Scott. II-48—22,303—17-1-18.

Home. (1918) Department.
miscellaneous

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 359

DATED 8. 4. 18

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Prince Sudharshan.

Recording certain papers regarding one Govindarajulu also known as ---------- forwarded by the Government of India.

CURRENT NO. 514 POLITICAL

Home(Mis)Cr. 1054 21.3.18

No. 1418-C.

From Rgd 18.3.18

R. H. Courtenay, Esq.,

Offg. Additional Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

—2—

Home Department.

(Public). Delhi, the 12th March 1918.

already available. 6-7-8 29-30 12-1-10

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to the Home Department letter no.4486, dated the 15th December 1909, regarding one Raja Govind Rajulu, or, as he styles himself, 'Prince Sudarshan' and to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council a copy of his memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 21st November 1917, received through his Solicitors Messrs. Leslie & Hinds of Calcutta, together with a copy of the Home Department letter no.1382-C, dated the 9th March 1918, containing the orders passed by the Government of India on the memorial.

A copy of the Secretary of State's despatch no.109 (Political), dated the 29th October 1909, and of the memorandum enclosed therewith, is forwarded for your information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R H Courtenay

Officiating Additional Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Pol no 514-1 / 21.3.18

To Home (Mis) no.

20.3.18 21/3/18 21.3.18

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

FREDERICK JOHN NAPIER THESIGER, BARON CHELMSFORD,

P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF

PRINCE SUDARSHAN SHRIMANTH RAJAH BHAGEERADI KRISHNA GOVIND RAJ SUDARSHAN

OF THE INDRAPRASTHA ROYAL FAMILY.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

1. That Your Excellency's Memorialist has on previous occasions submitted Memorials and petitions to your Excellency's predecessors without redress but he has been advised that such representations did not set out his case with sufficient clearness and he begs leave to submit this representation.

2. That Your Excellency's Memorialist belongs to the Great Pandava Dynasty of Yudhisthira tracing his descent from Arjun the brother of Yudhisthira through Prithiraj Hindu Emperor of India who was killed in the battle of Tirouri in the Christian year 1193.

3. That the line of Prithiraj known as the Indraprastha family (so called because Indraprastha was the former name of Delhi) was carried on through Hariraj son of Prithiraj and your Excellency's Memorialist is the direct male descendant of Prithiraj and the lineal representative of the ancient rulers of India.

4. Though displaced from their position as rulers of India by the establishment of the Moghul dominion Your Excellency's Memorialist's ancestors obtained some recognition from the Moghul Emperors and in particular the Emperor Akbar granted a Golden Sanad recognizing Your Excellency's Memorialist's ancestors as paramount chiefs in Southern India and they were permitted to retain certain properties at Agra Fatehganj near Agra.

5. Some doubt has been thrown on Your Excellency's Memorialist's claim because of his statement that he belongs to the Lunar

race, which therefore requires some amplification and explanation. There are two principal divisions or castes of Rajputs, viz.:— Chandrabansi literally descendants of the Moon and Surajbansi literally descendants of the Sun.

The mythological descent of Prithiraj from Indu or the Moon is set forth in the pedigree collected from old stone inscripitions in Tod's Rajasthan—most of the Rajput princes of Rajputana are Surajbansi Rajputs and their mythological descent from the Sun is also traced in old inscriptions. Intermarriage between Surajbansi and Chandrabansi and other Rajputs is permitted.

The mythological history of India as told in the Mahabharatha represents a struggle for predominance between the legendary descendants of the Moon (Chandrabansi) and the legendary descendants of the Sun.

The deeds of Arjun brother of Yudhisthira and direct ancestor of your Excellency's Memorialist form a large part of the epic of the Mahabharatha. The predominance of the Chandrabansi or lunar race was established at the battle of Kurukshetra mentioned in the Mahabharatha and continued till the Christian year 1193 the era of Prithiraj.

It appears however that at a later date the Chief of Mewar now Udaipur claimed that his ancestors had not submitted to the Hindu Emperors of India (the Chandrabansi) for the Emperor Jehangir has left a document quoted in Tod's Rajasthan in which the Emperor expresses his gratification at the submission to him of the Ruler of Mewar who had always refused submission to the Hindu Emperors of India. The Chiefs of Udaipur are recognized as the heads of the Surajbansi Rajputs but evidence of the overlordship of the Hindu Emperors or the Indraprastha family remains in a tradition mentioned in Aitchison's treaties Vol. III page 88 in connection with the Jeypur family which states that the succession on failure of male heirs devolves to the male line of Prithiraj known as Rajawats.

6. The Jeypur family is connected by marriage with the Udaipur family and Your Excellency's Memorialist maintains that he has this right of succession on failure of male heirs in case of all Rajput States in Rajputana, the Tilinga country in Madras and elsewhere.

7 That without in any way questioning the power and right of the Supreme Government to decide all questions of succession in Native States Your Excellency's Memorialist prays that he may be permitted to point out that he is the 'de jure' ruler of the ceded districts in Madras. These districts were originally part of the territory of the Vijanagar (Governors) Kings which after the defeat of the Vijanagar (Governors) Kings by a combination of Mahomedan rulers in Southern India about the year 1535 remained in possession of the descendants of the Vijanagar (Governors)

Kings who had removed to Chandragiri in Madras. These districts were conquered by Tippu Sultan and taken over by the British on the defeat and death of Tippu Sultan with his other territories. The actual rightful owners were the Rajahs of Anagondi but the male line of Anagondi failed recently and the present Rajah of Anagondi was adopted by his sister, widow of the last male holder. Your Excellency's Memorialist as the overlord has therefore the 'de jure' right as overlord to resume the ceded districts as his ancestors would not be affected by conquests and transfers before the rights to resume arose. In this connection reference might be made to the maxim quoted in Lee Warner's Protected Princes of India page 33 "once a native state always a native state."

8. That your Excellency's Memorialist begs to submit that a somewhat similar condition of affairs has also existed in case of Mysore—but Your Excellency's Memorialist has no wish to put forward any claim which would interfere with rights of Chiefs now recognized by the Supreme Government but only to preserve his right of succession and resumption in case of failure of heirs and the approval of His Majesty the King Emperor's Government.

9. The supremacy of Your Excellency's Memorialist's ancestors is shown by the fact that the British title to the town of Madras is based on a Royal Order issued in the year 1629 A. D. by Prithiraj Sudarshan making a free gift of the villages of Channapatna and Madrassa and other places to the White *Anglais* i.e. the Hon'ble East India Company on condition that the grantees always recognized the grantor and his descendants as rulers and assisted them against Mahomedan aggression which order was given effect to in 1639 A.D. by Veer Venkatapathirayulu—Governor of Vijanagar.

10. Annuraj Sudarshan another ancestor visited Europe by invitation in 1771 A.D. The exact purpose of this visit is not known but it was no doubt of a political character as about that time the East India Company were maintaining the authority of the Delhi Emperor against the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and possibly the question of setting up the rightful Hindu Ruler of India was under consideration.

11. That Your Excellency's Memorialist's grandfather Mukundrayaraj Sudarshan was to some extent recognized by the East India Company as having certain claims but as it has been the custom of Your Excellency's Memorialist's predecessors to retire from the world and lead the life of an ascetic after begetting a son who survives to the age of 9 or 10 years such claims became dormant on the retirement of Your Excellency's Memorialist's grandfather in the year 1847.

12. That Shrimanth Rajah Shri Ram Krishna Raj, father of Your Excellency's Memorialist at the time of the transfer of the properties of the East India Company to the British Crown in 1858 claimed that part of the property in possession of the East India Company belonged to him and not to the Company and it was

suggested from time to time during the years 1858 to 1887 by the Government of India that he should give up his claims to scattered properties and in lieu should accept a compact territory with full sovereign rights therein in some part of India but to this proposal Your Excellency's Memorialist's father did not agree at the time.

13. That in 1889 Your Excellency's Memorialist's father expressed his willingness to accept the proposal of the Government of India mentioned in the preceding para viz, to give up his scattered estates in lieu of a compact territory with full sovereign rights therein but in 1894 before this was given effect to Your Excellency's Memorialist's father, following the custom in the family, retired from the world to lead the life of an ascetic and before so retiring he, Your Excellency's Memorialist's father, arranged with Lord Elgin, the then Viceroy of India, that the Government should undertake the management of the properties,—the education and training of Your Excellency's Memorialist having been already taken over by the Government since 1885 when he was only 9 years old—and that when he came of age Your Excellency's Memorialist should be given the compact territory as proposed by the Government.

14. That the above mentioned arrangement was given effect to and the Government of India accordingly took up the management of the Estates of Your Excellency's Memorialist and also took charge of Your Excellency's Memorialist himself as their ward and thereafter his education and his other family affairs were looked after and managed by them and the expenses thereof were met by the Government of India and as Your Memorialist believes charged against the income of the Estates belonging to Your Memorialist.

15. That the following persons, many of whom are now living, were at one time or another in charge of the education and training of Your Excellency's Memorialist:—Shri Sampat Kumar Acharya, (tuition 1880-1892), Major Brook, (1883-1885), Col. T. R. Bowen, (Language, Engineering and Drawing 1885-1886), E. C. H. McIntosh (Civil and Revenue 1886-1887), W. S. Richards, (Civil Revenue and Engineering 1887-1889), I. A. Yorke, (Civil Revenue and Engineering, 1889-1891), Rajratan, (Commerce and Industry, 1887-1892), Col. T. R. Bowen, (Irrigation, Water Works, Railways, 1890-1898, during which period he visited many workshops, Engineering and Technical Institutes). Tuition, Training and Services under Sir F. R. Upcot, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 1890-1891, Lt.-Col. T. Gracy, E. I. Shadbolt, (1890-1891), E. H. Stone, Sir J. E. Spring, (1891-1892), E. J. Moore, 1895-1898), T. W. Bartlett, (1898-1899), J. E. Eaglesome, J. N. D. LaTouche, (1898-1900), on administrative arrangements 1900-1906, J. Manson, 1906-1907, F. R. Tebbs, 1907-1908.

16. That Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy arranged for the marriage of Your Excellency's Memorialist and on the 17th May,

1899, he was married to Princess Shri Radha Rajmba Bai Rani Saheba, daughter of Rajah Bhim Raj of Jeypur (Rajputana) and has now living three sons and two daughters named below:—

1. Daughter. Rajkumarika Shri Dhana Lakshmi Bai.
2. Son. Rajkumar Shri Krishna Raj Sudarshan.
3. Daughter. Rajkumarika Shri Shanthamani Bai.
4. Son. Rajkumar Shri Satya Narayan Raj Sudarshan.
5. Son. Rajkumar Shri Ram Raj Sudarshan.

17. That Your Excellency's Memorialist relies upon the fact that it would not have been possible for such a marriage to be arranged without the India Government and the Jeypore State being fully aware of Your Memorialist's caste, family, and status.

18. That during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, Your Excellency's Memorialist asked the Government of India to adjust his affairs and hand over to him his properties as arranged by and agreed upon between Your Excellency's Memorialist's father and Lord Elgin and that Lord Curzon did take steps "to resuscitate the fortune of the ancient House and confer dignity upon Your Excellency's Memorialist as its representative" as is evidenced by a letter from Mr. A. Latham, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, dated the 28th October, 1904, a true copy of which is given below:—

VICEROY'S CAMP.

LAHORE.

The 28th October, 1904.

My Dear Sir,

I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to thank you for your letter of October 23rd, in which you have expressed sentiments so evidently coming from the heart. It will always be a gratifying memory to His Excellency that he was able, while Viceroy, to do something to resuscitate the fortune of your ancient house and to confer dignity upon yourself as its representative. His Excellency is glad to think that you entertain such warm feelings about the slight service, and that he leaves India in possession of your gratitude.

His Excellency sends you every wish for your continued prosperity.

I am,
Yours very truly,
(Sd.) A. LATHAM.

To

Prince Sudarshan Srimanth Rajah Bageeradi
Krishna Govind Rajulu of Indraprastha
Royal Family of India, Camp Jhansi.

19. That in 1908 Your Excellency's Memorialist received an invitation to visit H. R. H. Prince George, Prince of Wales, now His Majesty George V. in England and in May, 1909, Your Excellency's Memorialist arrived in London and was the guest of His late Majesty King Edward VII.

20. That while in London, Your Excellency's Memorialist took advantage of the opportunity to have his affairs settled and the Secretary of State for India deputed the late Sir Curzon Wyllie to receive from Your Excellency's Memorialist all sanads and documents relating to his claims for examination and Your Excellency's Memorialist made over the following sanads and documents to the Secretary of State for India through the late Sir Curzon Wyllie between the 2nd and 9th June, 1909:—

(1) A Golden sanad granted by Akbar and other documents dating from 1629 A.D. establishing the friendly relation of the family with the English at a very early date.

(2) 19 Original and important documents and sanads dated from 1739 A.D. to 1890 A.D. containing references (extending from 1629 A.D.) with recognition of his family and addressed to his ancestors by The Honourable the East India Company, Governors and Governors-General in India, His Majesty's Ministers, King Emperor Edward VII (when Prince of Wales) and Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.

(3) 17 Original and important documents with 31 vouchers regarding Bank and Treasury accounts and business matters, etc., etc.

(4) 21 Original documents regarding the Memorialist's work, qualifications, services, etc., dating upto 30th June 1908.

(5) 22 documents containing important references besides ordinary correspondence in England.

21. That the documents mentioned above were examined and a settlement was effected by virtue of which a compact territory with an area of 56962·02 square miles in India with full sovereign rights therein was to be made over to Your Excellency's Memorialist possession of which was to be given to Your Excellency's Memorialist in three equal parts successively in the following manner viz., one-third part thereof, about 19000 square miles, to be made over immediately Your Excellency's Memorialist returned from England in the year 1909, a further one-third within a period of ten years therefrom, while the remaining one-third was to be retained by Government in consideration of the protection of the Estate by the Government from any invasion or disturbance by sea or land.

22. That the settlement mentioned above was set out in a document which was signed on the 17th June, 1909.

23. That Your Excellency's Memorialist begs leave to mention here that the document mentioned in the immediately preceding para together with the other documents mentioned in para 20—in fact all the papers regarding the affairs of Your Excellency's Memorialist should be in the Foreign Office of Your Excellency's Government as is evidenced from a letter from Col. Sir James R. Dunlop-Smith to Your Excellency's Memorialist, dated the 31st January, 1910, a true copy of which is set out as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Calcutta, the 31st January, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your letter of the 29th January, and am sorry to hear that you are in difficult circumstances just at present. The papers regarding your case are in the Foreign Office, and I am afraid that as I have got such a very short time left I will not be able to do anything for you before I leave.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) J. R. DUNLOP-SMITH.

24. That unfortunately for Your Excellency's Memorialist, Sir Curzon Wyllie was assassinated soon after and nothing further was done to give effect to the settlement mentioned above and it was settled that Your Excellency's Memorialist should return to India and he was informed that the India Office would write to India as to what should be done and further that he should be met in Bombay, and suitably provided for. This is evidenced by a letter from General A. M. Branfoot dated the 4th August, 1909, a true copy of which is given below:—

INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL, S. W.,
London, 4th August, 1909.

DEAR RAJAH GOVIND RAJULU,

I have asked that you may be provided with Coat and socks if you have not already got these but you will not have cause to complain of cold on the voyage out. The Native Orderlies will, I am sure, be very attentive and the cooks will give you cookery such as you are accustomed to and you like. As they are all good caste men you need not be alarmed that you will have anything unsuitable. The India Office will write to India about you as you desire should be done and you will be met in Bombay and suitably provided for. I trust that you will soon see your wife and children and those who are dear to you and find them all well and that there is still a happy future for you in your native country.

You should sit on deck in the fresh air as much as possible. It is the best way to avoid sea sickness but on the large P. & O. Steamer you will not feel the motion of the ship.

With my best wishes.

Your sincere friend,
(Sd.) A. M. BRANFOOT.

25. That before returning to India Your Excellency's Memorialist made further representation and on that representation it was settled that pending the carrying out of the terms of the settlement of the 17th June, 1909, Your Excellency's Memorialist was to receive a lump sum of £2,00,000 and an annuity of £4,000.

26. That Your Excellency's Memorialist returned to India and though he submitted to the Government of India many memorials and representations he has up to now received nothing as per arrangement mentioned in the preceding para and in conseequence Your Excellency's Memorialist has been put to great trouble and made to suffer extreme privations.

27. That Your Excellency's Memorialist understood that in conformity with the settlement of the 17th June, 1909, the Government of India in consultation with the Secretary of State for India, had arranged to assign to Your Excellency's Memorialist a compact territory consisting of the following:—

1. Part of the Dharwar District, being the entire taluks of Hubli and Gadag in the Bombay Presidency, forming the western boundary frontier.

2. The District of Bellary and Anantapur in the Madras Presidency touching the Mysore State, forming the South Western boundary frontier.

3. The Districts of Karnool and Guntur and part of the Cuddapa District (Madanapalli Taluks) in the Madras Presidency, forming the Eastern boundary frontier and the Nizam's Dominions forming the Northern boundary frontier.

28. That in March, 1916, Your Excellency's Memorialist proceeded to Delhi and had an interview with, among other high officials, the Honourable Sir Reginald Craddock to whom he fully explained his case proving the same by documents which he had originally handed over to Sir Curzon Wyllie and which were placed in his hands at the time of the interview.

29. That later on Your Excellency's Memorialist was given to understand that a committee under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Sir Reginald Craddock had considered the claims of Your Excellency's Memorialist and that it had been finally decided to give effect to the terms of the settlement of the 17th June, 1909.

30. That Your Excellency's Memorialist begs leave to submit here that since 1629 his ancestors had all along maintained cordial relations with the British Government and that he, Your Excellency's Memorialist, together with his wife and children have always during his ups and downs, maintained the same feeling of devoted loyalty to the person and Throne of their Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress and to the British constitution and that he will, in spite of anything that might happen

to him, always to the end of his days, maintain the same attitude and in case he is fortunate enough to get restored to his territory his first duty will be to place all his resources at the disposal of the Government for the vigorous prosecution of the present war and for bringing the same to a victorious issue for which he always prays.

31. That various unfounded rumours have been set on foot as to the state of Your Memorialist's mind. Your Memorialist however holds numerous certificates of competant medical officers, viz., Colonel Tilson Hudson, I.M.S., M. Lefers, Chief Medical Officer, Doctor Joseph Dartnell, Port Medical Officer, Major Bryson, I.M.S., all certified and legalized by His Britannic Majesty's Consuls, Colonels Rennick and Dean as to his complete sanity and perfect capacity to manage his own affairs.

32. That various unfounded allegations have been made in police reports,—to the effect that Your Memorialist was a subordinate member of the Anagondi family or some other Madras family which are obviously false having regard to Your Excellency's Memorialist's marriage connections with the Jeypur State and which can easily be disproved.

33. That Your Memorialist is unable to support his case in greater details owing to a case having been started against him at Sholapur and a warrant issued for his arrest. Your Memorialist has been advised by competent Legal advisers that there is no foundation for the charge made against him and that the case ought to be withdrawn.

34. Your Excellency's Memorialist respectfully submits that in his position as the lineal direct descendant of the rulers of India and after the recognition of his position in 1909 it is not proper for Your Excellency's Memorialist to appear and submit to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate's court in regard to an alleged offence for which there is and can be no foundation in law.

35. If for any reasons of State or reasons, personal to Your Memorialist, it may be considered undesirable to carry out the settlement of the 17th June or to assign territory to Your Memorialist or that Your Memorialist was mistaken in thinking that a settlement was actually arrived at Your Memorialist may be recognised as the Rajawat and descendant of the Prithviraj and suitable provision may be made for a residence for himself and his family and for his personal dignity with suitable provision for his maintenance.

36. Lastly Your Excellency's Memorialist respectfully submits that while he feels that he cannot and ought not to surrender the rights of himself and his family, in his present situation the maintenance of a respectable position in life suitable to his hereditary dignity and the education of his sons and the marriage of his daughters are of more importance than territorial power, Your Excellency's Memorialist submits that if there is any doubt as to Your Memorialist's capacity for Government of a Native State, his

sons may be educated and the claim kept in suspense till they attain suitable age.

37. That under these circumstances Your Excellency's Memorialist most respectfully prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to pass orders bearing in mind the understanding of 1629 and obligations thereunder.

1. To grant payment to Your Excellency's Memorialist of a sum adequate for the immediate personal expenses of Your Excellency's Memorialist and his wife and children whose education hitherto neglected for obvious reasons should at once be attended to and for the marriage of his eldest daughter which should be solemnized at once,

2. To give effect to the settlement of the 17th June, 1909, viz., to assign and give possession to Your Excellency's Memorialist the compact territory consisting of (a) part of the Dharwar District containing the Taluks of Hubli and Gadag in the Bombay Presidency forming the Western boundary frontier, (b) The Districts of Bellary and Anantapur in the Madras Presidency touching the Mysore State and forming the South Western boundary frontier, (c) The Districts of Karnool and Guntur and part of the Cuddappa District (Madanapalli Taluk) in the Madras Presidency forming the Eastern boundary frontier and the Nizam's Dominions forming the Northern boundary frontier, in lieu of his ancestral properties, and to

3. To duly instal Your Excellency's Memorialist upon the Gadi and to grant and invest him with full independent rights of the Government thereof.

4. In case for reasons of State or personal to Your Excellency's Memorialist, effect cannot at present be given to the prayer in par 2 hereof Your Excellency's Memorialist may be recognized as the descendant of Prithiraj and Rajawat and given a suitable residence and an income calculated on the basis of the net revenues of the above districts after deducting the expenses of administration.

5. And as in duty bound Your Excellency's Memorialist with his wife and children shall pray for ever.

Your Excellency's

Most Loyal and Obedient Servant,

Prince, I. R. F.

DELHI,

Dated, November, 1917.

THE HUMBLE

MEMORIAL OF

PRINCE SUDARSHAN SHRIMANTH RAJAH

BHAGEERADI KRISHNA GOVIND RAJ

SUDARSHAN

OF THE INDRAPRASTHA ROYAL FAMILY.

Drawn by

Mr L. P. E. PUGH,

Barrister-at-Law.

LESLIE & HINDS,
Solicitors,
CALCUTTA.

12

—8—

No.1382-C.

From The Hon'ble Sir
J. H. DuBoulay, Esq., K.C.I.E., C.S.I
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF SECRETARY
10 MAR 1918
MADRAS

To
Messrs Leslie & Hinds,
Calcutta.

Home Department.
(Public). Delhi, the 9th March 1918.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to reply to your letter of the 22nd November 1917, addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, enclosing a memorial from your client Raja Govind Rajulu, who styles himself "Prince Sudarshan". In this memorial your client asks

(a) for pecuniary assistance;
(b) for the grant of certain districts of Bombay and Madras;
(c) to be installed as ruler of those districts; or
(d) failing this, to be allotted the net revenues of those districts.

The memorialist bases these requests on a settlement alleged to have been effected at the India Office in 1909, but he has produced no evidence in support of the statements contained in the memorial. There is nothing in the records of the Government of India to show that Lord Curzon took any interest in the memorialist's marriage, or that he was even aware of it; and there is nothing in the records of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, to throw any light on the letter dated 28th October 1904 said to have been signed by a Mr. A. Latham.

50602 Pub (E) 16-8-09

In 1909 the Government of India received information from the Secretary of State that your client, who had arrived in London in May of that year, had been behaving in a most unreasonable manner, announcing his arrival direct to the King and addressing repeated communications to the Prince of Wales and the Secretary of State

asking for interviews and assistance. When informed ~~of~~ by the Secretary of State that no memorial from him could be entertained unless submitted in the prescribed manner through the Government of India, your client wrote to the Prince of Wales threatening to commit suicide if his requests for assistance were not at once complied with. It was accordingly thought necessary to enquire into his mental condition; he was placed under medical treatment and was subsequently declared to be insane and removed to a lunatic asylum. On the 6th August advantage was taken of the return of two of the King's Native Orderly Officers to send your client back to India under their charge. The Secretary of State observed that no steamship Company would have accepted him as a passenger unless he was placed under proper escort.

The Government of India were informed in June 1909 that the papers produced by your client at the India Office were of an unimportant nature, and had no bearing on his claims; and the Government of India were assured that no papers bearing thereon had ever been in the possession of the India Office. In September 1910 the Government of India were further informed by the India Office that nothing was known there of the claim which your client "alleges that he established with the Secretary of State when in England in 1909 and that the statement that an allowance of £4000 per annum was offered to him has of course no foundation whatever."

It has not been possible to test the authenticity of Surgeon General Branfoot's letter of the 4th August 1909, but it seems to be just such a letter as a kindly medical man might write to a gentleman of weak intellect in the circumstances described above. Your client has addressed many petitions for pecuniary and other assistance to His Excellency the Viceroy and to Members of the Government of India, and it was to these that Sir J. Dunlop Smith doubtless referred in his letter of the 31st January 1910.

From notes left by Sir. R. Craddock it appears that he ~~secured~~ received the impression that your client was suffering from delusions, and all that he told him was that he would make enquiries about him. In these circumstances, the Government of India are unable to

entertain the requests contained in your client's memorial. I am further to point out that, under the rules prescribed by the Government of India for the submission of memorials to them, an application of this nature should be made through the local Government concerned. The Government of India have detained the memorial in order to examine their records on the subject, but they are not prepared to receive any further communication from your client or his legal representations unless it is submitted through the Government of Madras.

I have, etc.

Sd. J. H. DuBoulay.

Secretary to the Government of India.

15

India Office, London,

Political
No. 109.

29th October, 1909.

To

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor

General of India in Council.

My Lord,

In my telegram of the 9th August 1909, I informed you that Rajah Govind Rajulu, who arrived in London from India on the 29th May last, had been declared insane and had been sent back to India on the 6th August under the charge of the Native Orderly Officers to the King by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship "Persia". I also requested that arrangements might be made for meeting Rajulu at Bombay and the necessary measures taken to deal with his case.

2. I enclose, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, copy of a memorandum stating the circumstances in which Rajulu's maintenance and treatment in this country were accepted as a charge upon the revenues of India.

3. I have sanctioned in Council expenditure to the total amount of £234/15/3 in connection with the case, in addition to the allowance granted to two of the King's Native Orderly Officers during the period that Rajulu was placed under their charge on his return journey to India, as to which a separate communication has been addressed to Your Excellency*.

*See paragraph 8 of my Military Despatch no. 105, dated 27th August 1909.

4. It would appear to be desirable that endeavours should be made to communicate with Rajulu's relations or friends if they can be traced. The only name it was possible to elicit from Rajulu himself was that of a certain Rangashaye of "Gudiyatam, India", to whom he requested that his return to India might be notified. Your Excellency will no douht consider whether, in the event of Rajulu's family being traced, it will be practicable to

recover from them any portion of the ~~same~~ sums expended in this country in connection with the case.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

Sd/- Morley of B.

M E M O R A N D U M.

Rajah Govind Rajulu, who arrived in London from India on the 29th May 1909, behaved ina most unreasonable manner, announcing his arrival direct to the King and addressing repeated communications to the Secretary of State and the Prince of Wales asking for ~~introduce~~ interviews and assistance. A telegraphic enquiry elicited from the Government of India that Rajulu was a person of no consequence and believed to be of unsound mind. He was therefore told that the Secretary of State could not see him or deal with any memorial from him unless submitted in the prescribed manner through the Government of India. Rajulu thereupon wrote to the Prince of Wales threatening to commit suicide if his requests for assistance were not at once complied with.

It was thought necessary to make enquiries into Rajulu's mental condition, as a result of which Surgeon General Branfoot and the Political Aide-de-Camp were authorised on the 10th June, in anticipation of Council sanction, to incur the expenditure necessary for the ~~medic~~ medical treatment of the case. Rajulu was placed under the care of Dr. Maurice Craig.

Responsibility was also accepted, with effect from the 8th June, for Rajulu's charges at the St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminister, where he was then staying with his Indian attendant. Rajulu's own resources were found to be entirely exhausted.

Owing to the state of his health, Rajulu could not leave the St. Ermin's Hotel until the 15th June, when he and his attendant were removed to a boarding establishment at Kew kept by Mr. E.G. Day, where Rajulu was placed under proper medical care.

On the 6th July Surgeon-General Branfoot submitted medical reports (from Dr. Craig and Dr. Percy Smith, who had also been called in to examine Rajulu) showing that the patient's mental condition was getting worse, and in accordance with their recommendations, the necessary steps were taken, under that authority of the Under Secretary of State, to have Rajulu declared insane. He was accordingly removed from Kew and placed in Chamberwell House Asylum on the 10th July. His attendant was sent back to India on the 15th July, being permitted by arrangement with the Bibby Company to use the return half of the ticket issued to Rajulu.

Eventually on the 6th August 1909 Rajulu himself was sent back to India under charge of two of the King's Native Orderly Officers, a second class passage being obtained for him on board the P & O Steamer "Persia" by which the Orderlies were returning to India. It may be observed that no Steamship Company would have accepted Rajulu as a passenger unless he was placed under proper escort. It seemed desirable on all grounds to take advantage of the Orderlies' return to place Rajulu under their charge.

True Copies

L.A. Stuart

Superintendent, Home Dept

Scott 11—8 (a)

NOTES.

Home (Pol) Dept

—18—

[C No. 1054] From the Addl H.S. to G. of I. No 1418C—18, 12-3-18

Subject—Prince Sudarshan

For some account of Prince Sudarshan also known as Raja Govind Rajulu please see pages 7-15 of G.O. 105 Pub & S. 5-6-09. The man is a certified lunatic and there does not appear to be any record of his claims here. No action seems called for. The papers may be recorded.

A draft is submitted.

DSA
26.3.18.

CR
27/4/18

It is a copy of a memorial addressed to the G. of India. The strange thing is that a firm of Solicitors should be helping him to draw up the memorial & print & publish it. Presumably the man suffers from some kind of delusional insanity which it is not easy to detect.

DR
30-3-18

LdS
3.4.18

HM

His Excellency the Governor.

HWS
LE CB

6 APR 1918

Scott. 11-10 (b)—1-17.

Home(Mis) DEPARTMENT.

191

— 19 —

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated ..... 191 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 191 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1054, From the Addl. S. G. I, No. 1418-C, dated 12-3- 1918.

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 191 .

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 191 .

ORDER.

No. 359, dated 8-4- 1918.

Mis

Recorded

Asst
26.3.18

L.D.S
8.4.18.

30-3-18

No. 5556.

(12.cf.) Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information in continuation of the correspondence ending with the Home Department letter no.1418-C, dated the 12th March 1918.

page 1 of file no.

(S) 359 Home(mis) 8.4.1918.

By order,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Transferred to Home (mis) dept. 21-3-1918 with ref(ol) no 10514-1.8

fo 359 | 1876 AUL

The letter referred to is found to have been disposed of in fo. 359 | 18, which is however not to be found here, either in the ordinary or confidential records. There was a bundle of papers on the main subject kept intact. I found them last with Mr. Kumph when he was dealing with the above letter disposed of in the said f.o. In all probability the G.O. also is kept along with the previous papers which are there. Will you please pull up the relevant papers & dispose of the current

Home (mis) Dept.

10CR 13/6/18

Over

The papers marked lodged and stitched with fo no 359 of 8.4.1918

To be stitched with fo no 359 Home (mis) dy 8.4.18.

13-6-18 Polr 17.6.18

230 22-6-18

17/6/18

REGL CHIEF SEC'Y
5-JAN 1918
MADRAS GOVT.

No.555.

CURRENT NO
PO

Rgd. 6.6.18

From

T. Sloan, Esq.,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India,

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Home (Mis) no 1743 Rgd 8-6-18

Home Department,

(P u b l i c). Simla, the 29th May 1918.

Sir,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with the Home Department endorsement no.229-Public, dated the 17th April 1918, regarding Raja Govind Rajulu, alias Sudarshan, I am directed to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to a letter dated Bombay, May 15, which was published in the "Englishman" of the 21st instant (copy enclosed) over the signature of Manchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor. There is absolutely no foundation for the statement that "the Government of India, have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, resolved to do full justice to the Prince by restoring him to his position as one of the Ruling Princes of India and giving him some substantial territories in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies in lieu of his ancestral heritage in Northern India", and I am to ask that, if he sees no objection, His Excellency the Governor in Council will take notice of the solicitor's conduct, and if that gentleman is unable to give a satisfactory explanation, will bring it to the notice of the High Court of Bombay.

Pub(Pol) no. 963-1 7-6-18

To Home (mis) no continuation of Pub(Pol) no no 511-1 of 21-3-1918.

REGISTERED HOME DEPARTMENT
4-JUN-1918

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd. T. Sloan,

Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No.

Cutting from the Englishman dated 21-5-18.

PRINCE SUDARSHAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—I am instructed by Prince Sudarshan Shrimanth Rajah Bhageeradi Krishna Govind Raj Sudarshan of the Indraprastha Royal Family a descendant of the famous Yadishthar of Mahabharat fame, to request you to be so good as to peruse the accompanying petition which the Prince had submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India, and to inform you that, the Government of India have with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India resolved to do full justice to the Prince by restoring him to his position as one of the Ruling Princes of India, and giving him some substantial territories in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies in lieu. of his ancestral heritage in Northern India. The Prince has asknowledged his deep sense of gratitude for the justice done to him by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and the Secretary of State, and has sent to them a letter assuring them of his gratitude and his deep loyalty to the Government of His Imperial Majesty. A printed copy of the said letter is sent herewith.

I am further instructed by the Prince to state that, he is confident that, the Government of India will shortly publish in the *Gazette of India* the restoration of the Prince to his ancestral gadi. As, however, there has been in the past various reports in the public papers regarding the Prince, some of them calling him a bogus Prince, I am instructed to request you to be so good as to publish in your paper the Prince's deep sense of gratitude and loyalty to the British Raj, and his readiness to offer his life and put all his resources at the disposal of the Government in the present war. The Prince further instructs me to state that, as soon as his restoration takes place, he will raise a large Army, and lead the same to the battle fields of Europe and Asia, and he feels confident that, the recognition of the Prince by the Government of India as a genuine descendant of the famous Prithiraj would be received by the Hindus generally with a feeling of intense thankfulness to the Government. The Prince requests you to be so good as to publish a summary of the above facts including his earnest desire to lead an army to fight the common enemies of the Empire, in your valuable paper, with such comments as you may consider desirable under the circumstances. The Prince says that, such publication will be deemed a personal favour by him.—Yours etc.,

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA.
Solicitor.

Bombay, May 15.

When given for copying
When copied _____
When examined _____ } 191 .
When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 191 . , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.