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VIII

LETTER

FROM THE

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COLLECTOR OF GANJAM.

TO THE

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.

OF THE COURT OF WARDS, FORT SAINT GEORGE.

DATED 14TH NOVEMBER 1806.

Reporting on the introduction of the Regulation (IV of 1804) for the
Establishment of Court of Wards, throughout the
Ganjam Zillah.

PRINTED AT THE GANJAM COLLECTORATE PRESS BY M. JAGGAYYA.

1892.

No. 11.

TO

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE COURT OF WARDS,

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

Gentlemen,

1. Adverting to the extreme anxiety expressed by your Court, in your correspondence with my predecessor, to introduce the operation of the Regulation of Government for the Establishment of the Court of Wards, throughout this Zillah, that object has among others occupied a considerable portion of my earnest attention, since my arrival at this station, which I have given to it with a determined view, if possible, to effect without delay the desired measure, and I trust that it will not be long ere some of the Minors are formally, and regularly placed as Wards under the protection of your Court.

2. At the same time, while I consider it one of my most important duties to my employers to give on every occasion the most fair and unreserved statement of affairs in this District, I deem it but justice to the character of my predecessor, and my own, painful as it is to controvert the sentiments of those, the dictates of whose Superior Judgment, I should ever wish to take as my guide, unequivocally to declare my conviction that the opinion, expressed in the 3rd and 5th paragraphs of your Secretary's letter of the 24th May 1805, cannot be borne out by facts, circumstanced as this province is at present.

3. I feel reluctance and regret in making the above declaration, but I think that nothing more is necessary to justify it than a reference to the nature of the provisions of the Regulation for the Court of Wards, and at the same time to the dispositions and rooted habits of the persons to whom they are applicable in the greatest part of this District.

4. The intent of the Regulation is simply to sequester or assume management by the Collector of the landed, and personal property giving interest, of each Minor or incapacitated Land-holder to be secured and allowed to accumulate for his benefit, until the expiration of such minority or incapacity, under conditions which provide for the subsequent redress of any grievance, and the recovery of any loss which may be incurred by the abuse of such trust on the part of any of the persons engaged in it, and to the unclouded eye of reason to minds impressed as ours are with a just confidence in Government, the Wisdom and Benevolence of such an institution are equally apparent, but I am sorry to say it is to people of a mode of thinking widely different that we are to address ourselves in enforcing the provisions of the Regulation, and most of the Zemindars and their relatives in this District, would view with much jealousy and mistrust, the temporary assumption by Government of Countries so lately declared permanently transferred, and would not be at once able exactly to appreciate, or I am sorry to add, likely easily to credit the intention of Government, by the measure, and I, therefore, conceive that enforcing it would, in a great degree, do away the effect desired by the Permanent Settlement, and it is hardly to be expected that, if the statements of the Committee of Circuit be in any degree correct, a Manager would at once be inclined, or be allowed to deposit in the Collector's Cutcherry on a promise of a distant return, the alleged enormous surplus kept back ever since our possession of the Circar, with studied evasion, and concealed we are to suppose under the criminal veil of false statements of their resources.

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5. It is not however my intention to raise difficulties to the performance of the task imposed on me, while I consider it my duty to state those that exist, and I pledge myself Gentlemen, that it shall be my unceasing endeavour, as far as is possible in my intercourse with the Zemindars, to replace their present mistrust with confidence in the acts of Government, that may hereafter facilitate the introduction and easy operation of every Regulation, and I shall now proceed to report generally upon the circumstances of every Minor, or incapacitated Zemindar in the District pointing out the cases in which, I imagine, the Law might be permitted to operate, and others, where I do not think it exactly applicable, or where its introduction will be attended with difficulty, that must render a delay in its operation necessary, however inexpedient,

6. **Kimedi.**—Jagannat Gajapati Narayana Deo, Minor Zemindar of Parlakimedi, a child of between two and three years old, is the only and legitimate son of the late Zemindar Purushottam Narayana Deo, who died on the 29th October 1805, having written a letter, as it is said, the day before his death to the Collector recommending his son to the protection of the Company, and praying that Dugaraz, who was formerly the Guardian of his Minor Years, should be placed in charge of his son, and in management of the Zemindari, copy and translation of this letter, which was received a day or two after the death of the late Zemindar, I have the honor to submit to the Court,

7. I do not conceive by any means if the authenticity of this letter was proved, (and the customary conduct of the Natives render it questionable), that this letter ought to be construed into a will so as to set aside the operation of the Court of Wards, but I imagine that no man can be found so eligible as a Manager of the Country as Dugaraz, and if any other person were to be selected to act as Guardian to the child jointly with his mother, I think there would be a sufficient check on the management of Dugaraz, though I am sorry to say the backwardness on his part to act conformably to the Regulation, as represented by my predecessor in his letter of the 28th May 1806, as well as a subsequent estimate for the expense of the Minor's maintenance and charges, collection amounting to the enormous sum of Rs. 70,019-11-0, give occasion for great caution and circumspection in admitting him to the trust. The uniformly good character, however, which he possessed during Mr. Cherry's management, and his experience of, and popularity in the Zemindari, render him on other accounts peculiarly eligible, and I have accordingly written to him to repair to the Cutcherry for the purpose of adjusting the future management of the Country, in a letter copy and translation of which I enclose, and I shall report to your Court when I have finally determined on a Guardian, and on the monthly allowances from the revenues for the support of the family.

8. Considering Dugaraz's connection with the family, the aggrandizement of his own, by the consequence and influence acquired by his long management of the Country, and his possession of the productive Estates of the Tekkali Country, I should think he ought to assume the charge gratuitously, if he does not, I imagine, Rs. 250 per month, would be an adequate compensation for his trouble, but of this I shall acquaint your Court hereafter. At all events, as Dugaraz heretofore managed the Zemindari on behalf of the young Zemindar, when he was under the care of the Collector at Chicacole, almost exactly upon terms similar to those prescribed in the Regulation for the Court of Wards, I trust that I shall find no great difficulty in making him undertake it on the present occasion, though the subscription to the obligation prescribed by Section X, Regulation V, A. D. 1804, and the necessity of taking good and sufficient security for the personal appearance of the Manager, will, in this case as well as many others, be an objection difficult to surmount, as men of high caste always consider it in a certain degree, disgraceful to enter into any penal obligation, or to find security for performance of it, these are prejudices, that existed at the time of the introduction of the Judicial System, and it cannot be expected that they will be removed without a long experience of its effects,

9. **Seerghur.**—Shamah Sunderah Sing, Minor Zemindar of Seerghur, is about 9 years old, and son to the late Zemindar Athwatha Sing, who was killed in a skirmish with the Company's troops, while in arms against their authority in 1801. The circumstances attending this Minor Zemindar, were particularly brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, in Mr. Brown's Report of the 15th March 1802 and in Mr. Cherry's of 30th April 1803. No measures have yet been taken to place this Minor immediately under the Court of Wards; but as the family owe much gratitude to the Company, and as Mr. Cherry speaks very favorably of the conduct of the servants, and persons in charge of the Zemindari, I have summoned the Pauter (Patro?) for the purpose of conferring with him on the subject of the management, and of selecting a proper Guardian, as yet, however, I have had no intercourse with the Pauter. My predecessor, I find, had taken a Muchilka from him on appointing him to act as Manager but until this time nothing has been paid but the Kists, and the business has gone on exactly as in the case of any capacitated Zemindar, and I cannot promise myself any early success in effecting the measure of placing the Minor under the Court of Wards, until I shall have obtained much more information of the Zemindar's family and of the District in general than I now possess. The Sunnud of permanent right has not yet been given to this Zemindar.

10. **Jerradah.**—Ragonant Santah Row, Minor Zemindar of Jerradah, appears from my predecessor's statement to be about 12 years of age and is the son of the late Zemindar Gopal Santah Row who died in February 1805 without having received the Sunnud of permanent right or given his Cabooliat. Coonjoo-beehary Patrodoo, I observe, was recommended as Manager of the Zemindari by my predecessor and he accordingly has executed a Sunnud or agreement to manage the Country for the Minor Zemindar according to the provisions of Regulation V A. D. 1804, but from that time the management has gone on as usual, nothing more than the Kists of the Company's Jamma having been received for which receipts have been issued in the same manner as to any Capacitated Zemindar, I have summoned but not yet seen Coonjoo-beehary Patrodoo, when he appears, I shall endeavour fully to explain the above Regulation and make him act up to it; but it will be a matter of difficulty.

11. Madanah Santoo the person recommended by my predecessor as Guardian is, I observe by the genealogical table transmitted to your Court, grand uncle to the Minor, and unless the succession of illegitimate children is admitted which, without particular election or adoption is not usual, he is the next heir and consequently disqualified by the 2nd Clause, Section XIX, Regulation V, A. D. 1804, and I shall endeavour, when my communication with the Pauter shall have rendered me competent to the Selection, to appoint another subject to the approval of your Court, but in this instance as well as that of Seerghur, difficulty and delay will attend the measure of placing the Minor regularly and effectually under the Court.

12. **Hoomah.**—Krustna Chundanah Santo Row, Minor Zemindar of Hoomah, about 16 years of age, is son of the late Zemindar Ramachandra Santah Row, who died in 1801. The permanent settlement was concluded with this Minor Zemindar but the Sunnud of right and Cabooliate have not yet been exchanged.

13. In conformity to the recommendation of my predecessor in his report dated 15th February last, the Pauter Sarangah Patrodoo executed a Sunnud as acting Manager, but to this time nothing but the Kists have been paid into the Treasury, nor has he complied as Manager, with any of the conditions enjoined by Regulation V, A. D. 1804. I have, however, sent for the Minor and Pauter, and shall endeavour to place him as soon as possible under tutelage of the Court, which will, however, be a work of difficulty and time.

14. **Sonapur and Montreddy.**—Pankalah Ramaswamy, Minor Zemindar of the new Zemindaries of Sonapur and Montreddy, 14 or 15 years of age, is son of the late Zemindar Pankalah Audinarain, a man of the Southern Velamah Caste, who has been for many years settled in this District, and died in October 1804.

15. At the time of the death of Audinarain, he and his brother Paukalah Gopal Patroodoo, had not divided their property, so that, in fact, the Zemindaries were the joint property of Audinarain and Gopal Patroodoo, in which case it becomes a question how far the Court of Wards could interfere, as by the Hindu Law the surviving brother becomes, as representative of the family, manager and possessor of all undivided property, and legal Guardian of his brother's children, although heir to them in the event of their death without partition, or without issue, though it is common, for a widow to depart with her children to her own family, and to sue her deceased husband's brothers in the name of her sons for the husband's share of the property. This has been the case in the present instance, and the greater part of the property was divided before the late Collector interfered at all on the part of the Court, though disputes still exist between the uncle Gopal Patroodoo and the persons coming forward in the name of the minor nephew Ramaswamy, which would, I think, render it particularly eligible to place him under charge of the Court of Wards, who would be able to superintend and enforce the exertions of the Manager and Guardian for securing the rights of the Minor.

16. I have summoned all the parties in any way connected with the Minor, and shall hereafter, in a separate report which I mean to make on the case of each Minor, state the persons I should recommend as Guardian and Manager, for neither of which trusts I conceive the uncle Gopal Patroodoo at all qualified, in the meantime I have only to remark that, the parties have so far divided their landed property, that the Estates of Montreddy and Sonapur are considered exclusively the property of the Minor Ramaswamy, and the Estate of Gaurah (a detached part of the Womaravelly Estate sold by Mr. Cherry and erected into a Zemindari) the property of Gopal Patroodoo besides the interest in a large lease of villages in the Chigatty Zemindari, the affairs however are still likely to give rise to dispute.

17. **Hingelly.**—The late Zemindar of the Hingelly Estate, which he purchased of the Company at the time of the introduction of the permanent settlement, was Gopinanda Bunje, lenial descendant and representative of Vikrame Bunje, who with a numerous train of relations was pensioned, by Government upon Rs. 12,000 per annum, several years ago on his voluntary abdication of the Goomsur Zemindari, to which he was heir in favor of Sreekere Bunje lately deposed.

18. The pension has hitherto been continued to the family without diminution, and by Mr. Snodgrass's statement of it in 1792, it appears that one half or Rs. 500 per month was appropriated for the support and maintenance of the representative of the head of the family, and his immediate domestic dependants, and the other half distributed in small sums to different collateral branches of the family, and it has been in fact considered more as a Jaghire from the Goomsur revenue than as a pension.

19. When the above Gopinand Bunje died in September 1805, he left no male issue having but one legitimate daughter, but on his death bed he is reported to have adopted one Ragonant Bunje, infant son of Sivaram Bhunje, a Brother of Vikram Bhunje, and of course uncle to the deceased, no doubt with an idea that the pension enjoyed by Gopinand Bhunje as well as his interest in the Hingelly Estate would be inherited, it appears, however, improbable that Government will admit of the adopting for the inheritance of pensions, which is indeed inconsistent with the general idea and purpose of pensions, though in the present instance, I am of opinion that a portion of the Rs. 500 monthly enjoyed by the late Gopinand Bhunje, must in equity and charity be continued to the family, as it was avowedly allowed as well for himself as for many of the females of his father's and grand father's family, several of whom still exist, but this circumstance I shall discuss in another place, and is foreign to the purport of this report to your Court.

20. My predecessor in his report to your Court of the 23rd January last seems, I know not on what grounds, to consider adoption as militating against the Regulation for the

Court of Wards and that infant daughter of Gopinand Bhunje, is the representative of the family and the ward to be provided for, I entertain quite a different opinion and consider that an adopted Minor, while by the Hindoo Law and Custom he always inherits in preference to a female, is in every respect as much the heir and consequently the object of the Courts' care, as such I shall consider Ragonant Bhunje.

21. Dassareddy Missery, an old servant of the family, and a man of good character who was also recommended by my predecessor, I have selected as Manager to the Estate, and he has entered into the prescribed engagement conditionally, and though contrary to the letter of the Regulation, I should propose Sivaram Bhunje, father of the adopted Minor, as his Guardian. The Office in this case might probably be held gratuitously, and the surplus revenue of the Hingelly Estate—which in common years cannot be considered much more than Rs. 1,500.—will not more than provide for the expenses of collection and maintenance of the child who was no doubt adopted under the idea that he was to inherit the enjoyment of the allowance of Rs. 500 monthly, besides the Hingelly Estate. I have explained as well to the father, as to the Manager the principle of the Regulation for the Court of Wards, that he is to remit all the proceeds of the Estate to the Treasury, that only the Company's Jammabandy will be considered the property of Government and that the surplus will be faithfully applied to the maintenance of the child, or allowed to accumulate for his benefit, and that they will always be in possession of the account, and of course know what the property of the Minor is, when he may come of age, and I consider this is one of the instances where the operation of the Law will meet with comparatively little obstruction.

22. **Daracoot.**—Jaggernaut Sing, Zemindar of Daracoot, would appear to claim the protection of the Court of Wards not from the circumstance of his age but from his incapacity arising from the weakness of his intellects, which will effectually prevent his attention to the management of his affairs, as however all acts have been, and continue to be done in his name it will be a work of considerable difficulty and delicacy although very desirable to place him and his Country under charge of the Court.

23. Mr. Brown in his report of 15th March 1802, particularly notices the weakness of this Zemindar then a youth of about 16, and Mr. Cherry in his letter of the 30th April 1803, speaks of him as an idiot, and though in his letter of 4th November 1804, he mentions the permanent settlement having been concluded for that Country with the Pantur, and head servant of the Zemindar without particularly adverting to his incapacity, I find that at the time of his executing his Cabooliat and taking the Sannud which Mr. Robson delivered in the Country in the month of April last, he betrayed evident symptoms of intellectual weakness that left no doubt of his utter incapacity to comprehend a single condition either of the one or the other, even if they had been in any other language than English, I have summoned the present Pantur and the Zemindar, though I have great doubt of the latter attending and I shall endeavour to provide under the Regulation for the Court of Wards, a mode of securing the Estate of Jaggernaut Sing though I confess, I foresee very considerable difficulty in bringing the Zemindari effectually under charge of the Court.

24. **Purushottapuram & Doossey.**—Royadapah Ranga Row, Minor Zemindar of the Estates of Purushottapuram and Doossey, is the Zemindar also of Boobily in the Vizagapatam Zillah, in which capacity as that Zemindari is of far greater pecuniary importance, it is to be presumed a Guardian and Manager have been appointed it would not however be impracticable to appoint separate Managers for the above mentioned two Estates, in which case the whole of the surplus revenue after paying the Company's Jammah might be allowed to accumulate for the Zemindar's benefit, as a provision for his maintenance has doubtless been made out of the revenue of Boobily, though to this time the measure has not been adopted.

25. The Estates of Purushottapuram and Doossey although purchased in the name of Royadapah Ranga Row, were well known to be purchased at the instance of his uncle and

former dewan Row Venkataroydoo, and while Royadapah Ranga Row, although physically competent, was legally incompetent to constitute the agent to aid at the sale in June 1803, it is to be regretted that the then Collector did not rather resell the Estates, as having been purchased contrary to the 4th and 5th Clauses of the advertisement for the sale, than enter into the discussion submitted to the Board of Revenue with his letter of the 2nd April 1804.

26. In Order to account in a satisfactory manner for the apparent inconsistency noticed by your Court under date 31st December last in the conduct of my predecessor in classing Royadapah Runga Row among the Minors, at the time that he was recommending the sale of part of his Zemindari for the liquidation of arrears, I must beg leave to notice that the Ameen was deputed to attach 6 villages with a view to their sale, not by Mr. Robson, but by Mr. Cherry as far back as June 1804, previous to the promulgation though subsequent to the date of the Regulation enacted for the Court of Wards, and that he has continued there ever since, and although the Government has benevolently provided in the said Regulation, that a Zemindar at the expiration of his minority or incapacity shall not be burthened with balances accruing from actual failure of resources, while those resources shall be placed wholly and unequivocally under the eye and management of the Court, the case appears widely different, where an Estate has been purchased merely in the name of a Minor, and been managed by his friends and adherents on his account and this has been the case with Purushottapuram and Doossey with the exception of the above mentioned 6 villages, the revenue of which has always been carried to the Zemindar's account, I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion that the Zemindaries of Purushottapuram and Doossey ought to be considered as answerable for the permanent Jammah assessed on them, as it surely could not have been the intention of Mr. Cherry or of Government to sell Estates, to persons not answerable for their revenue.

27. From the above idea, though I have continued the Ameen at Purushottapuram in charge of the whole Estate in which he was latterly placed by my predecessor, I have not thought it proper to assume any management of Doossey, on which no arrears had accumulated, until the Kist due last month, which may be immediately expected. Should the Court however, judge proper, I shall immediately assume management of that Estate, in which case it would be necessary to enter a suit on behalf of the Minor Zemindar against all the former Managers since the purchase to recover on his account all the surplus collections, a work which could hardly be terminated before the close of his minority which must expire in the course of a few months.

28. **Womaravelly.**—The original Estate of Womaravelly was purchased in the name of the present Minor Jampanah Viziaragava Padmanaba Rauze, a boy who must at that time have been about 5 years old, and therefore could not be considered competent to constitute an agent to bid for him, the purchase, therefore, by Clauses 4 and 5 of the advertisement for the sale, was eventually null, it was however notorious that the real purchaser, was Jampanah Bungariah grand mother of the Minor, and accordingly the Collector in August 1804, not considering the Minor as entitled to the indulgence held out by the Regulation for the Court of Wards, proceeded to sell 5 out of the 7 villages of which the Estate was composed, for a balance then outstanding, leaving two (the Cusbah Womaravelly and Toninghy) still as the property of the Minor, but as the rent for these was not paid, they were attached by the Collector in November following, and have been ever since under management of an Ameen, but falling every year still farther in arrear, and were they now to be sold, (which I scarcely think possible) I could have little hopes of the produce going any great way towards the liquidation of the arrears, under these circumstances, I have to request the orders of the Court whether Jampanah Viziaragava Padmanabha Rauze should be considered as Minor Zemindar under the Court of Wards, in which case, a guardian would be better appointed by the Collector of the Vizagapatam Zillah where he resides with his family, I am of opinion however that considering the quantum of arrears paid over and above the purchase

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money paid for the five villages sold, that the Zemindar, and his relatives ought to be relieved from the permanent penalty, which the possession of the villages at their present assessment, would occasion them.

29. **Carcavalsah.**—The Carcavalsah Estate was originally purchased by Poospaty Narain Gazapaty Rauze, Zemindar of Vizianagram, and by him transferred, nominally to the present Minor Jampanah Narsimah Appal Viziarum Rauze, but in fact to his uncle Jampanah Viziarum Rauze, and his father Jampanah Narsima Rauze who were living together and enjoying their property jointly, since the period of transfer Narsimah Rauze, father of the present Minor, died about the middle of 1805, leaving the present Zemindar about 7 or 8 years old, as however from the beginning the Estate was considered the property of the father and uncle who have not divided, and as the latter still manages the property and has no children, I do not consider that until the uncle, Jampanah Viziarum Rauze dies, the Minor need be considered an object for the Court's care, he resides in the Vizagapatam Zillah with his uncle.

30. **Bhyrie.**—Avadanum Codanda Ramaswamy, Nominal Minor Zemindar of Bhyrie, is in fact only nominally so, his father Avadanum Chinnah Paupiah having been the purchaser and being the actual possessor and Manager of the Estate, no cause therefore exists for placing him under the Court of Wards, I am of opinion however that the father for the purpose of facilitating eventual legal process, ought to be compelled either to relinquish his right, or to sign an instrument declaratory of his responsibility, and indeed it were to be wished that a regulation could be framed prohibiting the too general practice of executing deeds in the name of others, very often with the best intentions, but with very perplexing consequences.

31. **Aska, Coomary & Coorlah.**—Tripasore Venket Condal Row, Nominal Minor Zemindar of Aska, Coomary and Coorlah, about 11 years old, is in exactly the same case as the above mentioned Minor, his father Tripasore Narasinga Row being alive who purchased the Estates and manages them, so that the Minor not being actually possessor of the property cannot be considered an object of the care of your Court.

32. I have thus, Gentlemen, in this elaborate address, given you a succinct account of the circumstances attending the Estates either nominally or really devolving on Minors throughout this Zillah, which, I trust, will be found to contain much of the information required from my predecessor, as I shall have arranged matters for placing any of them under the Court, I shall forward a separate report of the estimated produce the names and salaries of proposed Guardian and Manager and the proposed expense of the Minor in a separate report as a legal document belonging to the Estate.

I have &c.

GANJAM,
14th November 1806. }

(Sd.) ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1, Enclosure in the foregoing letter.

Translation of a letter from Purushottam Gajapathy Narain Deo Zemindar of Kimedi to Francis Augustus Robson Esquire Collector dated 28th October 1805- after compliments.

You will have been apprized of my illness from the letter written to you by my Vakeel Canocorty Narasinga Row, on the 3rd of the increasing moon of the month Kartheke, when I consider the present state of my health I cannot encourage hope of surviving or of enjoying many days the Zemindari to which the Company by their favor restored me, the Country must therefore be given over to my beloved son Juggernaut Narrain Deo. For the protection of my son, for the management of the Country and for the payment of the Company's Revenue, my uncle Doogerauze remains wherefore it is unnecessary to write more.

(A true copy of the translation)

(Sd.) ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 2. Enclosure in the foregoing letter.

To

Doogerauze managing the Zemindary of Parlakimedi on the part of the Minor Zemindar Jaggernaut Gajapathy Narain Deo--

Since the death of the late Zemindar Purushottam Narain Deo, you have had the Management of the Kimedi Zemindari and you have paid into the Treasury sufficient to answer the permanent Jammah of Government, but will be well aware that under the present laws of Government, this is not sufficient and that the Government expect that Collectors, shall receive from all Managers of Countries, devolving on Minors like Jaggernaut Narain Deo, full accounts of all collections of every description, full accounts of all expenses, and that the surplus revenue shall be preserved unimpaired, and allowed to accumulate in the hands of the Collector, as Agent for the Court of Wards for the benefit of the Minor, or his heirs, whose interests Government is by the law solemnly pledged, and bound to protect, and to whom every rupee will and must be accounted for at the time he reaches the age of 18 years. You have had great experience of the justice of Government and therefore it is to you that I look for an early and complete introduction of the Regulation of Government establishing the Court of Wards which has been explained to you by my predecessor Mr. Robson. You have not yet been legally and formally appointed Manager because the Court are not in possession of the necessary information, for the purpose, which I am about to give them. In the meantime, I wish you immediately to repair to the Catcherry that we may settle the business of the Kimedi Zemindari, which we shall easily do as you so well understand the business of Manager, and conducted it so well under Mr. Cherry when Purushottam Narain Deo was a young man at Chicacole. In the mean time, I wait for an account of the Demand, Collection, Balance of the Country as it stood at the time of the late Zemindar's death, and a detail of collections subsequent thereto. I see an account estimate of charges, collection and expenses said to be given by you to Mr Robson, but I think some mistake must have occurred in this as you must be well aware that no such expenses and charges, collection occurred during your former management. However, all these things we shall easily adjust when we meet which I am anxious to do. What can I say more.

(A True Copy.)

(Sd.) ROBERT ALEXANDER,
Collector.

GANJAM,
27th October 1806.

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