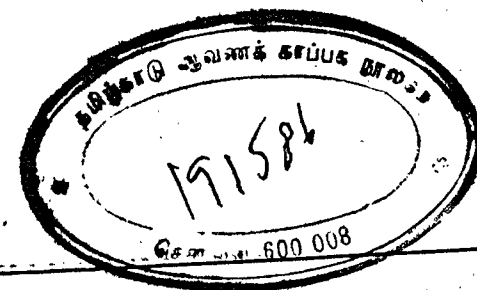


LENGTH: Closed: 44" — Open: 62"
MAGNIFYING: Terrestrial eye-lens: 50
First astronomical do : 70
Second do do : 150

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"THE ESTATE BUYER"
10, Duplex Street
PONDICHERRY

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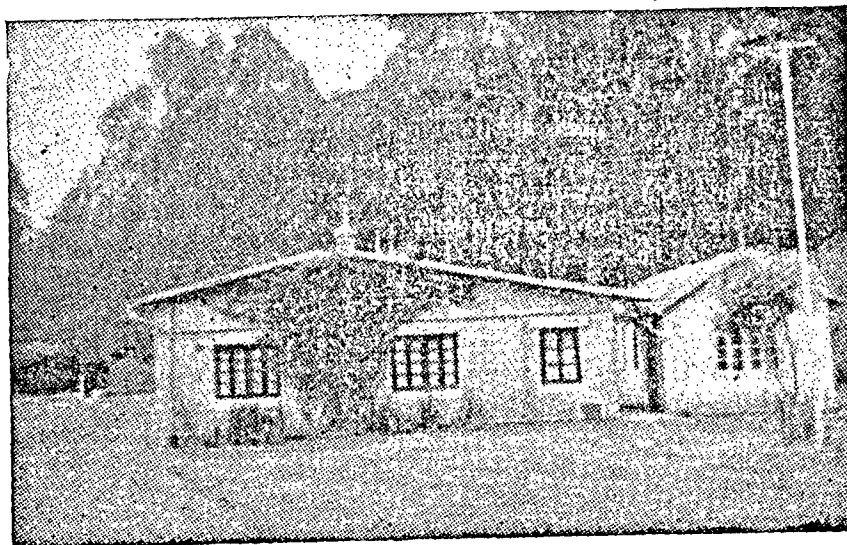
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Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Study, Bed Room No. 1 (with bathroom), Bed Room No. 2 (with bathroom), Pantry, Store Room and Kitchen. The latter contains electric and oil cookers. The bathrooms have long English baths, basins supplied by electrically heated water tanks, and up-to-date modern sanitation.

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Two well built quarters adjacent to the house. There is a modern servants' latrine situated over septic tank which is in good order.

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Accommodation consists of:

Drawing room, 2 Dining rooms, 6 Bedrooms with attached bathrooms—pantry, kitchen, out-houses—Beautiful garden and Tennis court.

For further particulars apply to:

M/S KING & PARTRIDGE, SOLICITORS,
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A large well built and well furnished 3 suite bungalow with modern sanitation situated off the Coonoor Road and a few minutes walk from Charing Cross.

ACCOMMODATION : Each suite containing sitting room, 2 bedrooms with dressing and bathrooms attached—kitchen, pantry and outhouses.

ELECTRIFIED - Municipal water available.

Attractive garden and very nice view.

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A nice furnished bungalow with garden situated in Upper Coonnoor, a few minutes' walk from Sim's Park, Coonnoor Library and Coonnoor Club.

ACCOMMODATION:

Side open Verandah, 4 Bedrooms with bathrooms, 1 Single bedroom with bathroom (two bathrooms with modern sanitation and with hot water boiler) Drawing room, Dining room, Glazed room, Pantry, Kitchen with godowns attached, store-room, Garage, Firewood godowns.

OUTHOUSES:

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PRICE

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

PUBLIC (GENERAL-B) DEPARTMENT

G. O. Ms. N^o. 2798 dated 22nd August 1956

THE PRIVATE DIARY

OF

ANANDA RANGA PILLAI,

DUBASH TO

JOSEPH FRANÇOIS DUPELIX,

Knight of the Order of St. Michael,

AND

GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY

A RECORD OF MATTERS POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, SOCIAL,
AND PERSONAL, FROM 1736 TO 1761.

TRANSLATED FROM THE TAMIL BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
AND EDITED BY

SIR J. FREDERICK PRICE, K. C. S. I.,

Late of the Indian Civil Service.

ASSISTED BY

K. RANGACHARI, B. A.,

Superintendent of Records, Government Secretariat, Fort St. George.

Volume 1.

ANANDA RANGA PILLAI'S DIARY

Chapter III

FROM JULY 9th., TO NOVEMBER 29th., 1738

(Continued)

Francisco Pereira, physician to Chandā Sāhib, brings presents to Governor—Description of these—Supposed object of visit—Arrival of "Duchesse"—M. de la Bourdonnais created Chevalier of St. Louis—Deaths of his wife and son—Mission to Rājā of Tanjore to negotiate purchase of Kārikāl—Gifts carried by it—M. Dirois starts by land to establish administration there—Others embark in "St. Geran"—Failure of negotiations—Rājā opposes occupation of Kārikāl—Measures to expel French—Arrival of "Phénix"—And of ship, the property of M. Dupleix, from Mocha—Bad news as to trade at that place—Governor cancels his order for piece-goods—Return of Bālu Chetti from camp of Chandā Sāhib—Visits Governor—Presents given to, and by him—Reason for his coming—His plea a mere blind—Comments on his character—Despatch by sea of expedition to occupy Kārikāl—Returns without fulfilling its object—Flight of mission sent to Tanjore—Arrival of "Duc de Bourbon" from Mocha—Her cargo—Bad accounts of trade—Diarist sets out for Porto Novo—Arrival of "Appolon" with insignia of St. Michael—Proceedings on Governor's first wearing these—Kanakarāya Mudali dejected at non-receipt of decoration—Sailing of "La Paix"—Arrival and departure of a ship for Chandernagore—Return of two of mission sent to Tanjore—Their adventures—Remarks on failure of mission—Decided to annex Kārikāl—Remarks on this subject—Presentation of medal to Kanakarāya Mudali—Ceremonies observed on the occasion—Cargoes and departure of "Duc de Bourbon", "St. Geran", and "Phénix"—Kanakarāya Mudali creates trouble regarding interest on certain sums due by diarist—Reason for this—Under advice from M. Dulaurens diarist visits Governor—Remonstrates, and argues case—Governor promises help—On subsequent visit tenders douceur—Refused—Appears before Council on summons from Governor—Again pleads his case—Claim, finally abandoned—Visits and thanks Governor and members of Council—Pious reflections on his escape.

Wednesday, (9th July 1738, or) 29th Ādi of Kālayukti.—At noon this day, Francisco Pereira, the physician of Chandā Sāhib, brought presents from his master to the Governor. M.M. Ingrand and Golard went to meet him at Tiruvēngada Pillai's¹ garden-house, where he had alighted. They all started thence in formal array, with music and dancers, bearing with them the presents intended for the Governor; and when the cavalcade arrived at the Vazhudāvūr main gate, a salute of seven guns was fired. The procession moved on thence to the residence of the Governor, on the steps of which he welcomed the party, and conducted it to the central hall, where, under a salute of seventeen guns, he and Chandā Sāhib's messengers took their seats. The presents which came were: a roll of fine silk, valued at more than 100 pagodas, a turban worth more than 10 pagodas, and a girdle of similar value. This same physician had, a month before, brought presents of an Arabian horse and four jewelled ornaments from Chandā Sāhib, and had presented them to the Governor. Gifts were at the same time made to all the Councillors, each member's share amounting in value to more than 40 or 50 pagodas. The physician, on that occasion, stayed in Pondicherry for fifteen days, and then took his departure. On this, he was sent by Chandā Sāhib from Tiruvannāmalai. The reason for his second coming appears to be the following: It is said, on good authority, that he brought from Chandā Sāhib a lakh of pagodas, which was handed by him to the Governor as a loan, on the understanding that if the money was refunded within a year, no interest would be charged, but that this would have to be paid

1) The father of Ranga Pillai, then deceased.

if the liability was met after that time. It is also said that he will go back to his master, and return with another lakh of pagodas, to be made over to the Governor for trading purposes.

The French ship "Duchesse," captain, M. Monique, arrived this evening at 5, having on the way touched at Mascareigne,¹ where she remained for a month. The news from that place, as related by her captain, is as follows: The King of France has conferred on M. de la Bourdonnais the Order of St. Louis. The Company transmitted the decoration through the captain, and he was the bearer of it to the grantee. M. de la Bourdonnais has sustained a domestic calamity in the loss of his wife, who died of heart-disease in the eighth month of her pregnancy. This was followed, a few days afterwards, by the death of his son, two years and a half old. These afflictions befell him after the arrival of the ship at Mascareigne. He is suffering from great depression of spirits.

This vessel is bound for Chandernagore, She has on board some silver which, it is reported, will be coined here, and taken on to that place in the form of specie.

Saturday (26th. July 1738, or) 14th. Ādi of Kālayukti.—At 6 this morning, a mission started from Pondicherry, bearing presents to the Rājā of Tanjore, its object being to purchase Kārikāl, the fort of Karukkilāchēri, and the five adjoining villages of Tirumalairāyanpatanam, etc. It consisted of the following individuals: Subbaiyan of the Fort, Krishnaiyan the Hasty who acts as manager to Sēshāchala Chetti, Vīrappaiyan the Sleepy, clerk to Sēshāchala Chetti, and an Aiyān²—name unknown—a protégé of Rangōji Pandit, who is one of the household of the new Rājā of Tanjore. They were escorted by a native officer and four sepoys in the service of the Company. The gifts sent to the Rājā were valued at 407 pagodas; those intended for the Rājā's uncle, Sundarōji Kattigai, were valued at 96 pagodas; those for Rangōji Pandit at 106 pagodas; those for Triyambaka Rao, the son of Ananda Rao the Pēshwa³ at 96 pagodas; and those for Sa'id (Khān)⁴ of the Fort, at 120 pagodas. The presents destined for the last two were determined upon only at noon this day, and were despatched during the night. It was reported that M. Dirois was preparing to start for Kārikāl.

Sunday, (27th. July 1738 or) 15th. Ādi of Kālayukti.—At 3 this afternoon, the following persons started for Kārikāl: M. Dirois as commandant, M. Martinville as his deputy, and M. Rebuty as engineer, to build fortifications, etc. The natives accompanying them, to hold offices, were Prakāsa Mudali the Squint-eyed, the son of Arunāchala Mudali, who was once the accountant of the court, and Chinna Parasurāma Pillai the nephew of Arumpātai Pillai. The former was to occupy the position of chief dubāsh, and the latter to be in charge of the accounts of the factory. Srīnivāsa Pandit, the fifth son of Mēlugiri Pandit of the mint, also went. He had no specific appointment, but one after arrival at Kārikāl was promised to him by M. Dirois, who was escorted by a party of twenty of the Company's soldiers. A daily post was established between Tanjore, Pondicherry and Kārikāl, to facilitate communication between these places.

(1) Vide appendix I.

(2) The class appellation of a section of Brāhmans following Siva.

(3) The principal minister of the Mahratta power who subsequently supplanting his master became practically prince of an independent state and chief of the Mahrattas.

(4) This was a Muhammadan officer vested with the command of the Fort of Tanjore. He was also minister to the Rājā

Monday, (28th. July 1738, or) 16th. Ādi of Kālayukti.—The “St. Geran” was got in readiness this evening, to proceed to Kārikāl. On board were M. Aubin, the captain of the vessel, M. de la Tour the commander of the troops, M. Roussel the Chief Major, Lieutenant Coque-lin, and a party of 100 soldiers. M. Delarche and M. St. Gille—the latter being a half caste—also embarked to perform the duties of accountants at Kārikāl. A party of bricklayers, carpenters, and sawyers—sixty or seventy in number—was shipped in the evening, together with a supply of bricks, lime, and building tools of various kinds, such as spades and saws. The ship got under weigh, and the sails were set, but the breeze dying away, she was again brought to anchor.

Sunday (3rd. August 1738, or) 22nd. Ādi of Kālayukti.—The news which came from Tanjore this day was to the effect that those who bore the presents for the Rājā of Tanjore had halted at Māyavaram, and had sent forward to Tanjore the Brāhman protégé of Rangōji Pandit and the native officer, who were members of the party. They were entrusted with a letter to be handed to Rangōji Pandit. Having read this, he delivered to them the following message, both by word of mouth, and in writing. They were charged to state to the persons who sent them that although it was true that the Rājā of Tanjore, when hard-pressed for funds, had sent his men to Pondichery to negotiate with the French for the sale of Kārikāl and five adjoining villages, yet, as the latter had not then come forward with offers, and as the need for money was now past, there was nothing more to be done in the matter. Subbaiyan and Krishnaiyan forwarded this to Pondicherry; and the latter went in person to see Ranōgji Pandit. Kanakarāya Mudali received the message, and communicated it to the Governor, who was dispirited at it. Kanakarāya Mudali and Sēshāchala Chetti were both sad at hearing this intelligence.

In the meantime, Kanakarāya Mudali received from Malaiyappa Mudali and Pillai Muttu, who had previously been sent to Kārikāl, another letter written on palmyra leaf. They reported that according to instructions they repaired to Kārikāl, and communicated to the Lubbays¹ and other inhabitants of the town the information that it had become a French possession, and that a ship with Frenchmen on board might be expected to arrive in a week or so. The letter further stated that this news was hailed with delight by the people, who communicated it to the Subahdar², by whom it was transmitted to the Rājā of Tanjore, who however asserted that no land whatever had been made over to the French, and who not only commanded the Subahdar to drive them out if they came to take possession, but also sent 100 horse and 300 foot to occupy Kārikāl. Malaiyappa Mudali and Pillai Muttu next intimated in their letter that they had been directed to quit the town, and that they had obeyed the order. This news, also, was received with much sadness at Pondicherry.

Sunday (10th. August 1738, or) 29th. Ādi of Kālayukti.—The “Phénix”, which left France in December 1737, reached Pondichery at 3 this afternoon. On her arrival, she fired a salute

of twenty-one guns, which was returned by the fort. The third officer came on shore, and having informed the authorities that the captain would land on the following day, returned to his ship.

Monday, (11th. August 1738, or) 30th Ādi of Kālayukti.—The captain of the “Phénix”, M. de Butler, landed at 8 this morning. His arrival at the fort gate was welcomed by a salute of thirteen guns. After visiting the Governor, he repaired to the lodgings provided for him.

At 3 this afternoon, the trader . . .¹ which belongs to M. Duplex, the Director of Chandernagore, arrived at Pondicherry, and saluted the fort with nine guns. This ship first went to Jeddah, and on her return touched at Mocha, whence she started on the 7th July, bearing a letter from M. Gabriel Dumas, the Director of that place. On arrival here, the captain of the ship, M. Beaumont, and the supercargo, M. Albert, landed, and presented to the Governor the letter which had been entrusted to them. The news brought by the captain was that more than one-half of the goods taken to Jeddah remained unsold; that M. Dupati was left in charge of the remainder; that no sales whatever could be effected at Mocha, owing to the scarcity of dollars arising from lack of customers for the purchase of coffee, and the bad government of the Arabs, who were very jealous of the local traders; and that not a single bale of the goods despatched to Mocha by the “Duc de Bourbon” and the country ship “Pondichery” had, up to that time, been disposed of. The communication sent by the residents at Mocha to the Governor was to the same effect. M. Miran also received a letter which spoke of the depression of trade. This he communicated to me.

Tuesday, (12th. August 1738, or) 31st. Ādi of Kālayukti.—The Governor sent for me this morning, and countermanded the order which he had given for the following piece-goods: black cloth, two cubits broad; coarse cloth, eighteen cubits long, etc. He explained that, owing to the slackness of business at Mocha, he no longer needed these articles. I told him that it would be impossible now to cancel the orders given to the weavers, because money had already been advanced to them, and some had commenced sending in their cloths. He desired me to do what I best could in the matter, and I agreed. I subsequently wrote in evasive terms to the weavers at Porto Novo, Chennamanāyakkān pālaiyam, etc., that the stuffs were not required, and that they need not weave or send them for some time.

Monday, (18th. August 1738, or) 6th Āvani of Kālayukti.—At 3 in the afternoon, Tiruviti Bālu Chetti returned to Pondicherry from Utatūr, near Tanjore, where Chandā Sāhib was encamped. Kanakarāya Mudali, Muttaiya Pillai, and Sēshāchala Chetti, went as far as Sēshāchala Chetti’s choultry to meet him. Having conducted him to his residence, they severally returned to their homes. An elephant and five or six horses came in his train.

Wednesday, (20th. August 1738, or) 8th Āvani of Kālayukti.—This afternoon, between half-past 4 and 5, Tiruviti Bālu Chetti paid a visit to the Governor. When the latter received him, nine guns were fired from the fort. They repaired to the central hall of the Governor’s house, and seating themselves there, conversed for a while on general matters. The Governor then enquired whether Chandā Sāhib was well. Bālu Chetti replied that he was commissioned by Chandā Sāhib to communicate to him certain matters, but that this must be done in

(1) A mixed Tamil speaking race of Muhammadans, the descendants for the most part of Arab traders, who found their way into the southern portion of India during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, but were later on driven out. Some are the offspring of Hindus, forcibly converted—partly by the early Muhammadan invaders, and partly by Tipū Sultān. Ranga Pillai applies the term SONAGAN to men of this race. This word indicates their origin, as it means a native of Sonagan (Arabia). The Lubbays are a singularly industrious people. Their chief occupations are trade, the sea, and fishing, but there is hardly anything to which they will not turn their hands. They are numerous in all the towns on the Tamil-speaking seaboard of India. Their counterparts on the West Coast are the Moplahs, in whom however the Arab character is more marked.

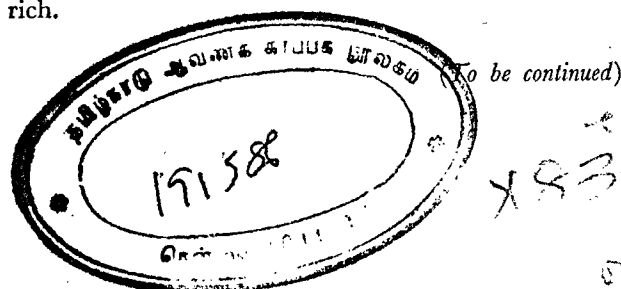
(2) The governor of a “subah”, which sometimes was as small as five or six villages.

(1) Blank in the original. Apparently “Chandernagore”.

private. The Governor then opened his office-room, into which they, together with Kanakarâya Mudali and Salatu Venkatâchala Chetti, entered. They were closeted together for about three or three and a-half Indian hours¹, and then re-entering the central hall, resumed their seats. The following presents were given: To Tiruviti Bâlu Chetti, eight yards of red broad-cloth, a silk turban of superior quality, a girdle, a piece of gold brocade, and a Manilla horse of the value of 80 pagodas; to Laksmipati Chetti, the brother of Sêshâchala Chetti, two yards of red broad-cloth; to Salatu Venkatâchala Chetti, two yards of red broad-cloth. After they had received the gifts, they took leave of the Governor. Kanakarâya Mudali, Muttaiya Pillai, and I, escorted them to Tiruviti Bâlu Chetti's house. We seated ourselves in the reception room, and the following presents were then made: a shawl, a girdle, a silk cloth and a silk turban to Kanakarâya Mudali, the same, with the exception of the shawl, to Muttaiya Pillai, and me; and a couple of shawls to Sêshâchala Chetti. Moreover, on the day that Bâlu Chetti arrived he presented four pieces of jewellery to Kanakarâya Mudali, and a pair of shawls to Muttaiya Pillai, as well as to me; and certain articles to Mêlugiri Pandit and others, according to their position and importance.

Inquiry has elicited the following information concerning the purpose of Tiruviti Bâlu Chetti's visit. Sidhôji Dâda² and he being friends, he found his stay at Trichinopoly irksome, and consequently, taking leave of Chandâ Sâhib, made his way to Pondicherry. He however wished to advance some other pretext for coming, and accordingly adopted the following plan. Chandâ Sâhib had promised to help the French with troops in connection with the matter of Kârikâl. Tiruviti Bâlu Chetti, availing himself of his knowledge of this circumstance, told some tale or other on the subject to the Governor, making it appear as though it was at the bidding of Chandâ Sâhib, and to this the Governor made some reply or other. This is the reason which, so he publicly announces, has brought him to Pondicherry.

Bâlu Chetti is a liberal-minded man, and in truth, there is hardly his equal in subscribing to charities. There is, however, one weak point in him. If any Brâhman asks of him an allowance, or any one seeks any material help, or solicits any employment from him, he will not comply with their applications unless they pander to his lust with their wives, sisters, or some other suitable women. The existence of this vice in him throws all his merits into shade. In addition, he is day and night given to depraved thoughts such as these, and he spends his time in the company of pimps, a number of whom he has in his service. His ideas are not of a high class; and not having moved in the society of gentlemen, he is not well mannered. The low nature of his character is to be imputed to the fact that he was not born rich.



(1) The Indian hour is equivalent to 24 minutes.

(2) He was for a short time, in 1738, Râjâ of Tanjore, and was a pretended cousin of Sahuji, brought forward by Sa'id Khân, the Muhammadan commandant of Tanjore. Sahuji was in the same year restored as Râjâ by Sa'id Khân.

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