

A BRIEF
HISTORY OF KALAHASTI

IN
THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS

BY
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Deewan Bahadur

Madras.

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 ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர்
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KALAHASTI ZEMINDARI

The Rajahs of Kalahasti appear to be Kschettrias and to have belonged to Yinagala Gotra. Jabbi Nayadu is said to have been the first man of note. He is reported to have raised the seigo of Warrenkul by Mohamedans, in the 12th century of the Christian era, A D 1112 or 1033 of Salivahana year.

The next person of whom traditions speak was named Mada Nayinivaru. He was an ally to Pratapa Rudra who reigned in the 14th century A. D. and who is said, in the manuscript history in the Mackenzie's collection, to have conquered Pandya Desha; Wilks' Mysore Vol 1, page 13. note.

Vallabha Nayini Varu, as an ally of the Gajapaty dynasty, was famous for

having killed Kaderkhan, a Vizier.

Timma Nayinivaru was equally successful against Mohamedans and obtained the Jahagir of Deverconda.

Abba Nayanivaru added Valoor to his possessions, thus ruling over Deverconda and Valoor. He had a brother Annama Nayanivaru and there were his descendants.

Vencatapa Nayinivaru killed Iradkhar of Soonkasala and ruled over Deverconda Valoor and Soonkasala.

Before 1471, Mohomedans had not reached Ganjam. In 1480, the Raja of Oria, became a tributary to the last but one sovereign of the Bhamni dynasty. The last Bhamni King acquired in 1490, Masulipatam and Guntoor from the Rayels of Bejayanugur, whose dominions extended to the sea coast from Madras to Krishna and who reigned at Chendragiri.

The Damarala Varus were originally free lances. In the 15th Century A. D

they preferred to be greater in material wealth to an independant position with smaller territories, and therefore helped the Gajapathies and acquired from them larger tracts of countries as grants. They were successful for some time against the Mohomedans. As the Gajapathy dynasty began to be dismembered and as the Narapati Dynasty of Bejayanagur grew strong, the Damarala Varus helped the latter and obtained from it very extensive dominions, extending from Krishna to very near Cape Comorin. With the fall of the Royal Bejayanagur dynasty, the Damarala Varus lost in the 16th Century A. D. good deal of their possessions.

Another Damarala Vencatappa Nayanavaru was the next person of note, who flourished in the days of Srerunga Rayalu, who reigned from 1573 to 1585. *vide Nellore Manual* page 438. When this Rayalu was attacked by the Golconda Mohamedans, he sought the aid of

Vencatappa Nayinivaru to repel them. He fought against them and was successful at the battle of Kandakore, killed Khadi and several other generals of the Mohomedan army. The Rayalu was so much pleased with this success that he gave him Kalahasti as a Jahagir with Wandewash, Gingee, &c. The Rayalu conferred upon him many titles and allowed him to use certain flags, &c. being insignia of royalty.

The next person of note in the family was another Vencatapa Nayinivaru, who won the battle of Rapuree and got from the Rayalus Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and other countries. He was killed in the battle of Samayaveram, near Trichinopoly.

Then came still another Vencatappah Nayina Varu, who is an example of what pure common sense, though unaccompanied with a knowledge of foreign languages, and literature, can do. He was a soldier and a statesman of clearest foresight. In

his time, the Dutch, the French, and the English were trying to secure a firm footing in India. Their competition was keen. The Chiefs of India had to contend against local Mohomedans and Imperial Moguls. There used to be great contentions among these Mohomedans themselves. The decline of the Mogul Empire had set in. Whether local or Imperial, Mohomedans were bigoted and revengeful. Their intoleration had rendered them unpopular, and the people were expecting some deliverer from them. The Portuguese and the three nations mentioned above had settlements in various parts of India. All the four nations were foreigners and had been found superior to the natives in various capacities. People had not elaborate information about the character and resources of these four nations. Choose they must one of them as their protector. Whom to choose was a difficult question. A selection by a true and far-sighted statesman alone would

prove advantageous to the country. In these circumstances, the lot of making such a selection fell to Damerla Venkattappah Nayina Varu. He surveyed the position, calculated probabilities and determined to cast his lot with the English. He found the English in search of a port on the Coromandel Coast, south of Masulipatam. He offered them a site on which stands the Fort Saint George. (Vamshavalee in the records of the Kalahasti Samstanam.)

The following extracts go to corroborate the aforesaid statements. Robert Grant in "A sketch of the History of the East India Company, 1813" says, in pages 28 and 29, that "About 1640 the anxiety of the Coromandel servants to procure some station which should at once supply goods for the market of Bentam, and shelter the factors resident on it from Native insolence and Dutch malignity, guided them to Madraspatam.

The goods to be obtained here were abundant, and of a superior quality, and the Naig or chief of the district willingly ceded to the Company, the town and port, with the liberty of erecting on it fortifications. The English immediately built a fort at this place, with the name of Fort Saint George. In 1643, they obtained a grant conferring on them the privilege of exercising judicial authority over the inhabitants; also an exemption from customs, and a moiety of the customs which should be paid by other traders. The town although in some respects incommodiously situated, rapidly advanced in commerce and opulence; and, in 1653 the station of Madras was raised by the Company to the rank of a Presidency".

In page 172 of the Gazetteer of Southern India, the following is found.

"In 1639, an amicable arrangement was made with the local Naick or chieftain Damerla Venkatadri Naidu, by which the

English were to be allowed a settlement at a small Coopam or fishing Village which is now Madras. It was necessary however to have a formal grant from the recognized sovereign who was then Sree Runga Royer, a descendant of the ancient Vijianagar kings * * * who came in 1594 to Chendergiri. From this place the Rayal issued his Sunnud on the 1st March 1640, granting permission for the English to build a Fort. It was one of the last Royal Acts of his race; for in 1646, the Kootabshahee king of the Dekkan drove him out of the country and he became a refugee Mysore."

The following is stated in the Mar of the North Arcot District, page 24.

"An invitation was therefore, sent by the Kalahastri Poligar (a tributary of the Rajah) to Mr. Day, the Superintendent of the Company's factory, to settle within his dominions which extended to the coast. The offer was accepted and Mr. Day visited

the Rajah in his palace of Chendergiri where in 1640 a grant was made of a small strip of land on the coast, the first ever possessed by the British in India. To protect themselves against the danger of attack from the restless and turbulent princes of the neighbourhood, a fort was built and named Fort Saint George after the traditional champion of England."

In page 14 of Auber's Rise and Progress of the British Power in India, it is said "Mr. Day one of the council of Masulipatam selected Madraspatam; the Naig of that district having offered, provided the English would settle there, to erect a fort at his own cost and to exempt them from all customs on trade. So much importance was attached to securing this position, that without waiting for instructions from England, a fortification was commenced at the expense of the Company, the fort receiving the name of Fort Saint George."

In Hamilton's *Hindoostan* Vol II page 413, the aforesaid event is thus recorded.

"This part of the coast of Coromandel was probably visited at an earlier period by the English but they possessed no fixed establishment until A. D. 1639 in which year, on the first of March, a grant was received from the descendant of the Hindu dynasty of Bijanagur, then reigning at Chendergiri for the erection of a fort. This document from Sree Runga Rayel expressly enjoins, that the town and fort to be erected at Madras shall be called after his own name Sree Runga Royapatam, but the local Governor or Naik, Damerala Vencatadri who first invited Mr Francis Day, the chief of Armoogam, to remove to Madras, had previously intimated to him, that he would have the new English establishment founded in the name of his father Chennappa and the name of Chennappa patnam continues to be universally applied to the town of Madras, by the

natives of that division of the South of India named Dravida. In consequence of this permission without waiting for instructions from the Court of Directors, Mr Day proceeded with great alacrity to the construction of a fortress, which in India is soon surrounded by a town. The latter he allowed to retain its Indian appellation but the former he named Fort Saint George. The territory granted extended five miles along shore and one inland."

In page 216 of the North Arcot District Manual, the author says "In the middle of the 17th century the Kalabastiri Polygars had possession of the country as far as Madras and Conjeeveram on the east and Wandiwash in the south, and from one of them named Damerala Vencatadri Nayadu, Mr Day in 1639 obtained the grant of Chennakuppam, a small fishing village north of Mylapur, where after obtaining a Sunnud from the Rajah of Chandergeri he built Fort Saint George.

Part of the agreement with the Poligar was that the new settlement should be called Chennapatnam after his father Chennappa Nayadu. The earliest Sunnud produced by the Polygars at the cession was one granted by the Emperor Aurangzib which showed that they then held their estate upon a military tenure being immediately subordinate to the Arcot Nabob and bound at his summons to appear in the field with 5000 armed footmen. Their military power was always considerable."

Mr : Boswell in page 441 of the District Manual of Nellore says:— " Gurava Naidu and Armugam Modalliar went and spoke to Damerla Chennappa Naidu and obtaining his consent to make over to the company the land forming Chennakuppam, situated to the north of Mylapore, built a fort" ***

"Mr. Francis Day, who was then chief of the factory proposed a move to the

south of the Dutch settlement of Pulicat; and in 1639 A. D. an amicable arrangement was made with the local Naik or Chieftain, Damerla Vencatadri Naidu, Rajah of Kalahasty, by which the English were allowed a settlement at a small Kuppam or fishing Village which became Madras".

The Damerla Varu as has already been observed were originally independent Chiefs of small tracts. They were however known to be great soldiers. Their aid in war used to be courted by several Hindu dynasties for defending themselves against the incursions of Mohamedans. They were invited for this purpose by the Gajapaties, and then by the Narapaties called the Rayels of Bejjanagur as already stated. The Damerla Varu proving successful in the wars were granted by the Gajapaties and Rayals various tracts of country from near the present

Kurnool District to the Cape Comorin, the Damarala Varus acknowledging themselves to be feudatories to the Rayals. They do not appear to have retained, rather acquired much of these grants. Seeing the Emperors of Delhi have been overrunning Southern India, they offered to aid the Moguls and secure their patronage as the Rayals were losing ground. In the battle which was fought between Rajah Jeswant Sing for the Emperor, and Aurangazib and Morad, near Ugein, in November 1657, the Damarala varus fought for Aurangazib. This fact is acknowledged in a proclamation sent by the son of Aurangazib in Hijiri 1069 or A. D. 1658, after the battle of the 6th Ramjan H. 1068, the result of which was that Aurangazib became the real Emperor; vide Elphinston's India, Page 524.

The proclamation above referred to was from Sultan Mohamed, son of Sahib Giran Mohamed Aurangazib Bahadur

Badshahi Gazi, to Damarala Varu. After describing the victories gained, it goes on thus;

"The victory won in the territory of Oojien has been assigned to your name, for which, you have been exalted and esteemed." "We will send an army towards Carnatic, under one of our nobles. We have lately heard from the petition of Govinda Row, that you have written to your Vakeel here about your faithfulness and loyalty in our service, for which we will be pleased to show you our greater favour and esteem. We trust you will persevere in the same loyal course, until the arrival of our victorious forces there, and thereby expect the result and rewards of your endeavours and services from us."

Another communication was addressed to the Damarala Varus on the first Safer of the 3rd year of Aurangazib's reign. It was addressed by Sahib Girani Sani, a son

of Mohamed Aurungazib Bahadur. Among other things, it stated "Toward Carnatic our victorious army has been despatched, with the help of Kazi Mohamed Hoosain and other officers with a view to putting down the rebellion in the country, and punishing the rebellious people. It is therefore necessary for you to show your fidelity on this occasion and thereby make yourselves hopeful of our rewards and favours. *** We depend on your bravery and experience in the order and control of the Province of Carnatic." "By this means you may become distinguished among your equals, and be an object of our favors". This expedition of the Mogul army is chronicled in page 540 of Elphinston's India.

In Plevenga A. D. 1666 Damerak Koomar Akappa Nainivaru waited upon the Emperor and recovered many of the tracts which had been lost by Damerak

varus. There are documents dating from 1677 to 1700 A. D. which show that he wielded large powers at this period.

The Emperor Aurangazib wrote in 1688 expressing his approval of the past services of the Damulvarus, promising further rewards and asking them to co-operate with Mozam Khan against Bejapur. Elphinston's India page 578 speaks of this expedition. Aurangazib wrote in the 35th year of his reign to Akkappa Nayini Varu in A. D. 1693 permitting him to visit the Emperor. The Emperor Aurangazib favoured this chief with a Purwannah in the 37th year of his reign A. D. 1697 conferring upon him in addition to the rank and Jahageer "we have exalted you with Nowbuth, the title of Bahadoor, Martib, Fringed Palanqueen and the Mansub of Hufth Hazaree. You and your descendants therefore being signified with these honors should act accordingly."

orders." Zool Fakir Khan, Vizier of the Emperor, wrote to this chief in the 39th year of his reign conferring on him the body-guard Jahagire of Tirupassore Purgannah. There are in the records accounts prepared in the 39th year of the Emperor's reign showing the Jahageers etc, in the enjoyment of Akkappa Nayani Varu. There is yet another Purwanah issued in the 43rd year of the Emperor's reign A. D. 1700 granting Akkappa Naidu certain Purgannahs.

With the discomfiture of the Royals about A. D. 1654 the Damarela Varus appear to have lost good deal of their possessions. The Golconda dynasty appears to have given them back some provinces which had been conquered by them. Papers found in the Pagoda of Kalahasti show that Golconda allowed Akkappa to rule from 1660 to 1680. Golconda dynasty was terminated by the

Mogul Emperor. In the meanwhile Akkappa Nayani Varu waited upon the Emperor and was restored to his possessions by the Emperor.

In the first quarter of the eighteenth century there appears to have been many ups and downs in the fortune of the Damarela Varus.

In 1745, he was succeeded by D. K. Vencatappa Nayani Varu.

In 1743, Asof Jah, the Nabab Subhadar of Dekkan, arrived at Arcot. Damarala Vencatappa Nayanimvaru waited upon Asof Jah and rendered him service. He was so pleased that he issued a Purwana, confirming the Jahageer of Kalahasti, and granting its Fouzdari Revenue to Vencatappa Nayanimvaru. This Purwana refers to the one granted by Zulfikar Khan, a predecessor of Asof Jah, evidencing the raising of the Damarala Chief to the Munsab of Panj hazari and Commander

of 2,000 Sowars and is dated the 39th year of the reign of Aurangzebe. This Vencatappa Nayanimvaru died issueless and his nephew Damarala Kumara Venkatappa Nayanimvaru succeeded him in 1745 A. D.

It is said in the Vamshavaly or the Geneological statement that in 1746 when Monsieur La Bourdennais took possession of Fort Saint George, he found among the records of the English the Sannad written on gold leaf and issued by the Rayalu and the Dimmut issued by the then Rajah of Kalahasti to Mr. Day, for the erection of Fort Saint George, and took them away.

In 1746 two tracts of land consisting of Lingasamudram and three other villages, and Komme and seven other villages were acquired by this Chief from the Emperor Mahomed Sha. The Sannads are dated 1159 Saffar H. 1159.

Similarly in 1748, Anwaruddeen Khan

Bahadur in the capacity of the Minister of Ahmed Sha issued a Purwana, granting to this chief more tracts in the Udayagiri Division. The same officer communicated to Damarala Kumara Venkatappa Nayanimvaru that other tracts and honours had been conferred upon him. In another document issued in the same year, by the same officer, the revenue of the tracts under the Chief was calculated at 111,70,140 dams.

In 1752 a scion of the Damarala Varus named Akkappa, fell in the battle of Samayavaram near Tanjore, while fighting on the side of the English (Vamshavalee)

In 1753 Mahommed Kamal who was a terror for some time in Nellore was captured and killed near Tirupathy by the English force helped by Damarala Varus (North Arcot Manual, page 42 and Vamshavalee)

In a communication from Nazib Khan the Minister of Ahmed Sha, to this chief, dated the 5th February 1754, Daroor and other villages were granted as Jahagir to Damarala Kumara Pedda Venkatappa Nayanivaru. Also Kanigiri and other villages were granted as Jahagir in lieu of those held at Cumbum.

In 1756, this Chief acknowledged Mahomed Ali, better known as Wallajah, the Nabob of the Carnatic.

In 1758, the Marattas attacked Kalahasti. In the next year the English defended Kalahasti, *vide* Nellore District Manual.

In 1777 Nabob Wallajah granted some hill Palliams or Talooks to this Chief.

In 1781 Sir Eyre Coote, wrote the following letter to this chief.

TO THE NOBLE OF THE RAJAS, RAJAH DAMARALA VENCATAPPA NAIDOO, BAHADOOR.

Exalted in rank, Rajah Saheb, very kind

to the friends, may he live long. At the beginning of the arrival of our victorious army from Bengal to Madras, being informed of your loyalty and good wishes for the British, a letter was addressed to you, which is certain to have been received, and in which the following para was inserted: "that His Highness Nabob Wallajah had written an Enoyetnama to you regarding the exemption of 3 years' revenue of your territories, and that you will consider it confirmed, and no alteration or deviation will be effected in it, and as long as your troops will be garrisoned at out-stations, Batta allowance will be paid by Sir's and in either conditions great favour has been done to you." Now your Vakeel, with a note from the said Nabob to my address has waited upon me and applies for the Khowl for the exemption of the 3 years' revenues as well as batta to his men, as long as they are with the victorious army,

and also states that you are very anxious to join the British army with your troops. Under these circumstances, I, on behalf of the Council of Madras and myself, write to you, that whatever engagement and agreement has been entered into between the High Nabob and yourself will be accordingly preserved by me and the council without least difference, and you will consider it certain without any contradiction even as much as a hair and with all peace and without any suspicion or fear concerning your troops as if it were your house and finding us expectant of your arrival, cause pleasure to our mind by co-operating with us.

What can be written more ?

1st Jummadeloval 1195, Hijaris 26th April, A. D. 1781.

EYRE COOTE.

The following is an extract from a communication from Sir Eyre Coote to the

Chief, dated 18th October, 1781.

“RAJAH SAHIB OF HIGH DIGNITY, &c.

Your communication announcing the despatch of 100 gunny bags of rice, sheep and fowl, etc. has been received with pleasure. In these times of trial whoever affords friendly assistance to the Company will never be forgotten and will surely be rewarded by the Company particularly yourself whose loyalty and fidelity to the Company is so well known and has been the source of much gratification to me.

As by the Grace of God, the expenses of the victorious army are very heavy, how can these 100 bags of rice received after so long suffice. Though it has already been written it is now again repeated that in whatever way possible try to send provision for the army in abundance. If bullock be not available to carry provision it must be sent by hired men, whose wages will be paid here, at any rate—send it soon

and successively.

These 100 gunny bags of rice will not meet the expense of 1 or 2 Battalions, however your friendship at this moment consists in not failing to send the provision.

Gunny bags are not procurable here; if possible, purchase them there and send as they are very particularly required here.

It had been written to send your men to Chenna Putton; probably the reply must also have been received by you."

In 1783 Nabob Wallajah thanked the Rajah for the aid he had rendered in recovering Chandragiri and sent a khillat to him.

In the same year Lord George Macartney similarly acknowledged the fact of having recovered Chandragiri through the instrumentality of the Rajah.

"TO THE BRAVE AND HIGH RAJAH IN RANK
MAY GOD BLESS YOU."

I have to acknowledge the receipts of your two letters, the first relating to the troops of the enemy going towards Chundergherry and your army gaining a victory over them. The second with 11 pagodas about the capture of Chundergherry. It gave me very much pleasure that this work was performed by you and that you are worthy of high praise.

TO THE BRAVE AND HIGH IN RANK, DAMA-

BALA KUMARA VENKATA NAIDOO BAHADUR

DOOR.

Dated 7th Jamadinassanee 1197, Hijree.

Exalted in rank Rajah Sahib, kind to the friends, may he live long.

Your two letters informing the capture of the Fort of Chundergherry, with a Nazar of 11 pagodas has been received and made acquainted fully with the circumstances, as the capture of the fort of Chendergheery was effected through your bold exertions and in consequence of the

Company's victories in other places, a kilat of four pieces, as a mark of congratulation has been granted to you and will be received by you through Konari Row Vakeel. For the establishment of Police Stations communications have been made to Captain Campbell, Commanding Officer of the Fort of Nellore, and Captain Edmund, Commanding Officer of the Fort of Oongole. Act as they will write to you. * * * As by the grace of God peace has been established in the country, all these and other matters relating to you will be settled and well managed. It is necessary that you should always manifest loyalty in Company's affairs and with regard to the appointment of your people at Police Stations act agreeably to the instructions of Captain Campbell and Captain Edmund, and consider myself always regardful of your affairs.

What can be written more?

To the exalted in rank, Raja Sahib, kind to the friends, Rajah Damarala Kumara Venkatappa Naidoo Bahadoor. May he live long.

7th Jamadeossanee 1197 Higjeeree

10th May, A.D. 1783.

(Sd.) LORD GEORGE MACARTNEY.

On the 11th June 1790, the Rajah was asked by the Nabob to send his best Infantry to Colonel Kelly. On the 10th July of the same year, the Rajah was called upon to garrison Chandragiri with 200 warriors and to serve under the orders of Captain Massy. On the 14th July the following interesting letter was addressed by Wallajah to the Rajah.

Dated 1st Zihajjah 1204

FROM

Ameeral Hind Walajah

TO

RAJAH DAMARLAH KUMAR VENKETUP
NAIDU BHADOOR.

A treaty has been made between me and the Governor in Council of Cheenapatam that four out of the five parts of the Revenue should be allotted for the expenses of war and Tanahs; in case of any amount from the four parts of revenue being withheld or stopped for the expenses of war, the Company should have the liberty of appointing Darogas and Tahildars &c. I have accepted to pay six lacs of Pagodas in accordance with the treaty for the expenses of war. I have written all this in detail to my protector Lord Cornwallis whose reply I expect within 40 days; when I will order you to act accordingly. Until then I give you strict order that if any one from the Company come, there you have to treat him respectfully and to pay him the instalments due by you for the Fasly year 1700 taking receipts from him; but if the Company interferes in other affairs and

destroys the rights of our Government, you should not allow them to do so.

On the 18th April 1790 Wallajah again wrote to the Rajah thus;

Exalted in rank, Rajah Sahib, kind to the friends, May he live long.

As the English are now at war with Tippu Sultan the ruler of Mysore, it is incumbent upon those who are under their protection to accord all aid to them, as far as it may be in their power, in order that this war may terminate in favour of the English so that all may live in peace. It is therefore written that you should without delay join Colonel Kelly who is at the head of the troops in the Carnatic and afford him all possible aid.

On the 31st idem Colonel Kelly wrote to the Rajah to join him with his whole army. On the 12th October 1790 the Governor of Madras asked him to order 50 Sawars with a Jamadar to go to Madras as

he had resolved to pay 4 Pagodas to each Sowar and 15 Pagodas to the Jamadar.

On the 1st April 1791, Wallajah directed the Rajah to send "200 true, confidential and brave sepoy to the fort of Chandragiri" to work under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the fort and to carefully guard it.

On the 12th August 1791 Sir George Oakely Baronet wrote to the Rajah as follows:—

11th Jeheejja 1205 Hijiree.

12th August 1791 A. D.

Exalted in Rank Rajah Saheb kind to the friends, may he live long.

That during these days it was known by the Board of Revenue that the amount of "Peshkush" for the Fusly year 1200 due by you was fully received in Company's Treasury and caused much pleasure to my mind. Rest assured that as long as you will give effect to your promises with

such honesty, the Company's favour will be extended to you. By the Company's kindness a Khillat accompanied with this letter has been sent, please us by wearing it. It was also ascertained from your letter dated 3rd Zeehujja 1200 Hijiree that I should supply you with certain muskets and that they may prove useful and cause pleasure to your mind. I have therefore given instructions that whomever you will appoint 200 pieces of muskets will be delivered to him here. What can be written more?

To The Exalted in rank Rajah Saheb Kind to the friends, Rajah Damarala Coomara Vencatappa Naidu Bahadur, May he live long!

(Signed) SIR GEORGE OAKELY BARONET.

The following letter was addressed by Lord Cornwallis to the Rajah.

"Exalted in rank, Rajah Saheb, kind to the friends, may he live long.

Your pleasing letter stating that you had been pleased to hear of our favour and kindness, and that in now learning our arrival at Madras for the punishment of the enemy, your happiness was much increased, and containing many expressions about my loyalty and zeal in the discharge of the Company's services which have been manifested for a long time; has been received and caused pleasure to our mind. That as you are zealously engaged in obeying and manifesting loyalty to the renowned Government, the preservation of your dignity will be regarded by me in such a degree that your honour and credit will be increased in abundance in the public. The other matters of my kindness towards you will be known by the communication of the Vakeel. What can be written more?

To

The Exalted in rank, Rajah Sahib, kind to the friends, noble of the Rajahs, Rajah Damarala Kumara Venkatappa Naidu Bahadur, May he live long!"

This was followed by another letter from the same personage. It ran thus:—

To

The brave and grand Rajah in rank kind to the friends.

I have to acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of your letter about the arrival of the elephants of the Government in your territories and forwarding them from thence with two Harkaras (peons) towards our victorious army. By this you show your true intentions towards the Government. Your rank and fidelity will be remembered by me. Now it is hoped that you will always make me happy by such letters.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

To

The brave and grand in rank, Rajah Damarala Kumar Venkata Naidu Bahadur."

The following letter shows how much the services of the Rajah were appreciated by British Officers;

FROM Colonel Robert Kelly dated the 14th August.

To

Rajah Damaralah Kumara Venkat Nair Bahadur.

Your letter received and read with pleasure. The endeavours and faithfulness which you have shewn about the affairs of the Company is quite evident to us and do not require to be explained. As written once before, you have to collect your troops and artillery and join the main army. You need not write the reply to this but it is better for the same purpose to have a special trooper. It is necessary that you should as soon as possible join us.

His was an eventful period. He ruled for 50 years, at times acknowledging the suzerainty of the Emperors through the Nabobs of Arcot and at other times defying it. He was a very shrewd chief. He tried the French, the Marattas, Hyder and his own brother chiefs and found them wanting in several respects to be his suzerain. He eventually adhered to the British whom he helped to the date of his death. He consolidated the Estate of Kalahasti and recovered tracts which had been lost. His son Timma Naidu was a good warrior. He was turbulent to his father. The letter had to grant an allowance to him as directed by the Nabob and the British. This he enjoyed for a period of years.

The following is an abstract of a paper of instructions the Rajah left for the guidance of his son Damara Timma Nayini Varu. Dated 10th January 1795.

You shall continue the usual worship in the Pagodas of the state, you shall treat the gifts made to Pagodas and Bramins as hitherto. You shall carry out our wishes in the matter of maintenance to our relatives and dependents. When the state debts may be paid off, you may raise the allowances to our relatives and others as directed.

We were always faithful to Hazaret Nabob Wallajah. He treated us well; but his son treated us unfairly, when the English came to our rescue. If you act faithfully to the English, they will help you also and you will be happy. If the Nabob troubles you for Nuzzers, you should appeal to the British and they will be in your favor.

You should be beware of those intriguing persons whom we have confined.

You may either confirm or resume our grants to certain officers of the Nabob."

It will be seen that in this paper he

refers to the debts due by the estate, and advises his son to adhere to the English as they had been proved to have been more just than the Nabobs. He refers also to his having kept some turbulent persons in custody.

Timma Nayani Varu ruled for 9 years. He was a terror to his neighbours. He however, assisted the British. On the 1st September 1795, Nabob Wallajah addressed the following communication to Oomdai Rajaha Rajah Timma Naid Bahadur.

"The death of Rajah Damerla Kumar Venkat Naid Bahadur who was very much devoted to me, has created much pain and sorrow. I take you, on account of the series of succession and allegiance, as the successor of the above mentioned deceased Rajah: as a mark of my great favor and kindness, I confer on you the title of Rayiji and Bahadur and herewith present you a Khillat and an Elephant. These presents

will glorify you and prove our great confidence in you. It is incumbent on you to be loyal to us and continue a well-wisher of the kingdom. Your obedience and fealty will be the means of your progress."

On the 25th November 1795, the Right Honorable Lord Robert Hobart, Governor of Chenappatam &c, wrote to the Rajah Kumara Timma Naid Bahadur, to the following effect. "As it has come to notice that Nabob Omdathul Omrah Bahadur has sent orders to you to be ready with all your troops and weapons of war, near Arcot, waiting for further orders, you are hereby informed that you should not obey the said orders, but should carry out those of the Honorable English Company. Orders to this effect have been received from the Secretary to the English Company at Home. You should therefore be very careful in obeying their orders."

The following is a translation of a

Khat from General George Harris.

"God.

Rajah Sahib, kind to the friends, may God preserve him long.

After the expression of sincerity and exalted esteem, be it known to the devoted heart that your friendly letter offering congratulations on the occasion of the British Colors being hoisted on the fort of Seringapatam, on the death of the enemy by his acts of wickedness and on the capture of his family, was received on the auspicious hour and caused much pleasure to the mind and proved your good wishes. May the almighty make this occasion auspicious to all the well-wishers of the Company, especially to that kind friend, Rajah Sahib, kind to the friend, Noble of the Rajahs, Rajah Timma Naid Bahadur, May God preserve him long.

(Sealed) George HARRIS.

General of the Carnatic Troops,

The new month of Moharam.

With the close of the 18th Century, the glory of the state of Kalahasti as a martial power appears to have ended. On the 22nd October 1800, Lord Clive thus wrote to Rajah Timma Naid Bahadur.

From

*The Honourable Lord Olive Bahadur,
Governor of Oheennapatam and its
Dependencies, dated Rabeeoossani
1215.*

To

*DAMARALA KUMARA TIMMA NAID BAHADUR,
May the Brave and the high Rajah
remain safe.*

As it is felt now necessary to appoint an English Officer for the settlement of affairs and the revenues of Zemindaries, Mr. George Stratton has been appointed on that duty with Takeeds and instructions. The objects of the appointment of that gentleman, as laid down in the notice

will be explained to you by him. Therefore it is necessary to adopt proper means to have it circulated throughout your Zemindary to be strictly acted upon. You should also be fully obedient to all the orders received through that gentleman. As it is our intention to carry on all affairs between the Company and you through him, you can recall your Vakeels who are residents here on your behalf.

On the same date the following Proclamation was issued by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in Fort St. George.

“Whereas it has become necessary to the preservation of order and good government and to the maintenance of the British authority in the Zamindaries of Venkataghery, Calastry, and Bomrazu-pollam, that the Rajahs of those places should be respectively restrained from exercising independent power and should

be subjected to the established regulations and laws of the State, wherefore the Right Honorable Edward Lord Olive Governor in Council of Fort St. George, has been pleased to appoint a British Collector for the purpose of residing in the Zamindaries above mentioned and of receiving directly from the Zamindars respectively the amount of their Peshkush.

Be it known therefore to the Zamindars aforesaid and to all Talookdars, Polygars, Ryots, and others residing within the said Zamindaries, that His lordship in Council has further been pleased to nominate Mr. George Stratton to be Collector of Peshkush.

Now whereas it has been customary for the Zamindars aforesaid, to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, in their respective Zamindaries, and whereas the exercise of such arbitrary power by dependent Zamindars is contrary to good

government, and to the respect due to the authority of the British Government; it is hereby proclaimed, that it is the intention of the Right Honorable Edward Lord Olive Governor in Council of Fort St. George, to establish regular and permanent Courts for the administration of Justice, the security of person and property, and for the punishment of crimes under limited and defined laws, to be executed by the sole power and authority of the British Government. Wherefore the said Zamindars of Venkataghiry, Calastry, and Bomrazupollam, and all officers and others acting on their behalf and by their orders are hereby required to refrain, in all time to come from the exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction, and to submit all cases, which may hereafter occur involving life or limb to the exclusive cognizance of the said Collector of Peshkush.

And whereas the Right Honorable

Edward Lord Clive Governor in Council of Fort St. George aforesaid has judged it expedient and proper to institute an enquiry into the internal Government, history, produce, and resources of the Zamindaries of Venkatagherey, Calastry and Bommarazupollum. Be it further known to the Zamindars aforesaid that the said Collector of Peshkush has been instituted and ordered to enquire into and to take accurate account of the actual state of Revenue in each taluq, purgannah and village, of the exact state of population manufactres and trade, of the soil, climate and natural products of each Zamindary, of the former and present modes of administrating justice, police and law as well as of the Civil, Military, and personal establishments of the said Zamindars:— Wherefore the said Zemindars are hereby ordered and directed to take notice of the same and to aid and assist the said Collec-

tor in the execution of these extensive and important duties, but if (which God forbid) the said Zemindars or their officers acting by their authority shall be found to oppose the progress of these necessary enquiries, such a disobedience of orders will subject the offender to the most serious displeasure of the British Government.

In proclaiming these his intentions, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council judges it expedient to assure the Zemindars and inhabitants of Venkatagherey, Calastry, and Bommarazupallam, of the moderation, justice, protection, and security which are the characteristics of the British Government and to invite them to a ready and cheerful obedience, to the authority of the company, in the confidence of enjoying under the protection of public and defined laws, every just and ascertained civil rights, with a free exercise of the Religious Institutions and

domestic usages of their ancestors.

Mr. Stratton was on the 25th January 1802, called upon by the Board of Revenue to report "what has been the usual line of succession among the Chittore Poligars &c" and whether at any period a female has succeeded." He submitted a report on the 21st March 1802 that the Chittore Poligars generally conformed to the laws presented by the shastras that an eldest son "was laid aside only owing to his natural imbecility and the Pallium devolved to his next brother;" and that he found "only one instance of a female having succeeded in her own right".

On the 19th July 1802 Mr. Stratton wrote to the Board of Revenue thus;—"On receipt of your orders of the 28th Ultimo, I made immediate application to the Zemindars of Vencatagiri, Calastry, Bomrazu Polliam and Syadapur for such Sanads as describe the nature of the tenure

on which they hold their respective lands, and, as some of the Sanads sent me by the Zemindars of Vencatagiri and Calastry only generally express the condition of Military Service, and others confer on them particular dignities by which they are bound to attend the summons of the Sirkar with the number of men attached to their respective rank, I have under these circumstances been induced to forward for your information copies of all the Sanads hitherto presented to me by these Zemindars." * * * "The sanads, &c. sent me by the Zemindar of Calastry are 11 in number marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. The substance of each, I shall here generally express, viz:—

1. Cowle dated the 6th Ruzah in the year 1050, but under whose seal not known, addressed to Damerla Vencatapathy and confirming the former cowle of the Emperor Meer Jumla Shaw.

2. Ehayetnama under the seal of Sultan Abool Cosseem Mahomed Humayu Buksh, dated the 24th Rujab in the 37th year of his reign addressed to Damerla Akapa Naid Bahadoor confirming to him his former Jaghires and conferring on him the title of Bahadur, etc. etc.

3. Copy of a Samad under the seal of the Emperor Aurangzebe without date conferring on Damerla Venkataguty Naid, the District of Venkatagerry, Ranpoor, Calastry, Tondimamand, the Cusbah of Nellore and his former possessions in the District of Wandewash, and promising of his waiting on him to present him a Bnaum, 20,000 Pagodas, etc. etc.

4. Copy of a Firmaun under the seal of the Emperor Aurangzebe, dated the 2nd Rubbee-ul avul in the 30th year of his reign addressed to Rajah Darnalwaur, acknowledgment of his various service and requiring him to afford Mauzumkh

5. Copy of a Purwannah under the seal of Assud Khan, Vizier of the Emperor Atungheer, dated 21st Rubbee-o-saunee in the 35th year of his reign addressed to Damerwar Akapa Naid informing him that agreeable to the request preferred by his Vakeel requiring Cowls etc he will, on waiting on him, have the dignity he solicits of 4000 Raut conferred on him, etc. etc.

6. Copy of a Firmaun under the seal of the Emperor Mahomed Aurangzebe, dated the 6th Mohurram in the year of Hegiree 1063, addressed to Darnalwaur, detailing his several victories and requiring of him every requisite service, etc.

7. Copy of a Tujdeernama under the seal of Asudh Jaw Nizam ul Moolk Bahadur dated the 23rd Zehidge in the 25th year of the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah conferring on Venkatapaty Naid the dignity of 2000 Raut and 1000 Horse; on Comar Venkatap Naid 500 Raut and 200 Horse; and on Akup Naid 500 Raut and 150 Horse.

8. Copy of a Purwannah under the seal of the Nawaib Anaverdeen Khan Bahadur dated the 15th Ramaz in the 1st year of the reign of the Emperor Ahraud Shah Bahadur, conferring on Rajah Venkatap Naid etc. one crore eleven lacs twenty thousands one hundred and forty rupees of the collections of the Purgunnah Oodigheer, etc. etc. the particulars of which are expressed on the back of the Purwannah.

9. Copy of a Purwannah under the seal of Omdital Moolk Suragud Naid

Anaverdeen Khan Bahadur dated the 1st Tekaida in the year of Hegiree 1177, conferring Zahagire on Comar Venkatap Naid the Talooks of Calastry, Neerpaul, Paulchoor, Polapoor, etc. under the Circar of Chandergherry and fixing the yearly Reish-cash for the Talook of Seetarampoor under the Sirkar of Oodghere at 15,000 Arcot Ruppees and for the Villages of Aravumla, etc. at 7,500 Madras Pagodas independant of Enaums, etc. This Purwannah further exacts Military Service etc. from the Zemindar in aid of the Sirkar agreeable to the tenor of his Muchilka as written on the back of the Purwannah.

10. Copy of a Purwannah under the seal of the Nawaib Walljah Anreel Hind, etc. dated the 21st Razab in the year of Hegiree 1190 conferring the Taluks of Eagwaw, Padmunchawar, Alwar and the village of Moodoor under the Talook of Setwell Saib Naid Pollam Moodon

Naid Lokachary Pollam and under the Hill Poligars of the yearly Junma of 10,000 Pagodas on Rajah Damarla Comar Vencata Naid Bahadur, etc. for the pay and service of 1,000 Matchlocks and Pike Peons agreeable to the tenor of Mughilika as written on the back of the Purwannah.

11. Copy of the Honorable Sir Charles Oakely, Governor in Council of Port St. George, to Rajah Damarla Comar Venkatapur Naid Bahadur.

On the 19th July 1802 Mr. Stratton submitted two Enayetnamas received from the Rajah of Oolahastry. Their purport as given by him is as follows.

A. Copy of an Enayetnama under the seal of Omditul Moolk Surajud Dowla Bahadur dated 4th Sharnul in the year Higree 1173, directing the Zemindar Calastry to station some of his peons at

B. Copy of a copy of an Enayetnama under the seal of the Navab Wallajah dated the 12th Zehudje 1292 Hegree fixing the Peishcush of the Pollams at 5000 Star Pagodas in lieu of the service of 2000 Peons required by a former Purwana and ordering the restoration of the Mooroor Pollam to its Poligar.

The Pollam here mentioned is now under the Setwadco District late the Jahagire of Syfulul Moolk.

It was in the time of D. Timmanayana Varn that the British Government asked him and other Rajahs to disband their military retainers and become good and peaceful citizens. This irritated the chief and the irritation put an end to his life in 1803. He left two sons Pedda Venkatappa Nayana Varn and Chinna Venkatappa Nayana Varn.

The following is the Proclamation which the Madras Government issued on

the End August 1800.

Proclamation:—

"Whereas it has become necessary to the preservation of order and good government and to the maintenance of the British authority in the Zemindaries of Vencatur, Talastur and Bommanapollam, that the Rulers of those places should be respectively restrained from exercising independent power, and should be subjected to the established regulations and laws of the state: Wherefore the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, has been pleased to appoint a British Collector for the purpose of residing in the Zemindaries above mentioned and of receiving directly from the Zemindars respectively the amount of their *Chiskush*.

Be it known therefore to the Zemindars aforesaid and to all Talookdars

that the said Zemindars should within

the said Zemindaries, that His Lordship in Council has further been pleased to nominate Mr. George Stratton to be Collector of Peshcush.

Now whereas it has been customary for the Zemindars above said to exercise Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in their respective Zemindaries; and whereas the exercise of such arbitrary power by dependent Zemindars, is contrary to good government, and to the respect due to the authority of the British Government: It is hereby proclaimed, that it is the intention of the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, to establish regular and permanent Courts for the administration of justice, the security of person and property, and for the punishment of crimes under limited and defined laws, to be executed by the sole power and authority of the British Government. Wherefore the said Zemindars

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dars of Vencataghery, Calastry, and Bom-
rauzepollam, and all officers and others
acting on their behalf and by their orders,
are hereby required to refrain, in all time
to come, from the exercise of criminal
jurisdiction, and to submit all cases, which
may hereafter occur involving life or limb,
to the exclusive cognizance of the said
Collector of Peishcush.

And whereas the Right Honble Edward
Lord Olive, Governor in Council of Fort
St George, aforesaid has judged it expedi-
ent and proper to institute an enquiry into
the internal Government, history, produce
and resources of the Zemindaries of Ven-
cataghery, Calastry, and Bomrauzepollam.
Be it further known to the Zemindars
aforesaid that the said Collector of Peish-
cush has been instituted and ordered to
enquire into and to take accurate accounts
of the actual state of the Revenue in each
Talook, Pergunnah, and Village, of the

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exact state of population, manufacture,
and trade, of the soil, climate and natural
products of each Zemindary of the former
and present modes of administering justice,
Police and Law as well as of the Civil
Military and personal establishments of
the said Zemindars: Wherefore the said
Zemindars are hereby ordered and direct-
ed to take notice of the same and to aid
and assist the said Collector in the exer-
tion of these extensive and important
duties. But if (which God forbid) the
said Zemindars or their officers acting by
their authority, shall be found to oppose
the progress of the necessary enquires,
such a disobedience of orders will subject
the offender to the most serious displeasure
of the British Government.

In proclaiming these his intentions,
the Right Honble the Governor in Council
judges it expedient to assure the Zemi-
dars and Inhabitants of Vencataghery,

stry and Bomrauzepallam, of the mode-
 on, justice, protection, and security
 which are the characteristics of the British
 Government and to invite them to ready
 and cheerful obedience to the authority of
 the Company, in the confidence of enjoying
 in return the protection of public and
 settled laws, every just and ascertained
 civil right with a free exercise of religion,
 its institutions and domestic usages of their
 ancestors. Fort St. George 22nd August
 1802.

Another proclamation was issued
 on the 24th August 1802, as follows:-

Whereas by a Proclamation bearing
 date of the 2nd day of August 1800, the
 Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Govern-
 ment in Council, proclaimed to the
 Zemindars of Vencatagerry, Calaserry and
 Bomrauzepallam his determination to
 subject those Zemindars to conformity to
 the established regulations and laws of

the British Government; and whereas for
 the better execution of that intention, it
 was further proclaimed that the Right
 Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Govern-
 ment in Council aforesaid, has instituted an
 enquiry through the channel of the Collec-
 tor into the actual state of the revenue of
 each Talook, Purgannah and village, of the
 exact state of population, manufactures
 and trade, of the soil, climate, and natural
 products of each Zemindary, of the former
 and present modes of administering justice,
 police, and law, as well as of the civil,
 military and political establishments of
 the said Zemindars; and whereas the Right
 Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Govern-
 ment in Council aforesaid, has deemed it to be
 necessary to the firm and progress of the
 measures described in the Proclamation
 aforesaid, for establishing the regular
 and illustration of justice, the security of
 persons and property, and the punishment

that the military establishments are to be according to usage by the said Zemindars respectively for the service of the State should be entirely abolished, and discontinued for ever; wherefore the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforesaid, has resolved to relieve the said Zemindars from the burthen and expense of supporting the said military establishments, in conformity to their engagements, and to commute the military services of the Zemindars of Venkatagerry, Calastry, Bomrauzepolliam, and Sydapoor respectively, for a tribute to be paid in ready money in addition to their established peshcush. It is therefore made known, and hereby proclaimed accordingly, that the said Zemindars respectively, have been relieved from and after the first day of the current fussy year 1212 from the obligations of furnishing troops to the service of Government, of mainta-

forts or garrisons; and of furnishing military stores or implements of war. In consequence of which commutation the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforesaid, has charged the British Government, with the protection and defence of the Zemindaries of Venkatagerry, Calastry, Bomrauzepolliam, and Sydapoor, against all enemies, the possession of fire arms, and of weapons of offence, having therefore become unnecessary to the safety of the said Zemindars or to the inhabitants of their Zemindaries, the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council, aforesaid, further proclaims and publishes the determination of the British Government to suppress the use and exercise of arms, and military weapons, and accordingly requires all persons inhabiting the said Zemindaries to discontinue the use of such arms and weapons.

in order that the said Ordinance may be
put into effect, and in order that
the said Ordinance may be put into effect by this Pro-
clamation, the Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive,
Governor in Council aforesaid, further
proceeds that he has authorized the
Collector to pay the value of such weapons
to the persons delivering them, at the
following rates:

For each	Musket	10	Rupies.
For Do.	Matchlock	5	Do.
For Do.	Pistol	2	Do.

But whereas it has been usual for
the said Zemindars to keep in their pay
for purposes of external pomp and perso-
nal splendour certain establishments of
peons bearing arms; and whereas the
Right Honorable Edward Lord Clive,
Governor in Council, is desirous of comply-
ing with the wishes of the said Zemindars

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to the extent necessary to the purpose,
and consistent with the other objects of
this Proclamation, public and normal
authority has been granted to the said
Zemindars respectively to maintain the
number of peons for the purpose of per-
sonal attendance, according to the register
to be kept of the said peons in the
cutcherry of the Collector.

It is unnecessary to assure the Zemindars of Venkatagerry, Calcutty, Bonauro-
pollam and Sycaoor, that the Right
Honorable Edward Lord Clive, Governor
in Council aforesaid, in the determination
of carrying these measures into effect, can
be governed by no other motives than
those connected with the duty of providing
for the permanent tranquility of the
Zemindaries. The Board in Council
disclaims every wish of subjecting the
Zemindars to any humiliation, and the use

the change of the condition of their tenure and the discontinuance of that usage being indispensably necessary to the preservation of regular Government and the increase of prosperity, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council expects that the Zemindars of Vencatagerry, Calastry, and Bomraizopolliam, will relinquish a custom now become useless and yield a cheerful obedience to these orders in the assurance of enjoying with their families, tenants and ryots, under a system of defined and public law, every civil right together with the domestic usages and religious institutions of their ancestors.

Fort Saint George 24th August 1802.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Thus these Zemindars were transferred from the class of Peudumbies to that of aristocracy of the land, enjoying protection of Government from all dangers,

protection which is guaranteed to its subjects in general.

Damerla Pedda Vencatappa Nayini Varu was recognized in 1803 by the Madras Government as the Rajah and held the Samsthanam of Kalahasti up to 2nd May, 1830. His younger brother Chinna Vencatappa Nayini Varu was treated as a nobleman of this famous family. He was succeeded by D. Timma Nayini Varu. He died in 1832, appointing his widow to manage the Estate and permitting her to adopt a son from among his relatives. She accordingly adopted D. Vencatappa Nayini Varu in 1834.

Damerla Vencatappa Nayini Varu assumed the management of the Estate on the 12th November 1834, and was recognized by Government as the adopted son and successor of Damerla Timma Nayini Varu. He managed the Estate for 47 years and was known to be a patron of

Sanctament, His Majesty's approved
 and at the same time the meeting, in
 addressed the following letter dated 17th
 December 1857 to the Government of
 Madras and it was published in the suppl-
 ment to the Port Saint George Gazette of
 the 6th February 1858.

The Right Honorable the Governor
Council has received with much grati-
fication the following letter address from
the Commandant of Calcutta.

Transmittal of a letter from the
 Quartermaster to Capt. [redacted] the Right Hon-
 orable Robert Lambton Esq. Governor and
 President in Council of Port Sarah George
 dated 17th December 1854

(After the usual respects and compliments)
I will respectfully beg leave to inform
your Lordship that I am at a loss for
words to express my feelings of deep re-
gret at the barbarous massacre of negroes

by the mutinous and treacherous Sepoys and others of the North West Provinces in Bengal and Agra who ungrateful for the protection and support afforded them by the English Government and regardless of the heavy contribution which swelled their arms, have heaped pollution upon their heads by betraying a Government renowned for its charity, justice and equity.

My prayer and surprise have been that the rebels and traitors might meet with the fate of the moths which in their anxiety to approach a burning flame, less by themselves. The intelligence of the English Army, having with the aid of Providence, destroyed these traitors has created in me a considerable desire.

My opinion is to find out what these traitors who red-belly follow are, second, to examine closely those witnesses who have already met with them, and, as a last thing, to find out what their orders and their abettors may be.

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entirely annihilated by the English and that after their death, their lot may be with the damned a punishment which they richly deserve.

4. The exertions which are being made in this country for the annihilation of the traitors are very creditable. The protection, dignity, convenience, peace, and comfort we meet with under the British Government, were things unknown in former Governments, and believe me, my Lord, when I say from the feelings of my heart that I appreciate these benevolent acts of Government with the grateful feelings of a truly loyal subject.

5. In former reigns the people of this country had no permanent security of their goods and chattels. They were themselves obliged to seek shelter from the outrages of marauders in dense jungles, and underwent great inconveniences; these miseries have been happily averted.

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venues had fallen but the punctuality in the payment of the Government Peashkash had become very great. Money had therefore to be borrowed mostly for the payment of the instalments of the Peashkash to Government. At the time of his death, he left many bags of dacs and one Promissory note of the Government of India for Rs. 3,000 to be inherited by his successor.

He left six sons, having made a will on the 16th February 1881. The communication to Government through the Collector of North Arcot that fact of his having left a will. This will was registered by him on the 16th February 1881 in the office of the Sub-Registrar to Assurances at Kalahasti. By this will, he recognized the right of his eldest son to a right which he styled as founded on the immemorial custom of his family, to succeed to the Zemindaree. A few years before his death, he allowed his son to transact the business of the

to life provided maintenance to his other and the sum of grant of villages which had acquired from his private purse. He gave a direction to his successor to grant in the aggregate 20,000 Rs. a year, being given to them houses, jewels, and future. All appertaining to the Zamindari he gave to his successor. He died on the 21st February 1881.

His eldest son, Rajah Omada Rajana Raja Damaru, Kunara Mathu Venkatappa Raja, a Bahadur Vairi, succeeded to the title of Kalahasti on the death of his father. His succession was recognized by Government and he was honored with a Khillat. The Government order dated 17th May 1881 No. 730 which accompanied it ran thus:

"The Board of Revenue will be requested to furnish the pieces of Kutchabie, One Turban, One Kummur and Two pieces of Khillat to the margin to the Collector of North Arcot, who will present

Kalahasti, as a Khilafat from Government on the occasion of his accession to the Estate. Ue

2. The Nuzzur of 21 pagodas will be returned for transmission to the Collector who will be guided in the presentation of the Khilafat by the instructions contained in extract minutes of consultation, dated 21st April 1885, No. 415, Revenue Department."

The predecessor of the Rajah Sahib having possessed a Promissory Note of the Government of India, a question was raised by the Bond Department of Government whether the Rajah Sahib should not, like any ordinary person, be required to produce a certificate of heirship to own the aforesaid note. This question coming before the Government of Madras, it was pleased to recommend to the Government

Wd

The Government directed their Assistant Secretary to address a letter to the Chief Secretary, Madras, dated the 16th May 1883, complying with the recommendation of the Government of Madras as a special case. He was allowed by the Madras Government in 1890 the honours which used to be received by his predecessor. Special attention accorded by His Excellency the Governor consisted of, at reception at, and departure from, the railway station (or pier), one officer of the Governor's Military staff, undress, accompanied the Chief to and from his residence, carriage and pair with peons, servants, full dress; an escort of Body Guard, I. N. officer, and four troopers. At the urban visit at the Government House,

staff and servants undress. On the day of visit, two officers of the Military staff, to be in attendance undress, carriage and pair, servants, full dress; Native Officers escort, Lord Lieutenant ordinary.

His Excellency Lord Darnley was graciously pleased to pay a visit to the Rajah Sahib on the 20th March 1890, and His Excellency Lord Wellesley, on the 10th February 1891.

The following is taken mostly from reports of Government officers:

The Kalahatty Zemindary consists of two Divisions, viz., the northern and the southern. The northern is called Panich, and is bounded by the Panchagiri and Chundur zemindaries on the north; the Kandam and Kaval Taluqs of the Nellore District, on the east; the Atmakur Taluk on the south; and the range of hills separating it from Cuddapah, on the west. Its

in Udyagiri 97; in Kandakur
in Kanagiri 64, making a total of
villages, covering about 415 square
miles, containing a population of about
1,000 souls.

The southern division contains 2 Taluqs,
Kalabastur and Cachinad or Maderpauk;
it is bounded on the north by the Vengata-
n zemindary; on the east by the same
zemindary, and part of the Chingleput
district; on the south by the Trivellore
Taluk of the same district, and the Naraina-
ram Division of the Karvetnagar zemindary,
and on the west by a chain of hills
separating it from Cuddapah, the Channarayana
Taluk and Karvetnagar.

The Southern Division consists of
several blocks of tracts containing about
1,236 square miles. The extent of the entire
zemindary is 1,151 square miles. Its principal

The principal crops
zemindary is about 2,40,000 souls. It
is paddy, raggy, candula, Navulu, pesalu,
Minimula, lamp-oil seed, korra,
jannala, indigo &c.

The following are the dates
sowing and reaping the several crops.

Nanjali.—Paddy — Paranam samba,
sown in August and September, harvested
in January and February.

Iswara Kora, sown in September
and October, harvested in February and March.

Ner Sambaksari, sown in December
and January, harvested in March and
April.

2nd crop Nellavari, sown in March
and April, harvested in June.

Punjab.—Raggy. Albo candala, sown
in August, harvested in November and
December.

Cumbu, sown in June, harvested

January and February.

The chief rivers are the Suvaranamukki
allan, and the Arumanadi or Narayana
n river. The first flows past the
of Kalahasti, and goes in the Nellore
ct. The second rises among the hills
of Kalahasti town, and after flowing
about 25 miles in a north-easterly
tion, doubles back to the south-east
discharges into the Pulicat lake. It
es its name "the rocky river" from
rocky nature of its bed; a very unusual
re in the rivers of the North Arcot.
Arumanadi drains the south and con-
as do the other two, excellent

The other small streams are the Vala-
mutha, in which Valaga fish are
the Kalingi in the Kalahas
Goddar, or barren river,

Nellore

The peshkush or
Government is about Rupees
annum beside local cesses which
to about 27,000 Rs. The zemindar
yields four lacs of rupees a year.

The soil consists of white clay,
red and sandy lands.

The Zemindar is situated among
Eastern Ghats which are abrupt and pre-
cipitous. It is a long straggling tract
country, in many parts very wild. The
hills are composed of sand-stone and quartz
resting on granite. The hills run
within a short distance of the Pulicat
lake.

There is a large forest at Sadesiva-
kone on the south of the hills which run

January and February.

The chief rivers are the Suvaranamukhi, Allar, and the Arumanadi or Narayana river. The first flows past the town of Kalahasti, and goes in the Nellore district. The second rises among the hills north of Kalahasti town, and after flowing about 25 miles in a north-easterly direction, doubles back to the south-east and discharges into the Pulicat lake. It takes its name "the rocky river" from the rocky nature of its bed; a very unusual feature in the rivers of the North-Arcot. The Arumanadi drains the south and confluents as do the other two, excellent for fish.

The other small streams are the Valanthan, in which Valaga fish are abundant, the Kalingi in the Kalahasti, and the Goddar, or barren river,

The pashkush or Government is about Rupees 10000 anna besides local cesses which amount to about 27,000 Rs. The zemindari yields four lacs of rupees a year.

The soil consists of white clay, red and sandy lands.

The Zemindari is situated among the Eastern Ghats which are abrupt and precipitous. It is a long straggling tract of country, in many parts very wild. The hills are composed of sand stone and granite resting on granite. The hills run within a short distance of the Pulicat lake.

There is a large forest at Endestakone on the south of the hills which

oetas, hymnas, and spotted
 among these hills.
 les which are made of sand are
 manufactured in the Kalahastri
 and carried for sale throughout the
 Coy. In Maderpauk large red
 kerchiefs which used to be held in great
 by the natives were once manufactur-
 ed and sent out for sale. This industry
 is almost extinct. There is a small
 factory of cloths in Kalahastri.
 There is a large and renowned
 Temple in it. For the feast of
 Satri, held in the month of February or
 March, a large number of people congre-

A portion of the Villapuram
 Coastal Railway runs from Reniguntla

good report.

The exports of Kalahastri are paddy,
 saffron, chillies, indigo, soapnuts, blue
 stones, medicinal and dyeing root, etc.

The imports are few, consisting of
 tobacco, jaggery, tamarinds, paddy, oil
 seeds, cutch and some dry grains.

The ryots of the Zemindari are not
 well off, but are not worse than their
 brethren in the neighbourhood. They do
 not migrate but receive emigrants.

The Zemindari is involved in debt.
 The present Rajah is doing his best to
 extricate himself from these debts.

The Government is sympathetic, and
 much good is expected from this attitude
 of the Government. It has promised
 loans under the provisions of the Land
 Improvement Loan Act, 1883, amounting
 to four lacs of Rupees for the improvement

to Kalakasti and thence to Venkatagiri and Nellore. The Railway Station is about a mile from the river which forms the western boundary of the town. The road from the station to the river is cut across by two deep nullahs which render the road very difficult for vehicles with springs. There is a decent road from Remignata to Nayadupet, a distance of 38 miles. This road passes through Erped and Kalabastan. From Erped a road runs to Venkatagiri. The road from Narainavaram to Salvendrapuram passes through some of the zannadar villages to Madurapuram. The road from Trivendram railway station also passes through some zannadar villages and joins the Nagalapuram Road.

The Zemindari though it pays a Road Cess of Rs. 27,000, gets very little in return in the shape of new roads or in the maintenance of the existing roads in

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No. 101, N. 2nd St., N. C.

[illegible]

A large, dense, black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a wall or a large piece of fabric, with a repeating pattern of small, dark, rectangular shapes. The texture is highly detailed and repetitive, creating a complex, almost abstract visual field. The pattern consists of numerous small, dark, rectangular elements arranged in a grid-like fashion, though the grid is not perfectly uniform. The overall effect is one of intense detail and repetition, with the individual elements blending into a larger, more complex texture. The lighting is even, highlighting the intricate details of the pattern. The image is presented in a wide, horizontal format, emphasizing the expanse of the textured surface. The pattern is consistent across the entire frame, with no significant variations in color or tone, maintaining a monochromatic aesthetic. The texture appears to be a result of a manufacturing process, such as weaving or printing, where the small rectangular shapes are the primary building blocks of the overall design. The image is a high-resolution scan, capturing the fine details of the texture and the subtle variations in the pattern. The overall impression is one of a vast, intricate, and highly detailed surface, inviting the viewer to explore the complexity of the pattern. The image is a striking example of a textured background, with its dense, repeating pattern creating a powerful visual impact. The monochromatic scheme adds to the complexity, allowing the viewer to focus on the intricate details of the texture without the distraction of color. The image is a testament to the power of repetition and pattern in creating a rich, textured visual experience. The dense arrangement of the small rectangular shapes creates a sense of depth and complexity, making the image a compelling subject for study and analysis. The overall effect is one of a vast, intricate, and highly detailed surface, inviting the viewer to explore the complexity of the pattern. The image is a striking example of a textured background, with its dense, repeating pattern creating a powerful visual impact. The monochromatic scheme adds to the complexity, allowing the viewer to focus on the intricate details of the texture without the distraction of color. The image is a testament to the power of repetition and pattern in creating a rich, textured visual experience. The dense arrangement of the small rectangular shapes creates a sense of depth and complexity, making the image a compelling subject for study and analysis.

be attended to.

3. At the same date a notice was issued by the Collector to all chief inhabitants of your Petitioner's Zemindary, peremptorily calling upon them to pay their Moturpha tax to the Collector, and enjoining your Petitioner not to interfere in the collection.

4. Against this arbitrary and utterly illegal interference with your Petitioner's just rights, which have been conferred upon him by the British Government in perpetuity by its own deed, which he and his ancestors have enjoyed ever before the British power obtained the Government of this country, and which are alienated without his consent, he now protests and appeals.

5. Your Petitioner submits that this infringement of his rights, without his consent, is an arbitrary violation of the law, by which the Government is as much bound as the most obnoxious subjects, and he would respectfully ask how any Government can expect obedience to its laws, if it sets the example

infringing them for its own convenience, and what security there can be for title and possession of grants can be thus resumed at pleasure in the teeth of the most solemn engagements: what assurance can your Petitioner, and other Zemindars situated as he is, have, that their other rights, even in the land itself, will be respected, if it should at any time seem fitting to the Government to depart from its own sealed declaration?

6. Not only has the Government no legal right to take the collection of the Moturpha tax out of your Petitioner's hands, but the act is in direct opposition to the solemn promise of Her Majesty the Queen, made in her gracious Proclamation of the 1st November 1818 to all the inhabitants of Hindustan, in which she says:—

"We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them, by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company, are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained, and we look for the like observance on their part."

We desire no extension of your present territory or possession; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our subjects attempted with impunity, we will sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own, and we shall treat them as well as our own subjects, and will admit the property and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

We hold ourselves bound to the natives of Indian territories by the same obligation of duty which binds us to all our other subjects, and these obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

7. Independently of the gracious promise and assurance, and assuming that it had never been made, your Pontiff admits that the Government has no legal right to take any more of the matter the fact that the King in the future has expressed himself as strong on the subject is a fact which is a fact.

means no disrespect to the Government, or that he has always been a loyal and faithful subject.

8. Your Pontiff will now call attention to the indispensable proofs of his position that the action of the Government is illegal.

9. The terms of his Sunnad, dated 12th C. August 1842 are as follows:

The permanent demand fixed for this annual year Zemindary is a share of the revenue derived from the manufacture and sale of opium and salt, exclusive of the sugar of duties of every description on the entire salum, a fraction of which the Government reserves to itself as a duty on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, exclusive of all other taxes heretofore appropriated to the support of Kohse Establishments. The Government reserves to itself the entire exercise of its discretion in continuing or abolishing, temporarily or permanently the articles of revenue included according to the custom and produce of the country under the several heads above stated.

