7. Date of Issue 23-11-33

8. Initials of Reference.

M.R.O. 1—32,100—22-11-20.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	237	Press Mis.
116-117		
Dated	15-2-1862	

31/32

Not to be folded or roughly handled

To

The Right Honorable the
Governor in Council of Fort
Saint George

The humble Petition of Three Tyee
Cheela Sunnyasee Ranjee and
S. V. Vencumnah

That your Petitioners most humbly request
to inform your Excellency in Council that they had
forwarded an appeal Petition, on December 1858
to Her Majesty the Queen, but it was returned
informing, that no representations from individuals
in India will be entertained by the Home
Government unless they shall have been submitted
through the local Government

As this Petition is requested to be
perused by Her Majesty the Queen,
we submitted this as usual with two regular
copies and hope that your Excellency will kind
send it thither with your honorable recommendation

And your Petitioners as in duty bound

Ever Kumbly pray

8 January

1862

To

5

Her Majesty the Queen

The humble Petition of Sree Vyee
Chetla Sunnyasee Razu and 1
Vencummah

That your Petitioners most humbly request
to present the annexed Petition from the decision
of the Government of Madras which erroneously
confirms the Decree of William Arbuthnot
Esqre and that of P B Smallet Esqre
A Special Appeals Petition from the said
Decree has been already forwarded to the
Honorable the Court of Directors, but the
Petitioners are now afraid to learn that the
said Messrs Arbuthnot and Montgomery
are appointed as Commissioners for India
Petitioners however most humbly request
your excellent Majesty and pray that
their suit may not be again laid before
the said Messrs Arbuthnot and Mont-
gomery in as much as it has been once
decided by them in the lower tribunals
and that an impartial Decree may be
favored in their suit

Received 23rd January 1852
Read 15th July 1852
From
Sree vyee Chitla
Sunnyasee Razu
& V. Vencummah
Petitioners
Dated 23rd January 1852
Recd 15th July 1852
Answered
Referred to
Petitioners
Date 11th
Last sent on Appeal
Petition forwarded by
the same Authority in
Desp. No 8 Para 2 to Madras
Resp. Letter & Statement
with the Enclosures
to the Revenue Department
by Mr Smith

116-112

25th December 1858

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever thankfully pray

(Signed) Sitrie Vyravelula Sunnyassee

S. V. Venkummah

(Endorsement)

Under the instructions of the Madras Government conveyed in their proceedings dated 11th September 1861 No 1300 with reference to a despatch from the Secretary of State for India dated 2d July 1861 No 28

Petitioners are hereby informed that no representations from individuals in India will be entertained by the Home Government unless they shall have been submitted through the local Government. This Petition is therefore returned to the Petitioners

Vizagapatam Collectors Office
27 September 1861

Signed Fraser
Collector

9

To

Her Majesty the Queen

The humble Petition of Shree Vyricherla
Sinnyasee Panze and S.V. Venemmah

Sheweth

That your Petitioners most humbly request
to present the annexed Petition from the decision of the
Government of Madras, which erroneously confirms the
Decree of William Arbuthnot Esquire and that of
P. B. Smallet Esquire. A special Appeal Petition
from the said Decree has been already forwarded to the
Honorable the Court of Directors, but the Petitioners
are now afraid to hear that the said Messrs. Arbuth-
not and Montgomery are appointed as Commissioners
for India. Petitioners however most humbly request
your Excellent Majesty and pray that their Suit may
not be again laid before the said Messrs Arbuthnot
and Montgomery inasmuch as it has been once
decided by them in the lower tribunals, and that an im-
partial Decree may be favoured in their Suit.

25th December 1858

And your Petitioners as in duty bound
Will ever humbly pray.

[illegible] Shree Vyricherla Sunnyasee Panze
[illegible] S. V. Venemmah

Endorsement

Under the instructions of the Madras Government
conveyed in their proceedings dated 11th September 186
No. 1300 with reference to a dispatch from the Secreta
of State for India dated 2nd July 1861 No. 28 Petition
are hereby informed that no representations from indiv
in India will be entertained by the Home Government
unless they shall have been submitted through the
local Government, this Petetion is therefore returne
to the Petetioners —

Vizagapatam Collector's office
27th September 1861

Acting
Collector

Assistant
Collector

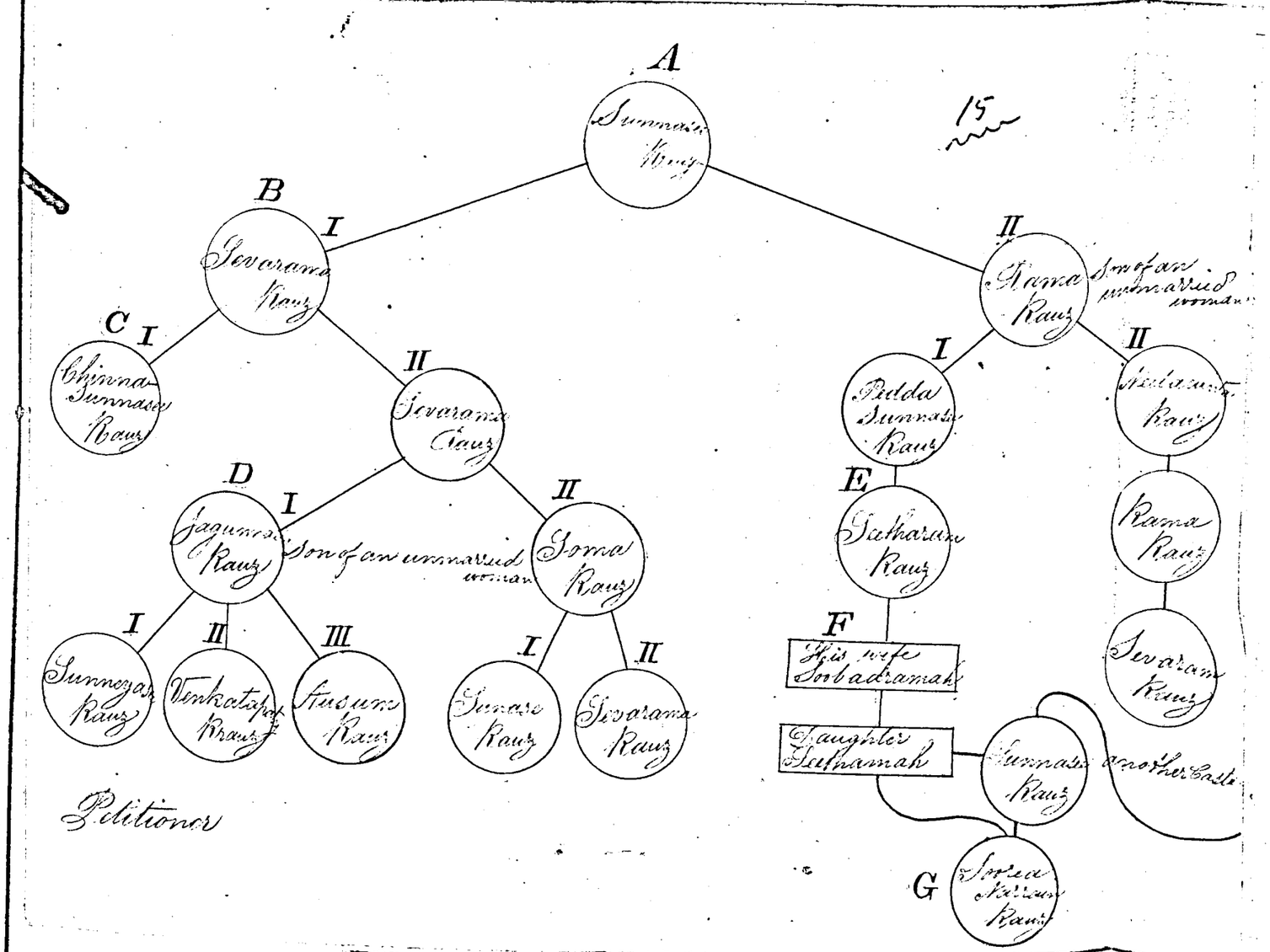
To
The Right Honorable Lord Stanley
Secretary of state for India

The humble Petition of Vyrichurla Sunnassee Rauz a minor and his grand-mother & guardian Vyrichurla Vencummah the inhabitant of Corcopsum Jemindary attached to the zillah of Vizagapattanam in the Presidency of Madras.

1st That the Minor requests to state that his father sought in the Revenue branch from 1841 upto 1845 and in the Civil upto 1849 for the recovery of the said Corcopsum Jemindary which was taken profession of by strangers being removed from the enjoyment of the Petitioner's family, to which it belongs; but the suit was impartially decided by William Arbuthnot Esqre in the Revenue by P. B. Smallet Esqre in the Original suit, and by the Government in Appeal,

2d That his father on the plea that a 3rd Decree in the Judicial branch must be final, put in a special Appeal Petition in the Government from the said Decree requesting them to forward the same to the Court of Directors; but they refused to do so, resolving that their Decree alone must be final

3rd Finding this opportunity Mr Smallet has thrown some obstacles binding the Petitioner's father not to move his claim any further and in consequence


A
Summaya Rauz
B
I
Sevarama Rauz
II
Soma Rauz
Son of an unmarried woman
C
I
Chinna Summaya Rauz
II
Sevarama Rauz
I
Pedda Summaya Rauz
II
Sevaram Rauz
D
I
Jagumma Rauz
Son of an unmarried woman
II
Soma Rauz
E
Sathara Rauz
Rama Rauz
I
II
III
Summaya Rauz
Venkataya Rauz
Ruswara Rauz
I
II
Sumara Rauz
Sevarama Rauz
F
His wife Soobadramah
Sevaram Rauz
Daughter Seshamah
Summaya Rauz
another Caste
G
Sevaram Nallaya Rauz
Petitioner

consequence Petitioner is obliged to move it himself.
As the papers enclosed in the Petition sent to the court of Directors under date the 1st January 1858 will alone explain the particulars of the Stratagem exercised by Mr Smallet and also the grounds on which the Petitioners claim is based he need not state hereunder all about it again. This Petition has already reached the hands of the Honorable the Court of Directors on the 20th February, 1858 and also a portion of the records of this case, which was despatched to them by Government in october 1857 might have reached them in November 1857 - Petitioner therefore submits that your honor will peruse the whole record and do Justice.

4th ... As the Judicial rules provide that a Judge who decided a suit in original, should not dispose the same again in Appeal it is submitted that Mr Arbuthnot and Mr Montgomery who are now made commissioners for India should not again enter in this suit in as much as the former disposed this suit against Petitioner in the Revenue investigation and the latter decided it in Appeal while he held the counsellors post in Government.

5th Petitioner however begs to detail hereunder the nature of the suit and the results of the original and Appeal Decrees as well as the grounds on which the Petitioners claim rests. From the Genealogical Table attached here with it will be seen that the D who commenced this suit is the Petitioner's father

6th The Zemindary was inherited respectively by A B and C the last zemindar C died without issue, and the Zemindary therefore must have been

just

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put in possession of D who is the brothers son of the said C; but the E usurped it under a forged Document and enjoyed it for about 10 years and C. after him his wife F also enjoyed it for 10 years. The D having thereupon tried for its recovery. Mr. Arbuthnot decided the suit impartially and put the Zemindary in possession of C

7th The Gentlemen who decided the original and Special suits admitted the right of D; but observed that as the E and F uninterruptedly succeeded to the Zemindary their right cannot be now debarred. This observation depends more upon supporting the injustice than upon doing justice to a suit

8th The F fraudulently retained possession of the disputed property; because the D was then a minor aged 9 or 10 being himself placed in the protection of the C. widow, and because he was helpless having no father, mother uncle nor any one else who could advocate on his behalf. And the F subsequently succeeded the E. The right thus assumed cannot therefore present bar to the legal right of the Petitioner and his father.

9th For the sake of illustration and to remove the suspician Petitioner begs to state below the deceipts of E and F

10th The deceipts of E are as follows Viz.

1. that he subsuming all the Zemindary servants presented a Petition to the Collector on the death of C under date the 30th march 1820 reporting

reporting falsely that he was the son of the deceased

2 that when the widows of C objected to the presentation of such petition he threatened them of consuming the Zemindary together with them and so subdued them also.

3. that when the collector suspected his heirship and ordered the ameen to make a report with regard to the heirs of the deceased he forged a document as if it had been executed by C three days before his death appointing him (E) as his heir and presented the same to the Collector 45 days after the death of C

4. that he himself prepared petitions as if they were drawn by the widows of C acknowledging him as the immediate heir and forwarded the same to the Collector without their knowledge

5. that the report forwarded to the Collector by the ameen, communicating the death of C being contrary to his trick caused the same to be changed by the inferior officers bribing them something. This was brought to an enquiry. The signature which the forged one bears is not the signature of Ameen.

6. that on objecting why the said Document was delayed until 45 days after the death of C? he answered that it was delayed by another party to whose care it was given for presenting to the Collector. This cannot be believed in as much as the execution of such Document was not at all mentioned in his first Petition

7. that when the Collector ordered to prove the said Document he caused it to be proved by the two false witnesses who attested it. They stated that C called them separately one after the other and took their signatures; but they never stated that they were present during its execution. This is unworthy of credence in as much as the C being a Rajah he would not have been left alone during his death bed; but was surrounded with many persons. These witnesses are not honest men one of them being an half caste man and the other a Jeon.

8. that he caused Chellummah the widow of C to be stabbed, when she joined with D and attepted to prosecute her claim. And had he on the very moment murdered also the D and his younger brother, there would be none to prosecute against him; but it did not so happen.

9. that as he made the D his dependant he found it impossible to prosecute his claim during his administration. Your honor alone may see how far the right of E may be admissible.

11th The order issued by Government establishing the right of E is not a confirmed one; but it is a temporary order authorizing E to manage the Zemindary until a legal heir be nominated. By such an order alone the E and F obstructed and prevented the D from seeking for his right.

12th E having died in the year 1830 F succeeded him and exercised the following deceipts Viz

1. that subsequent on the death of her husband she conceitedly consulted with the servants

and

and circulated a false report that she would put the Zemindary in the possession of D

2. that she prepared a Petition at first praying the Collector to surrender the Zemindary to D and sent it publicly to the post office, but privately by trick she caused another petition instead of that to be sent to the Collector praying for her succession to the Zemindary.

3. that an order thereupon surrendering the Zemindary to F[r] being issued the D attempted to prosecute his claim; but she (F[r]) had then bribed the ameen and made him to report to the Collector falsely that D disturbs the public peace. This fact is clear from the record of the Cutcherry

4. that she sent presents to the Savocars or merchants from whom D expected money for his costs of the court and prevented them from lending money to D

5th that when D attempted to institute a suit in forma pauperis she restrained the people of the Zemindary from appearing as witnesses on his behalf.

13. As the Zemindary is at a distance of 150 miles from the Zillah of Vizagapatam and as the people thereof are subjected to the Zemindar the deceipts of E and F were unobjectionably supported and their right was established and now to surrender the Zemindary to their heir on the plea that two members had successively enjoyed, it would be contrary to justice. F being died in the year 1844 D commenced to prosecute his claim.

14th Though the E and F fraudulently retained the posession of the Zemindary & enjoyed it for many years yet they can gain no right of inheriting it. This is more clearly explained in the 21st and 22d pages of the second Volume of Sir Thomas Strange's Hindu Law and in the 11th & 12th chapters of Mr Morton's Mahomedan Law and it is further supported by a Decree of the Privy Council passed during the administration of William the fourth under date the 3rd February 1835 cancelling the

X In the former Petition the year 36 is erroneously entered for the year 35 } succesive enjoyment of the parties who had usurped a Zemindary in the Calcutta Presidency

In the said Decree it is observed that if a zemindary of one family be taken posession by a stranger either by fraud or by violence, such posèpion cannot be continued though it was for many years enjoyed succesively by many heirs of such intruders.

15th In the said suit one Laul Docuta Sing was Appelant and Laul Roodrapratapa Sing was respondent. Petitioner therefore submits that the said Decree must be kindly sent for from the Privil Council and perused in as much as it will help to do justice in this suit, because the property in question was violently and fraudulently taken posèpion by the said E and F.

In the Mynori gaurdian (who is the widow of C's brother) requests to state that E by the asistance of his faather fraudulently retained posèpion of the zemindary which must be inherited by D and subsequently F succeeded her husband E.

Though Mr Smallet has fully perused the records of this suit yet he has partially awarded the suit in favour of C. If this Decree be patiently and attentively perused a fact

29

a fact of which will be made apparent. The Decree in Appeal was not found in a proper search of the record but upon the confidence on the ability of Mr. Smallet. This also will on a full consideration be apparent. The caste of the hill Zemindars and Coorgs do not draw any distinction between a son born to a married woman and that of an unmarried woman in inheriting an ancestral property. This practice being for a long time observed in this part of the country Mr. Smallet aswell as the Government admitted it. E being born from such a branch alone he cannot be taken as a superior than D and as such the birth of D should not at all be suspected. The zemindary in question was now put in possession of C because it was fraudulently retained possession by E. and F. the C who is their daughter son irregularly assumed the house name of the Zemindars, This is inadmissible because he is not at all attached to the caste of the zemindars; but was born to a person of separate caste. The people of the zemindary not being willing to have a such zemindar reported the same frequently to Mr. Smallet and to Government but their prayer was not complied with, The present Zemindar professes no good principles, he and his father always has an intention of perishing the zemindary caste and they always dispute with the relatives of the zemindary caste and also with the people of the zemindary on an enquiry all will be clear. To nominate a stranger of bad principles

to

to a zemindary and to remove the existing descendants
of the zemindary caste from their right of inheritance
is contrary to justice. It is therefore prayed for an
order directing the zemindary to be removed from
the posession of C to put the same in posession of
D protecting thereby the zemindary caste as well as the
people thereof.

And your Petitioner as in duty
bound will ever humbly pray

25th December
1858

Stree Vyjeharla Sunnyasee Rauz

S. V. Venkummah

To Hyard

33

The Right Honorable Lord Stanley.

Secretary of State for India.

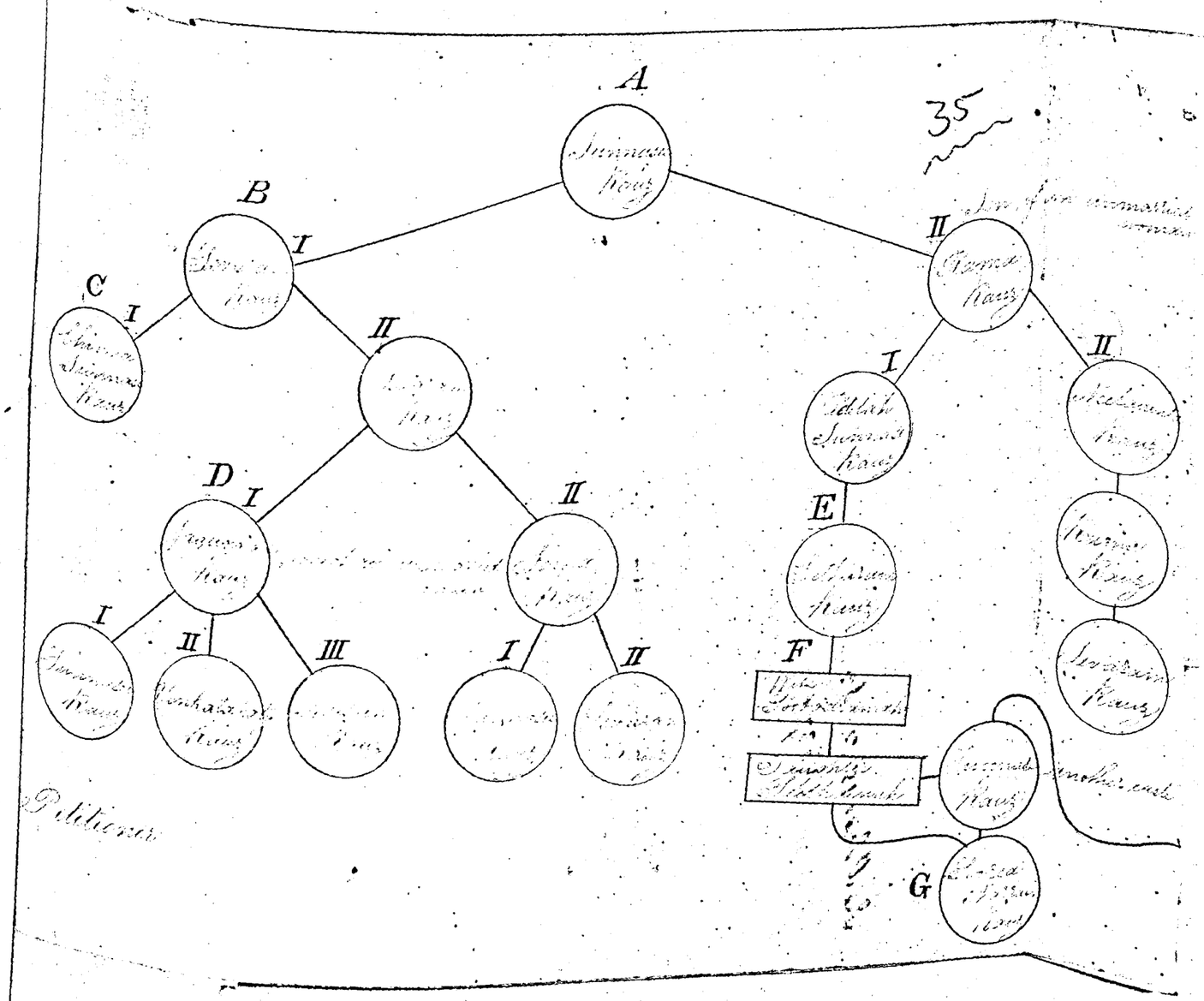
The humble Petition of Tyrichurla Luminaw Rauz (a minor) and his grandmother & guardian Tyrichurla Vencummah the inhabitant of Cooroopum Zemindary attached to the Zillah of Vizagapattam in the Presidency of Madras.

1st That the Minor requests to state that his father sought in the Revenue branch from 1841 upto 1845 and in the Civil upto 1847 for the recovery of the said Cooroopum Zemindary, which was taken possession of by Strangers being removed from the enjoyment of the Petitioners family, to which it belongs, but the suit was impartially decided by William Arbuthnot Esqre in the Revenue by P. B. Smallet Esquire in the Original Suit, and by the Government in Appeal.

2d That his father on the plea that a 3d Decree in the Judicial branch must be final, put in a Special Appeal Petition in the Government from the said Decree requesting them to forward the same to the Court of Directors, but they refused to do so, resolving that their Decree alone must be final.

3d Finding this opportunity Mr. Smallet has thrown some obstacles hindering the Petitioner's father not to move his claim any further and in consequence Petitioner is obliged to move it himself

A.


A
B
I
C
I
II
D
I
II
I
II
III
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II
E
F
G
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As the papers enclosed in the Petition sent to the Court of Directors under date the 1st January 1858 will alone explain the particulars of the Stratajem exercised by Mr Smallet and also the grounds on which the Petitioners claim is based he need not state hereunder all about it again. This Petition has already reached the hands of the Honorable the Court of Directors on the 20th February 1858, and also a portion of the records of this case, which was despatched to them by Government in October 1857 might have reached them in November 1857. Petitioner therefore submits that your honor will peruse the whole record and do justice.

4th As the Judicial rules provide that a Judge who decided a Suit in Original should not dispose the same again in Appeal it is submitted that Mr Arbuthnot and Mr Montgomery who are now made commissioners for India should not again enter in this Suit in as much as the former disposed this Suit against Petitioner in the Revenue investigation and the latter decided it in Appeal, while he held the Counsellors post in Government.

5th Petitioner however begs to detail hereunder the nature of the Suit and the results of the Original and Appeal Decrees as well as the grounds on which the Petitioners claim rests. From the Genealogical Table attached herewith it will be seen that the D who commenced this Suit is the Petitioners father.

6th The Zemindary was inherited respectively by

by A. B and C the last zemindar C died without issue, and the zemindary therefore must have been put in possession of D, who is the brothers son of the said C, but the E usurped it under a forged Document and enjoyed it for about 10 years and after him his wife F also enjoyed it for 10 years The D having thereupon tried for its recovery Mr. Arbuthnot decided the suit impartially and put the zemindary in possession of C.

7th. The Gentlemen who decided the Original and Appeal suits admitted the right of D, but observed that as the E and F uninterruptedly succeeded to the zemindary their right cannot be now debarred. This observation depends more upon supporting the injustice than upon doing justice to a suit.

8th. The E fraudulently retained possession of the disputed property, because the D was then a minor aged 9 or 10 being himself placed in the protection of the C's widow, and because he was helpless having no father, mother uncle nor any one else who could advocate on his behalf. And the F subsequently succeeded the E. The right thus assumed cannot therefore present bar to the legal right of the Petitioner and his father.

9th. For the sake of illustration and to remove the suspicion Petitioner begs to state below the deceipts of E and F.

10th

10th The deceipts of E are as follows Viz:-

1. that he subduing all the Zemindary servants presented a Petition to the Collector on the death of C under date the 30th March 1820 reporting falsely that he was the son of the deceased.

2. that when the widows of C objected to the presentation of such petition he threatened them of consuming the Zemindary together with them and so subdued them also.

3. that when the Collector suspected his heirship and ordered the ameen to make a report with regard to the heirs of the deceased he forged a Document as if it had been executed by C three days before his death appointing him (E) as his heir and presented the same to the Collector 45 days after the death of C.

4. that he himself prepared petitions as if they were drawn by the widows of C acknowledging him as the immediate heir and forwarded the same to the Collector without their knowledge.

5. that the report forwarded to the Collector by the ameen, communicating the death of C being contrary to his trick caused the same to be changed by the inferior officers bribing them something This was brought to an enquiry. The signature which

the

the forged one bears is not the signature of Ameen.

6. that on objecting why the said Document was delayed until 45 days after the death of C? he answered that it was delayed by another party to whose care it was given for presenting to the Collector. This cannot be believed in as much as the execution of such Document was not at all mentioned in his first Petition.

7. that when the Collector ordered to prove the said Document he caused it to be proved by the two false witnesses who attested it. They stated that C called them separately one after the other and took their signatures, but they never stated that they were present during its execution. This is unworthy of credence sir as much as the C being a Rajah he would not have been left alone during his decathead, but was surrounded with many persons. These witnesses are not honest men, one of them being an half caste man and the other a peon.

8. that he caused Chellammah the widow of C to be stabbed, when she joined with D and attempted to prosecute her claim. And had he on the very moment murdered also the D and his younger brother, there would be none to prosecute against him, but it did not so happen.

9. that as he made the D his defendant he found it impossible to prosecute his claim during

during his administration. Your honor alone may see how far the right of E may be admissible.

11th The Order issued by Government establishing the right of E is not a confirmed one, but it is a temporary Order authorizing E to manage the Zemindary until a legal heir be nominated. By such an order alone the E and F obstructed and prevented the D from seeking for his right.

12th E having died in the year 1830 F succeeded him and exercised the following deceipts Viz.

1 that subsequent on the death of her husband she conceitedly consulted with the servants and circulated a false report that she would put the Zemindary in the possession of D.

2. that she prepared a Petition at first praying the Collector to surrender the Zemindary to D and sent it publicly to the Post office; but privately by trick she caused another petition instead of that to be sent to the Collector praying for ther succession to the Zemindary.

3. that an order thereupon surrendering the Zemindary to F being issued the D attempted to prosecute his claim, but she (F) had then bribed the ameen and made him to report to the Collector falsely that D disturbs the public peace. This fact

is

during his administration. Your honor alone may see how far the right of E may be admissible.

11th The Order issued by Government establishing the right of E is not a confirmed one, but it is a temporary Order authorizing E to manage the Zemindary until a legal heir be nominated. By such an order alone the E and F obstructed and prevented the D from seeking for his right.

12th E having died in the year 1830 F succeeded him and exercised the following deceipts Viz.

1 that subsequent on the death of her husband she conceitedly consulted with the servants and circulated a false report that she would put the Zemindary in the possession of D.

2. that she prepared a Petition at first praying the Collector to surrender the Zemindary to D and sent it publicly to the Post office; but privately by trick she caused another petition instead of that to be sent to the Collector praying for ther succession to the Zemindary.

3. that an order thereupon surrendering the Zemindary to F being issued the D attempted to prosecute his claim, but she (F) had then bribed the ameen and made him to report to the Collector falsely that D disturbs the public peace. This fact

is

is clear from the record of the Butchery.

4. that she sent presents to the Sawoocars or merchants from whom D expected money for his costs of the Court and prevented them from lending money to D.

5. that when D attempted to institute a Suit in forma pauperis she restrained the people of the Zemindary from appearing as witnesses on his behalf.

13th As the Zemindary is at a distance of 120 miles from the Zillah of Vysagapatam and as the people thereof are subjected to the Zemindar the deceased of E and F were unobjectionably supported, and their right was established, and now to surrender the Zemindary to their heir on the plea that two members had successively enjoyed it would be contrary to justice. F being died in the year 1844 D commenced to prosecute his claim.

14th Though the Es and F fraudulently retained the possession of the Zemindary & enjoyed it for many years yet they can gain no rights of inheriting it. This is more clearly explained in the 21 & 22nd pages of the second Volume of Sir. Thomas Strang Hindu Law and in the 11th and 12th chapters of Mc Norton's Mahomedan Laws, and it is further supported by a Decree of the Privy Council passed during

during the administration of William the Fourth under date the 3d February 1835 cancelling the succesive enjoyment of the parties who had usurped a Zemindary in the Calcutta Presidency. In the said Decree it is observed that if a Zemindary of one family be taken possession by a Stranger either by fraud or by violence, such possession cannot be continued though it was for many years enjoyed successively by many heirs of such entruders.

× In the former Petitions the year 36 is erroneously entered for the year 35

15th In the said suit one Laul Doss Sing was Appellant and Laul Roodrapratapa Sing was Respondent Petitioner therefore submits that the said Decree must be kindly sent for from the Privil Council and perused, in as much as it will help to do justice in this suit because the property in question was violently and fraudulently taken possession by the said E and F.

The Minors Guardian (who is the widow of C's brother) requests to state that E by the assistance of his father fraudulently retained possession of the Zemindary which must be inherited by D and subsequently E succeeded her husband E. Though Mr Smallet has fully perused the record of this suit yet he has partially awarded the suit in favor of A. If this Decree be patiently and attentively perused a fact of which will be made apparent. The Decree in appeal was not

found

found in a proper search of the record, but upon the confidence on the ability of Mr Smallet. This also will on a full consideration be apparent. The caste of the hill zemindars and Oodras do not draw any distinction between a son born to a married woman and that of an unmarried woman in inheriting an ancestral property. This practice being for a long time observed in this part of the country Mr Smallet as well as the Government admitted it. III. being born from such a branch alone he cannot be taken as a superior than D, and as such the birth of D should not at all be suspected. The zemindary in question was now put in possession of A because it was fraudulently retained possession by E and F. The G who is their daughters son irregularly assumed the house name of the zemindars. This is inadmissible because he is not at all attached to the caste of the zemindars but was born to a person of separate caste. The people of the zemindary not being willing to have a such zemindar reported the same frequently to Mr Smallet and to Government but their prayer was not complied with. The present zemindar possess no good principles He and his father has always an intention of perishing the zemindary caste and they always dispute with the relatives of the zemindary caste and also with the people of the zemindary. On an

enquiry

enquiry all will be clear. So nominate a Stranger of bad principles to a Zemindary & to remove the existing descendants of the Zemindary caste from their right of inheritance is contrary to justice. It is therefore prayed for an order directing the Zemindary to be removed from the possession of A & to put the same in possession of B protecting thereby the Zemindary caste as well as the people thereof.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever humbly pray

23rd December 1858

వై ఠిసంఖ సనవ్వి రాం పంతులు

Shree Tyrichurla Sunnyasee Ranz.

ఎ వై యం వెంక్ష్మ్మ నాయుడు

S. V. Vencummah.

Judicial Department. 55

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read Petition from
Sree Vyreechurla
Sunnyasee Rauze
(a Minor) & his
Grandmother &
Guardian S. V.
Venkummah — Enter 8th Jany. 62.

Order — 15th July 1862 No 237.

The petitioner, who
is a minor, & is join-
ed in his Memorial
by his grandmother
& guardian, Ven-
cummah, is the pos-
of Vyrechurla Sug-
ganadarauze, who
in 1848 brought an
action

action of Ejectment for the recovery of a portion of the Coorpaum Zemindary. The suit was decided against him, & on appeal the Governor in Council affirmed the decree of the lower Court — the appellant having failed to establish his title as against Sooria Narain Rauze then a minor.

E. M. C. 13th Saury. '57 No. 59.

2. Suggana darauze then sent in a Memorial or Petition of Special Appeal for

E. M. C. 13th July '57 No. 812.

Despatch, 11th Aug. '58 No. 8.

E. M. C. 10th Aug. '57 No. 959.

for submission to the Court of Directors — but the Govt. declined to forward it, stating that there was no legal provision for the further litigation of his alleged rights.

3. This order was approved by the Court.

4. The Agent, Viragapatam, subsequently reported having had an agreement signed by Suggana darauze, whereby he engaged

engaged to abide by the orders of the Agent.

In his Memorial, the present Petitioner states that Mr. Smollett "bound his father not to move his claims any further," & that "in consequence he, (the poor) is obliged to move it himself."

6. The Govt. observe that Sunnyasee Raure can have no better title to the Estate in possession of Sooria Narain Raure than his father, Sugganadar raure, & that he is as effectually barred, under the decree of the Governor in Council, dated 13th January '57, from preferring any claims to the Estate against the interests of Sooria Narain Raure.

7. Ordered accordingly that the Memorial submitted with this petition, be lodged.

The

Agent will communicate these orders to Veeummah, & thro' her, to Sumyasee Rauze.

Rev. of February
Orig

Judicial 1862 Department

No. 237.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

19-1-14

Dated 15th February 1862

Requesting the Agent in Vizagapatam to inform Petitioner Sunnyasee Rauze that Govt observe that he can have no better title than his father to the Estate in possession of Surja Narain Rauze, and that he was effectually barred under the decree of the Governor in Council dated 13th Jany 1857 from preferring any claims against the interests of Surja Narain Rauze.

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