M.R.O. 1—88,000—16-10-39.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political **DEPARTMENT.**

G O. No. 303 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 9 — 8 — ~~19~~ 1860

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 47. Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent of Tanjore, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Point Calimere, 2nd May 1860, No. 151.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government under date the 14th ultimo, No. 219 in giving effect to the instructions there in contained, I would, however, beg to submit the following explanation regarding the requisition which I felt called on to make for receipts bearing the signature of the young Princess and her husband, Ry. Sakharam Sahib, in acknowledgment of the allowances paid them.

2. As regards the actual payment of the allowances the Government are aware that in accordance with their orders these were payable through the Serkele to their accredited Agent and that the attendance of the latter was not even required at my Office. In fact I waited personally on the Princess and ascertained her wishes in the matter, and in requiring a receipt from her, *after* the money had reached her, through the hands of her Agents or her servants, I merely acted in conformity with what has been the custom in the Palace ever since Tanjore was ceded to our Government and according to which the Princess' father and his predecessor were in the habit of signing an acknowledgment every month on the receipt of their Panjam* Hissah.

* ⅕ *Share.*

No. 48. ORDER THEREON, 9th May 1860, No. 303.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

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3-8

Memorandum relative to the claims against the estate of the late Rajá of Tanjore as shown in a List prepared from statements received from the late Sirkele.

Soudanibai.

No 1

Rs 5561-4-5.

In the statement of debts against the estate of the late Raja which was prepared in October 1858 in the Durbar, and then laid before Mr. Forbes, Commissioner, the sum marginally noted is shown to be payable to the aged mother of the late Raja, whose name appears above as Soudanibai.

It seems, however, that in 1845 the Raja undertook to relieve this lady from a debt of Rupees 28,359-3-3, with which she was then embarrassed, and accordingly had it transferred to his own account. A large amount thereof was liquidated, but five items forming an aggregate of Rupees 4173-14-2, seem not to have been discharged.

Vanity 3317-12-1
Soondiandy 2-8-0
Do 756-1-0
Do 92-9-1
Do 135-0-0
4173-14-2

As the claimants in the entire case clearly resided with the late Raja, under the

the arrangement formerly made at Tore, a part of it ought not to have been now created a Ranee Chundrabaee Saheeby, & to give the sum of Rupees 41-3-14-2, the further claiming which may come forward among the Rajah's creditors. An item of Rupees 112-0-0 is however found at credit to Ranee Chundrabaee for "fairlochita", or cloths given, but not actually made over to her. Under such circumstances, it has been the practice of the Sirkar Durbar to enter a credit to the Ranee of the value of the cloths. A large portion of the sums recorded as debts payable to the members of the Rajah family is composed of amounts thus originating and these, on the aggregate, form a heavy total.

Rs 112-0-0

4. Another item properly payable to the Chundrabaee is Rupees 400-8-0 for a "rooka sutch" Siddeeschaee which was received from her as its value and presented by the Rajah in 1852, to Sankaralingary swamy, a celebrated priest of the Mattum of which the head quarters are in Mysore.

Rs 400-8-0

5. Further an item of Rupees 287-0-11 is payable to her for a balance of ready money sent into the Raj Mahal for ornaments to be prepared on her account. The Raj Mahal is the establishment where all many of the members of

Rs 107-0-11

the Rajahs family and Durbar could have old jewels sent or repaired, or new ones made up with the materials or bullion they themselves supplied. The retention for a time period of money thus furnished, would be an ordinary occurrence and if eventually the ornaments ordered were not made up, the refund and restoration, wholly or in part, of bullion and materials, would be the ordinary course taken.

Rs 10875-1-2½

6. The sum of Rupees 62 also appears to be due to this lady for cloths received from [illegible] at their value, but which have not been paid for. And another small item of Rupees 5-13-4 stands at her credit for the value of certain sundries to which she was entitled, but never received.

Rs 62-0-0

Rs 5-13-4

7. The aggregate of the sum to which Seenaiyer this lady has a claim, if the Government admit the validity of debts thus originating, is Rupees 1387-6-3 which is recommended for payment.

Rs 1387-6-3

Meenakshi Bhai Saheb

She, person is the senior one of the 16 widows who survived the Rajah. In the list prepared as before mentioned, for Mr. Forbes, the amount marginally shown appears

2 W

[illegible] officers [illegible]

[illegible] Counts [illegible]

[illegible] Rupees 1891 " 4½ [illegible]

[illegible] from that head [illegible]

2 [illegible] Rupees 6 8 12 " [illegible]

[illegible] at her credit [illegible]

Office, and there is no [illegible]

[illegible] date of the above two items, [illegible] Rupees 6-8-2

and for which [illegible]

3 The accounts, received [illegible]

which [illegible] Rupees 108-8-8-2½; but

the accounts were [illegible] amounting a decree

of Court, [illegible]

of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

to the Bhaisahibs of Rupees 173-9-10 for sundries which they had a right to receive, but did not at the time take.

In the Jerat Khana or depository of Lingam and other vessels for domestic purposes, there is an entry arising in the manner above stated of Rupees 1-13-- also to their credit. The Books of the Jamdar's Khana, however, show that the Bhaisahibs owe the Durbar the trifling sum of Rupees 2-15-2 by which the debt in their credit is reduced to Rupees 19,370-11-4.

6 Two of the 17 Ladies originally belonging to the Bhaisahibs Department deceased, the one six, the other twelve months before the Raja.

The debt under Notice having accrued within six years and the surviving 15 Ladies having no legal title to succession the shares for ten years and two and a half years respectively, of their deceased sisters Ranees, the sum payable to the heirs and now recommended for pay is Rupees 17,609-7-0

7

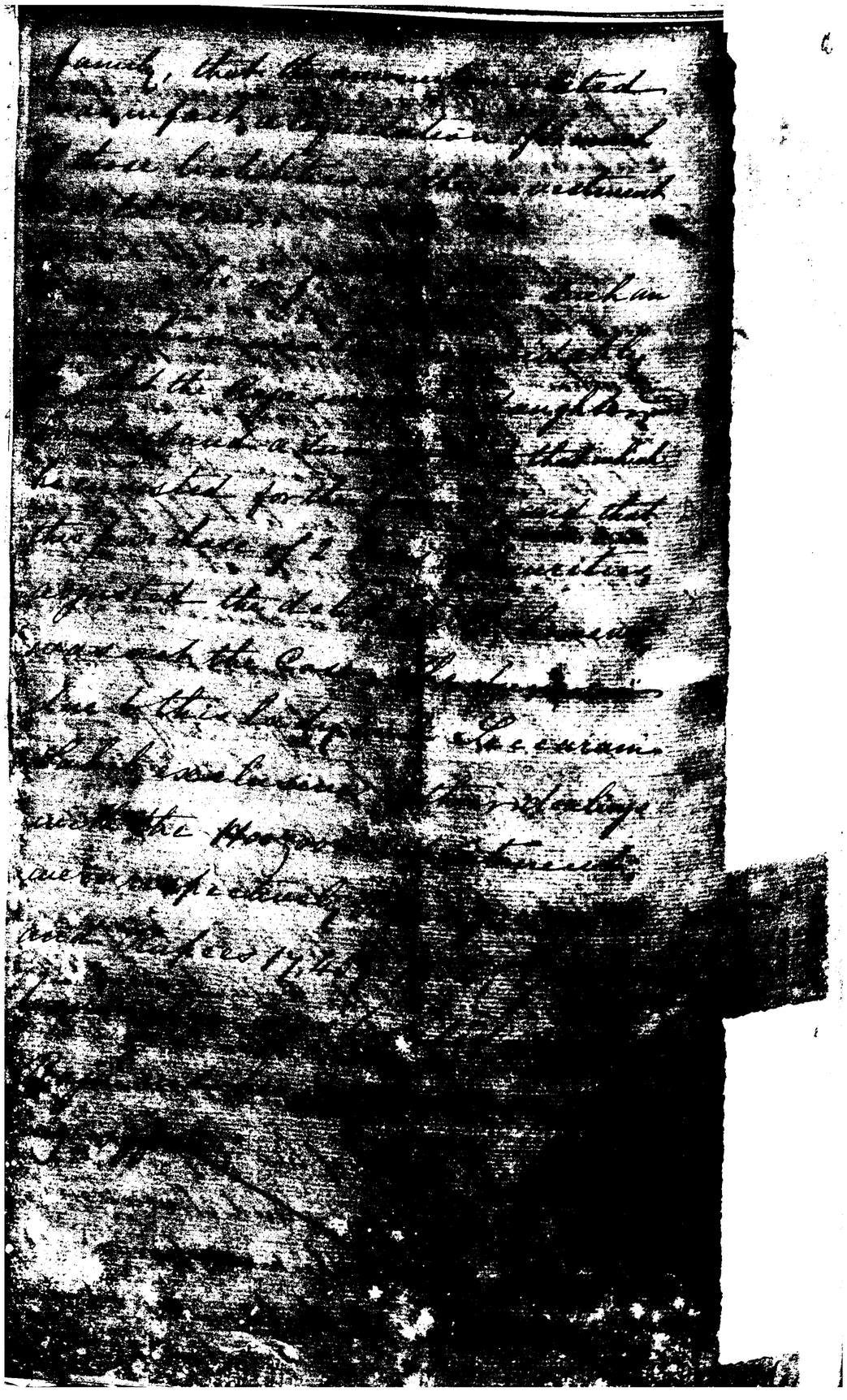
6-11

S. Chiranjeevee Rajasaboy Ammani Raja-
ct°4. Sahib.

Rs. 65,905-2-5. This lady who demised in 185
was the elder daughter of the late Raja
and the first wife of Saccaram Sahib
to whom she was united in 1836.

2 Before entering on an analy
of the large sum shown in the margin
as the Amount of Claim on behalf of Sacca
= ram Sahib's first wife, it is necessary
to advert to the investment in Gover
= ment Securities, of two lacs of Rupees
which was made by the Raja in
favor of this lady on the 18th October 185

3 From the Correspondence
which then passed between the
Resident and the Sirkele, it is quite
obvious that the Raja desired that
two lacs of Rupees should be deducted
by the Collector from the amount due
in adjustment of his "Paujaum hissa"
and be invested, and it was inti
= mated that as the main portion of
his liabilities at the time, were to his
family,



of 2 lakhs of rupees of debts, the difference
which the 90517 and odd rupees and the 2 lakhs
rupees invested, being composed of sums
due to members of the family other than
Sakharam Pahit and his wife. Whatever
may be the justice of the liquidation
of the Raja's liabilities in this manner,
the debts in favor of the Princess and
Sakharam Pahib were undoubtedly cancel-
led to the extent of Rupees 90517 2 6,
and if, subsequent to the investment, no
fresh debt had been contracted with
either of them by the Raja, the estate
of the latter would not now have had
standing against it, the amount shown
Rs65905-2-10 at the head of this claim.

5 Now, adverting to the items composing
the claim: In the Dotté Mahal, or
Rs.5155-4-6 Treasury accounts, Rupees 15155-4-6 appear
as the amount on the aggregate, of
moneys due by the late Princess, subsequent
to the investment, on several dates. I
cannot challenge this sum.

6 The sum of Rupees 1000 stated as
the Raja was drawn as a loan made by
him to the Dotté Mahal, about the

time

time, it is said, by his Manager. This amount is found to have been transferred in July 1855 to the credit of the late Queen, for no warrant of any kind, nor for her authority is to be traced as justifying such transfer. Its origin might perhaps be discovered in the influence exercised by Lakhmidas Sahib on the principal Accountant and Farmer affairs generally and his intimacy with the late Queen, but it seems needless to go into that matter, as the amount, under the circumstances stated, must clearly be rejected from this claim.

7 A sum of Rupees 538-13-0 was transmitted to the Poona Durbar on the 20th from the Deccan, of the which whom has been received the duty of importing to Satara, the 17 Lamp bearers whom the Raja made his wives, and, as such, the amount should never appeared in the Accounts. We have found no warrant, into the credits due to the Princess, but the records contain nothing in support of this arrangement which cannot, of course, for that reason, be recognized.

8 A trifling sum of Rupees 2-1-8 Rs 2-1-8 appears at her credit for remittance paid on a Hundi. I can find no objection to the entry, though it seems a strange one.

9 The "Turner of Entertainment" Rs 10052-12-9 are entered at her credit, but the entry is a mere one, the same amount having been debited to her in July 1851. Besides which, against the credit entry a note is found intimating, that its disbursement is to take effect only on a special Parwangé, which document was never issued. This sum then should be struck off the amount of claim.

10 In the Raj Mahal Duftar I find that Rupees 538-13-0 Rs 538-13-0 are at credit for certain Silver articles presented to this creditor on the occasion of the Raja's 17 marriages in 1852 and received from herself.

11 In the Jamdar Khana on account of clothes purchased from her, there is a credit of Rupees 2047-14-0 Rs 2047-14-0 and in the same department Rupees 308-4-3 are given as due to her for "Saridoosta" or sets of clothes which she was entitled to, but did not receive.

12 I find also at her credit Rupees 230 as the value of "Saridoosta" due to the Raja himself, but transferred to the

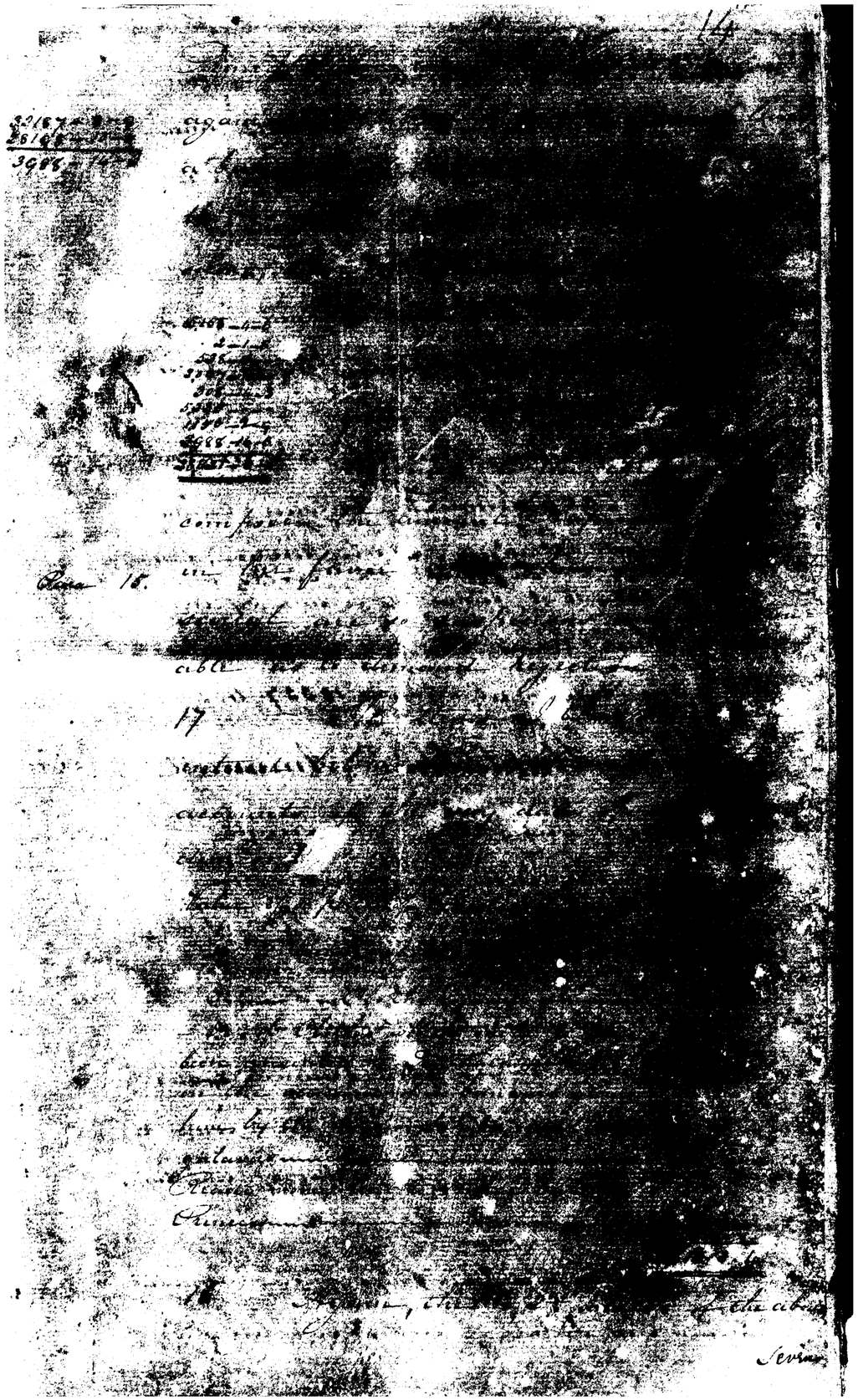
the account of the executors of Thomas Cooper reports this transfer which, as mentioned above, is inadmissible.

13 The additional account rendered by the Commissioner Forbes specifies on a comparison of the credit formerly given with the amount received, there are Rupees 1180 2 4 remaining to be payable for the arrears of Silver, Gold and cloths bought from this body

14 A sum of Rupees 24119 13 6 is the finial item which raises this claim to its high amount. This subscription in the Rajah's Durbar accounts was reported to be the outturn of the Europeans and the same made up, and the amounts received by her name, this circumstance between 1838 and 1858.

15 But, the investments of the trustees having, according to the Deed professed intention, consisted wholly of the securities to the Princess and Salsette Church up to 18th October 1851, the outturn there specified is required for a period that subsequent to the date of the investment of the Salsette Rupees, the sum which accrued in the

Princess Wm.



Inventoried from [illegible] of those which have been credited to Sattiaram Sahib himself; and are inadmissible on that account only. The other three are, to my mind, deserving of no credit being, the date of their insertion and their character, it being borne in mind also that the Raja was seriously ill for three days before he demised.

19. I resolve, therefore, to strike out Rupees 10313-3-4 from the balance coming due to the late Princess. I also disallow from it Rupees 5230-0-0 credited for Pandharpatta cloths, and Rupees 650-15-1, found to be due by her for clothes, which leaves the net credit payable to her representative at Rupees 12327-4-0.

(illegible) 2564-0-6
10313-3-4
18168-3-1
5230-0-0
13538-3-1
650-15-1
Rs. 12,324-4-0

C. V. Muktábhái Ammani Rája

1. This young lady, the second daughter of the late Raja, was recently married to Sattiarame Sahib. Her monthly stipend is Rupees 3,000-0-0.

2. Of the total sum claimed on her behalf, I find Rupees 2,000 credited to her in the Othé Mahal accounts for a loan received from her about the period of the Raja's 17 marriages.

3. In the Daftars of the Jámdár-khána the value of clothes supplied by her

free to the wardrobe department Viz Rupees 122-0-0 is stated to be owing, and a sum of Rupees 729-11-8 to be payable to her for "Pandharpatta" or sets of clothes to which she was entitled.

4. In the Zenat Khana accounts is a small credit of only 9 annas for supplies to be made, but not made.

5. In the statement prepared under the special orders of Mr. Commissioner Forbes, of articles for which the Palace was owing, there are further shown to be due to her the sums noted below.

6. For arrears of allowance Rupees 13693-3-9. I do not, however, consider this a just claim and reject it. It arises thus: On the 1st March 1848 a Parvangé of the late Raja directed that the value of such sundry articles as might be furnished to this young lady monthly from the several departments of the Palace should not be in excess of Rupees 360. From that date up to the end of 1851, or a period of 46 months, the maximum amount for which she might have been supplied was Rs 16,560: what she did

receive

receive, seems however to have been
put down in the early [illegible] 2406-12-3
which being deducted from the 16,100 leaves
a balance of Rupees 12693-3-9.

7 The Raja's Parvánge evidently
contemplated the domestic comforts of the
young lady and fixed a maximum which
was not to be passed. She was under her
mother's charge until September October 1846
and if nothing was sent for from the
Raj stores for the child, it is to be inferred,
I consider, that nothing was wanted.
She omission to get from the godowns and
stores what she might have got, can
scarcely constitute grounds for now claiming
from the Raja's estate, the value of
what was never required.

In the Jámedár Sikánd ac-
counts are Rupees 50-0-0 value of cloths
received.

9 The Raj Mahal are
three items on her favor, viz: Rupees 284-13-9
a balance of ready money sent in by her
to the department to be made use into
ornaments, Rupees 220-12-9, value of ten
Necklaces, presented [illegible] on the occasion
of

17

of her "Bárea" ceremony and which were
received from her at the time of the Raja's
17 Marriages; also Rupees 114-11-0 the value
of certain necklace beads which she had sup-
plied. The 3 items form a total of Rs 623-5-6

284-13-9
123-12-9
114-11-0
623-5-6

10 A sum of Rs 25-6-6 is debited to the
Princes as the price of cloths purchased by her
The net amount of claim which I think should be
admitted is thus Rupees 3498-3-8.

Fulatchanabhai Ammani Raja Sahib

No 6

Rs 2498-4-4.

This lady demised on the 25th Decem-
ber 1859. She was an elder sister of the
late Raja and enjoyed a stipend of Rs 3633
annually. In the A list printed with
the Government order of 5th December 1839,
No 705, her number is 19. Her heir is Bramje
Mohitay, No 23 in that list.

2 In the Raj Mahal accounts appear
an entry to her credit of Rs 496-10-0 The
debt seems to have arisen on the receipt
from her of certain Silver vessels on the occa-
sion of the Raja contracting on the 18th July
1852, his seventeen marriages. It is pos-
sible that vessels of the kind may not
have been readily procurable at that
time and that the difficulty caused
application to be made to this lady
for what she may have been known to
possess. I find that they were returned to her
as presents on the part of the 17 brides, the

value

being credited, as above stated, in the Rajmahal books.

3 In the Jamdar's Khind there is a credit to her of Rupees 140-0-0 for cloths actually bought from her for use in that department.

4 In the same department, under the head of "Purdoosta" or sets of clothes presented and received according to the practice prevailing in the Darbar, there is a credit of Rs 1696-12-0 but this sum includes the cloths then returned by herself, herdas and his two wives. The amount seems to have accumulated in a course of years and particulars cannot be exhibited, but the aggregate sum is shewn in the account drawn up after the Raja's death in October 1866.

5 In the account later prepared there are the following additions

Rupees 164-12-0, the aggregate value of a jewel and some silver in bullion received from this lady and appropriated by the Raja to his own purposes. The jewel is stated to have been a "Jawahir Mala" or necklace which, some 22 years ago, was presented by the Raja to a horse breaker. The bullion was of later receipt having been used up at the 17 marriages festival

7 A sum of Rupees 2-3-3 is found to be due by the lady for a cloth supplied to her. The net sum remaining due to her accordingly will thus be Rupees 2167-[illegible]

8 The above sum should, I submit, be made over to Hadji Purbhoo, only son of deceased

Tukwaradai Ammani Raja's No 7. 19

Bo 3646-2-4.

1 The widowed lady in whose credit this must stand, is a sister of the late Raja. Her annual pension is Rs 3380-0-0

2 The debt encumbered of the sum of Rupees 405-12-0 mentioned as due to her in the Rajmahal account, for the value of certain silver which, on the occasion of the late Raja contracting 17 marriages, were received from and again returned to her, as a present on the part of the bride.

3 In the Jamdar department a number of cloths seem to have been received from her to the extent of Rs 200 which still remains unfurnished and at her credit.

4 The remaining and larger sum of Rupees 2344-4-4 appears to be due to her from the same department, on account of "Purdoosta" or cloths to which she was entitled on festivals and other occasions, which she did not receive and for the price of which she was credited in the accounts.

5 If the Government decide that a

a fair claim against the estate is constituted by a conventional arrangement of the character above stated, the debt shall be paid.

Rs 8
Rs 10530-

Alliance Bhai or Seraglio of Rajah Sambhaji

the late Rajah's sister.

Nothing was known of the debt until 1845, when it appeared for the first time in a list of the State liabilities presented to Col. Ironmonger about the period of his quitting the District. It was then entered as Rupees 10,530 : : : Government have since remitted to Rs 10,330 by the amount of certain cloths supplied from the Private wardrobe department to the two ranis mentioned of the Alliance Bhai. Later, however, it rose to its present figure consequent on the purchase from Sadoobhai, the surviving one of the two ranis above referred to, of a gold bracelet given by the Raja as a present to her grandaughter.

2 The origin of the debt dates from June 1828 during the reign of Serabaji, who demised in 1832. In the account of that monies is entered as due to Sadoobhai and the other principal lady of the Seraglio, viz

Rupees 10,000 entitled as having been borrowed at Interest; and two sums of 500 and 400 Rupees were then after designated on account of Principal and Interest. Viz a later period viz: in 838, Rupees 860 would seem again to have been borrowed from Sadoobhai

3 No demand appears to have been made by Sadoobhai for payment of the debt during the life time of Serafji; but the absence of such demand may perhaps be attributable to the bad feeling which at intervals generally prevailed between her and the late Raja - When the debt, however, was put forward as above shewn, in the list of 1845, although previously there had been no formal or official acknowledgment of its existence, it was entered as a sum due to the "Alliance Bhai" not to Sadoobhai and the other lady as in the single entry of 1828 and in that of the years later.

4 It seems probable that the original entry was merely an act of ostentatious liberality on the part of the then Raja - If a sum of money had actually reached the Rajah's Treasury the

the entry of the amount would have been to
guard against recurrence in subsequent accounts until
its refund was effected. But such is not
the case. It disappeared after the original
entry, to be traced only in the manner stated.
The late Raja on one occasion did borrow
from the funds of the Nouriana Province about
a lac of Rupees, but after a period, no recourse
was allowed him until the whole was fun in
liquidation and such would no doubt have
been the course taken in respect of the
Rupees 10,000, if there had been any treaty,
bonâ fide loan from the Department or
its two female representatives. With reference
before me of a more precise nature than
what I have stated and under all the circumstances of the claim, I do not see that
I can conscientiously advise the recognition
of this debt.

Mangalawies or Seraglio of the late Rajah No. 9

1 From the accounts regularly
kept in the late Raja's Othé Mahal
or Treasury, an aggregate amount of Rs 15,000
appears to have been received from the Man-
galawies Department on the occasion of the
Raja marrying 17 ladies in one day. The sum
advanced

Rs 27,46-13-4

W.D.M

advanced was given on three dates in
sums of Rupees 6,000, 5,500 and 3500. The dates
are 16th Shawal, 6th Zilhaix and 3d Rabillah,
the names of mahomedan months being
those adopted in the record of all transac-
tions with the late Darbar. There seems
to be no reason to doubt the bonâ fide
character of the transaction.

2 In the Jaindarkhana, I find
Rupees 3689 11–1 have been credited to the
Mangalawies as the value of cloths actually
purchased from them; and under the
head of Sairdarshka, or cloths in sets
deliverable but not delivered to them, the
credit entry in their favor is Rs 656-2-3.

3. During the life time of the
Raja the expences of what was termed
the "Suzie" were not under the formal
or official cognizance of the Vakils or
other Darbar officers. It was essentially
the private funds department of the Raja
though its outlay and receipts were re-
corded by subordinates in regular form.

4 In the reign of Sarabojee
such sums as were wanted in the Suzie
would have been debited in the Othé
Mahal or Treasury records as payments

to

to the Zuxin; but the late Raja was averse from adopting so open and plain a course, possibly from the knowledge that to a certain extent the disbursements from the Pothi Mahal could be made matter of report to the Resident if they became excessive or seriously objectionable. He therefore preferred receiving funds for his Zuxin expenditure on grounds which frequently were fictitious. But if, on application for money, the funds of the Pothi Mahal were not in a condition to admit of his requisitions being met, the Raja would resort to the temporary expedient of borrowing from any department where there happened to be an accumulation.

Under such circumstances, it became necessary after the Raja's death, to transfer from the Zuxin accounts to those in the more regular keeping of the Sirkle, certain sums in which the Mangalawar ladies are interested.

Two sums were thus brought over one of Rupees 4810 — — ready money lent by them to the Zuxin; the other of Rupees 515 — — the value of jewels received from them. The latter articles were made over to

to the Zuxin on a single date the ready money on eleven dates.

7 It further appears from the accounts of this, the Zuxin department, that between 1845 and 1852 there were twenty-one receipts of cloths from the Mangalawars of the aggregate worth of Rupees 2794-8-3 of which amount Rupees 1519 — — became due in 1846.

8 Should the Government view these transactions as constituting a valid claim against the estate of the late Prince, the sum of Rupees 27465-13-9 would be payable to the Seraglio. Its employment in meeting the expenses of the marriages of the late Raja's six natural sons and nine natural daughters, would be a graceful and considerate medium for absorbing the money, which, divided rateably between the 42 connections, would but little conduce to their happiness or comfort.

Should Will

Brahmanayaki Bhai

No 10

Rs 75-0-0

This lady who appears as No 21 in list 1, Government order 5th December 1855 No 705, is a Niece of the late Raja drawing an annual stipend of Rupees 1452 — —.

In

2. In the accounts of the Jamdar Khana a sum of Rupees 56 - - - is exhibited at her credit for "jewaeshta" or sets of cloths not actually made over to her, but which she might have taken had she not preferred receiving their value by a the usual entry in her favour. In the Sherbet Khana accounts there is also an entry in her name of Rs - - 8 - - and one of Rupees 16 - 8 - - for cloths which are stated to have been actually supplied by her to that department.

With the proviso I have added to several price items, I see no reason why Rupees 78 - 11 - - should not be paid to this creditor.

Sakhárám Sáhib

1. This claimant is the son in-law of the late Raja. His first wife who deceased in 1856, is No. 4 in the list of creditors. The annual stipend of Sakhárám Sahib is Rupees 8192 - - -

2. The claim marginally shown is composed of Rs 15109 - 11 - 9 [illegible] at Sakharam Sahib's credit in the Sirki Mahal accounts, list of this, Rupees [illegible] are found to be a double entry, and the original [illegible] there on account

7 account of an advance of Rupees 36304-13-9 which, through the medium of four payments made in the period of three months, Sakhárám Sahib supplied to the Raja at the time of his 17 Marriages.

3. Referring to my remarks in the case of No. 4 creditor, relative to the investment of 2 lakhs of Rupees by the Raja, I may mention that the advance of Rupees 36000 and odd above noticed, was made after the date of that investment.

4. In the Jámdár Khána there is a credit to Sakharam Sahib of Rs 2655-[illegible] on account of cloths supplied by him a period of about three years, commencing with the 17 marriages time up to 1856.

5. In the Sherbet Khana a small sum of rupees 48 - 15 - 9 stands in his favor, value of sundry articles which ought to have been delivered to him.

6 By the statement prepared for Mr Commissioner Forbes, further credits are shown at the credit of Sakharam Sahib among others, one of Rupees 236 - 5 - 3 in the Jámdár Khána, for cloths received from him in that department.

7 Another of Rupees 8732-8-[illegible] abstracted in

Ramchundra Row Sirway.

No. 12.

Rs 5756-6-2

This person is a nephew of the late Raja. His annual stipend is Rupees 3140- In list A Government order 5th December 1850 No. 705, he appears as No. 24.

2 An item at his credit of Rs 4907-4 appears in the Jamdarkhana accounts for "faridovishta" or sets of clothes of the sort to which Shiva festival times adverted; and I would here add, that in the estimate also prepared on the occasion of a festival, for approval by the late Raja, entries would be made of the number and value of the sets of cloths intended to be presented to his relatives and dependents.

3 Further, in the Raj Mahal accounts there are two entries in this person's favour for Rupees 700 and 168-12-0 the value of jewels purchased from him in 1833 and 1836/37. One of the jewels thus obtained by the Raj Mahal was a necklace the other a Paddak or breast plate.

4 With the proviso before specified, the sum of Rupees 5756-6-2 should I think be paid to this creditor.

Pratáparudra Manay Row Inglay.

No. 13

Rs 1069-14-0

This person, a nephew of the Raja, appears

on the Raj Mahal for other jewels supplied at the period of the Raja's 17 marriages. Of these one, a Bhánghitoshán, or turban ornament, worth Rs 3624, was presented to himself, two ear rings were given to his father and the other four ornaments would seem to have been broken up to be made into new articles. The value of these last ornaments was Rs 5932-8-0, in part liquidation of which, Sakharam Sahib was furnished with a jewel valued at Rs 824-4-0. The difference remaining payable to him would thus be Rs 8732-8-0.

8 In the Burar accounts Rs 4108-11-10 are exhibited in his favor. This sum originally stood at the credit of the Princess, No 6 in this list, but was transferred to that of Sakharam Sahib, because the four entries of which the above amount represents the value, were entries that belonged to the account of Sakharam Sahib himself and not to that of the Princess, his wife. Three of these entries, however, for reasons shown in No. 4, have appeared to me to be so suspicious as to require rejection. I reject them here, also, leaving to Sakharam Sahib the benefit of only an entry of Rupees 38-11-10, the value of cloths received from him.

9 There is a sum of Rs 199 at Sakharam Sahib's debit for the price of cloths with which he was supplied. Deducting that, the net sum payable to this creditor will be Rs 23691-4-9.

appears as Mr [illegible] the 4th first before quoted
his annual allowance is Rupees 9180-0-0.

This debt seems to have been entered
in his favor, consequent on the accounts of
the Raj Mahal for 1868 showing that in
that year a pair of bracelets valued at Rs
969-16-0 were received from his father and
presented by the Raja to the notorious
Seedasseva Row; but no corresponding credit of
any kind is to be traced in any account
subsequent to 1833. In personal communication
with the Heirs of the Raj Mahal, they
assert before me that whenever an article
of value was supplied by a member of
the family or any one else, to the Raja, the
requisite entry was ever made in the ac-
count of sundry articles received and that
it thus remained until paid for, when a
note to that effect would be made against
the entry itself. Assuming such to have
been the practice, it is obvious that an
object thus obtained by the Raja might
remain unnoticed for an inlimited period
and that when ever adjustment had to be
effected, it would be necessary to drag out
the very [illegible]

[illegible] entered, [illegible] the
[illegible] Gentlemen of the
[illegible] reflection [illegible] must
ecessor has depended on the personal
formation and acquaintance with the
Deaftors of himself and brother Pensio
He added that they returned an accura
knowledge of the affairs of this estate
connected with this Mahal, from the
frequent applications made to them by
interested parties to get their claims
satisfied. But in reply to a question
as to this particular case, he acknow
stated that he had no knowledge
case of any claim on Gangu Bhaya
ferred by this creditor to the said Ga
Bhaya. He only knew that on
circumstances fell justified in declining
its liquidation.

[illegible] Chingleput

[illegible] Pensioner in receipt
of which allowance of Rupees 120 per
[illegible] and has since [illegible] Government
on the 5th March 1860, No 854.

The

The only claim found at his death is
on the accounts of the Sundarkhana, which
exhibit a sum of Rupees 58. 8.-12 as due for
sundry cloths, viz cloths intended for presents
to him during several years closing with
1850.

The above sum is recommended for
payment under the condition before specified
as to the view of the Government.

Gnanamba

Nothing is the wife of the last
mentioned, but lives apart from him owing to
his general immorals and dissipated conduct.

The debt entered in her favor was for
merely registered in the accounts of a depart-
ment called the Karch Mahal which closed
to exist in 1850. Its liabilities were then made
over to the Jamedarkhana and with them was
that in which this lady is concerned.

The debt seems to have originated
in no actual loan or purchase, but by giving
to Gnanamba Bhai a [illegible] for certain
jewels which, according to custom, she was
entitled to expect as a present from the Raja
on the occasion of the Dasara festival when
she

of the Government and necessarily exempt
by the Raja. This Princess
being found subsequent to the ex
appointed [illegible] the right
of the [illegible] to make the
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

circumstances resembling those frequently
mentioned under preceding numbers.

3 I propose to pay it to the widow,
if Government resolve that claims of this
class are to be recognized as valids.

Yes NW

Muktambápuriam Choultry

No. 23.

Rs 21611-12-9.

A parvangi appears to have
issued in July 1809, during the reign of
Raja Sarabhóji, directing a sum of
Rupees 111864-10-6, bearing Interest at 10 per
cent per annum, to be credited in the Dha
~~ka~~ accounts to this Choultry, which was
then being constructed in honor of a con-
cubine named Muktambá Bhái to
whom he was violently attached. As the
basis of the order, reference is made to
the money formerly given to the choultry
"which was left in deposit at Madras
"for palace purposes." In consideration
thereof and in further consideration
of a sum of Chakrams 2669 and odd
"belonging to the Choultry which had been
"received in the Palace"; as well as for
some grain, the produce of the endowed
choultry villages, which also had reached
the Palace, three values in Chakrams

are

are specified of which the aggregate is the sum in Rupees above shown viz: 111,844 - 10 - 6. In this Parvanji, I find no mention whatever of any loan to the institution by Muktamba Bhai herself, though there has been a general impression abroad that she once lent some money to it.

2 Adding to the sum of (Rs) 111,844 - 10 - 6 the interest said to be due for 47 years, and deducting from the total thus found, the aggregate of payments made to the Chaultry, the difference is the debt marginally entered above, as payable by the Rajas estate to the institution.

3 There seems to me to be no just grounds for accepting this as a debt payable by the late Raja's estate. The origin of the reputed money endowment dated 1809, has in it a deal of financial fiction. Nothing shows that the institution had actually been in possession of funds to the extent which the Parvanji declares to have been absorbed in various ways for Palace purposes; not if certain grain were really used up in the Palace, it is notorious that the Palace granary has always been largely indented on

No 766826 - 2 - 6
517214 - 1 - 6
249611 - 12 - 6

on for the use of the Chaultry.

4 The necessity of making an actual "Dánam", or gift, in money to the chaultry is avoided in a very convenient manner, by the assumptions set forth in the Parvanji - The assumption enables the donor to escape giving that profession which I believe to be an essential ingredient of the validity and legality of the gift. It, however secures for him the reputation so much prized by Hindus of all ranks and classes of being charitable. It increases his chances or hopes in the next world and raises his character for liberality at a trifling pecuniary outlay.

5 Under an arrangement so effected, the debt whether Sarabojee's successor, the late Rama, was bound by his father's Parvanji and he himself appears to have had considered of the kind, to continued payment of the annual interest for a period of only nine years after being seated on the Gádé; that is from 1832 to 1841.

6 He was, however, by no means regardless of the wants of the institution to which he assigned an annual allowance of £7000 Rallamis of paddy the value of which on the aggregate, would more than

Annual interest Rs 1474-4-— value of Pattay at 12 annas a Callum Rs 2025-—-—

766826-4-3
317216-7-6
249611 12-9

Chun Cumta balance the debt was at down of 1, at any time, the grain contribution annually made by the Ceded Chuns were exceeded, as it frequently was, the excess supply was regarded as a debit to the Chunlry and has been entered in the amount calculated was set off against the sum said to be due to the institution for the past 17 years.

7 The Chunlry at the present time, has 19 villages as its endowments, on which the annual demand in 1855, was Rs 23626 6 7. Of these, four villages yielding Rs 6293 7 2 per annum, were specially granted to it by the British Government and some delay having occurred in their transfer to the institution, a sum of Rupees 62000 was made over with them when the transfer did take place, as their accumulated proceeds from the date of the transfer first ordered.

8 This Chunlry, in common with all those of which the late Raja was the superintending controlling Manager, is now under the Superintendence of the local Collector whose duty it will become to bring the subject specially to notice if circumstances should tend to diminish the present resources of the institution.

9. As respects the debt, I am of opinion that it is inadmissible.

Wdy C

Venkat Rau

Venkat Rau

No 19

Rs 27487-3-4

It seems necessary to premise that the word "Parwangi" used in this case, indicates a sort of Budget or estimate of expences.

2. Venkat Rau, until a few days back, was the Sarishtadar of the Government Agency. He had previously held that office when the Government Agent was designated Resident and had been Sarishtadar since 1842 when he was reappointed to the situation. Prior to that date he had been out of Government employ for nine years.

3 He founds his claim to Rs 31110-—-— of the sum shown marginally above, on an allowance said to have been assigned by Raja Serfoji to his (Venkat Rau's) wife whom, although a Brahman by caste, the Raja, a Sudra, is stated to have adopted having in this manner become a daughter of the Raja, and to having been the practice of that Prince to confer on each of his legitimate female children, a stipend of Rupees 305 monthly, the claimant contends that his wife has a just right to arrears of an allowance of that amount, which he says also

it was the Raja's intention to reject. The difference nearly corresponds with the total of the four items mentioned in paragraph 9.

12 On reference, however, to the Parwanji issued on the 19th December 1837 as to a revision of allowances, a distinct fresh item appears, thus: "Persons drawing from the Potdar Mahal Chakrams 10 and Rs 305," the persons referred to obviously being Babaji Ramaji Pandit and Venkat Row;

13 Now, as, if these two allowances had continued in force up to 19th December 1837, there could have been no necessity for their fresh inclusion in the Parwanji of that day, the inference is the unavoidable, that, for reasons not known and not now traceable, they had been regarded as having ceased from June 1836.

14 For arrears due for that period, however, Venkat Row prefers a claim. I consider it inadmissible and would reject it.

15 It remains to weigh his further claims for the arrears accumulated from December 1837 up to the 11th January 1845, under the Parwanji of the former Minister, but I am not aware why the claim is limited to this date.

16

strength of this document, appears to have drawn the only one month and it would been virtually cancelled by fresh Parwangi in the following month, which made no mention of Venkat Row's stipend.

17 In 1841, or five years afterwards, when the Raja's pecuniary embarrassments compelled him formally to select for the Sirkeleship, its old incumbent that highly respected and able man, Babajee Ramajee Pandit, the latter reduced the Darbar expenditure to a level proportioned to its real wants; in this however, touching the stipends of the Raja's near relatives and immediate family. But, in the arrangements then made, although the Pandit was extremely well affected towards Venkat Row and from his career and position must have been thoroughly acquainted with every liability towards him which the Raja might have incurred, still, notice was not taken of the allowance on which Venkat Row's claim rests.

18 In 1845 when by economy and

and g[illegible] been materially [illegible] ties that had [illegible] gi raising the [illegible] was issued, [illegible] made of Venkat Rao [illegible] which their [illegible] unfavorable to [illegible] Row's allowance [illegible] be enforced.

19 Assuming however that the Par= wangi of 19th December 1845 continued invali= dated to any extent whatever by the non fulfilment of the several financial measures mention of which the Raja's Ministers advised and effected the adoption, it is still useless according to the long exis= ting practice of the Sonpur Darbar as a basis for the present claim; for, all Par= wangis of which the requisitions were not at once or continuously observed, were regarded as having lapsed unless renewed by a special fresh Parwangi. In the case of Venkat Rao none such was ever issued, and I therefore think his claim for ar= rears of allowance is wholly inadmissible.

20 It will, however, rest with the Government to determine whether under the

43

To Government 14th October 1846

Circumstances stated in the Communicat= marginally noted, Venkat Rau should the detriment of the Raja's estate, now= receive the large sum which as "arrears" th= late Prince appears merely to have expresse= his readiness to discharge without making mention of its amount or origin.

21 Personally, I am satisfied that the Raja can have known little or nothing of the real position of Venkat Rao's cl= which, even if the Raja had been allow= to pay it, would have been analysed in the usual course by his Durbar Officers, who would not have failed, in a matter of the kind, most cautiously and carefully to scrutinise every item of it, And if they had discovered it was wanting in vali= dity of origin, objections certainly would have been raised by them. These would have necessitated a further reference to the Resident, who, in the absence of the Parwangi, which I have shown was not in existence, could have sanctioned the discharge of the "arrears" so called, only in the way of a present by the Raja to Venkat Rao.

22 Venkat Rao has personally stat=

1.

to me, that Raja Sarabhoji was himself in the habit of paying the allowance, - which was always ready Money, tied up in a bag for delivery to him on the day of the new Moon. Under such Circumstances, it should be regarded - as an allowance of purely private Character from the very Commencement, and its non appearance in the Palace records prior to the third year of the reign of his Successor, is explained. Had it been invested with the public Character of the stipends allotted to - Sarabhoji's own daughters, it would necessarily have found a place in the Durbar Duftors.

23 - Venkat Row has another Claim against the Rajas estate for the sum shown Marginally, as due to him from the Sundar Khassa or wardrobe department, from 5th June 1832 to 4th June 1844, at the rate of Rupees 135 - 4 - a year. -

24 The only papers bearing on this matter which can be placed before me, are a requisition for authority to debit Certain Cloths to the Raja (of Course - without their actual delivery to him)

and

Rs. 2,796 - -

and another for permission to Credit the same to Venkat Row and pay him [illegible] Rupees 147 - 4 - - Both these on dated the 4th May 1844, the year when Rajah Sarabhoji Son succeeded [illegible] Both Documents were evidently drawn up during the early Continuance of Venkat Row of the Sum which he has put at Rupees [illegible] From the Debit and Credit Slips taken with them stated, it will be observed that the sum paid to Venkat Row, and with which bought new Cloths, was [illegible] Rajah to shew the Money - [illegible] under the Color of a Sale of articles. The Debit to the Raja of those articles was necessary as the Wardrobe Department would not otherwise have had in their Accounts, a Credit of Cloths worth Rupees 147 - - which had never reached them.

26 I reject this Claim for Rs. 1,623 - -

Rs. 2,796 - - 27 Venkat Rows third item of Claim is for Rupees 2,796 due for sundry articles of a domestic Character, the supply of which from the Kotteaw or Stores Godown he was entitled to from 5th June 1838 to 4th June 1844 at the rate of Rs. 180 per annum.

28 I find on record a Parwangi dated the 5th September 1831 directing a present of 2 5/4 Cubbums of paddy to be given to Venkat Row and reference is made in it to a similar present in the preceding year. Accordingly the Jowm in question was delivered to Venkat Row in the following November, whereas, a payment of 150 Chakrams was made to him for paddy, but the authority for this cannot be traced.

29 I see no ground whatever for a belief that this allowance was intended to be a permanent one and would dismiss this Claim for Rupees 1796.

30 The fourth and last item which Composes Venkat Row's demand against the Raja's Estate, is for Rupees 1958–3–6 said to be due from the Horse Stables Department from the 6th June 1837 to February 1845.

31 In respect of this item a Parwangi is forthcoming which directs a sum of Chakrams 13–5 to be paid monthly to Venkat Row for the forage of his horses. It is found to have been acted on until February

[illegible] which ceased to have effect

32 In addition to the practice of the Durbar to present to the Parwangi [illegible] a present [illegible] to be received on [illegible] Parwangi there is a claim [illegible] also be expected.

33 As an instance of the extent to which the practice has prevailed, I may mention that in attendance on me during my inspection of the Old Durbar Maha[illegible] was an intelligent Servant of the Raj, who as one of the Custodians of the Jewels received as a present from the late Brenda a Sum of Rupees 1600 — which by a Special Parwangi was ordered [illegible] from the Raja's Treasury not long prior to [illegible] conveniently to enable the Servant to be received only 600 Rupees. The balance he has not even asked for, as he is aware that owing to the lapse of time, he could establish a Claim to it only through the medium of a fresh Parwangi.

34 Further, if the Parwangi issued on Venkat Row's Case and disregarded

Rajacoomara Tshai Choultry

No. 20.

Pl. 82,002-3-4 Para. 16.

Adverting to the orders of Government 15th December 1857 No. 1046, in regard to the transfer to the Collector's superintendence of the Tanjore Choultries, nothing further seems necessary in respect of this Claim, than now formally to reject it, as those orders virtually recognize this debt by assigning to the Choultry the annual sum of Rupees 1650. The origin of this debt dates from a Parwanga issued by the late Raja on the 20th January 1834, directing credit to be given in the Accounts to Rajacoomara Tshai Ammany Raja, for Rupees [illegible] with Interest at 9 per Cent per annum, payable monthly to the Choultry and Pagoda of Sree Santana Rajagopaul Swamy. The sum thus disposed of is stated in the Parwanga to be the value of the property

of

of this Lady and of her deceased husband,
and the arrangement ordered, is declared to be
in conformity with her wish.

2 At the date of the Parwangee
there was no Choultry or Pagoda in existence.
They were subsequently built (the Pagoda being
connected with the Choultry) under instructions
from the Rajah and at his own expense, but
nothing has been paid on account of Interest,
for which the amount calculated to be
due is Rupees 69.371-6-0. Against this,
however, there is a set off of Rupees 21.291-2-8,
the aggregate of the various payments
made by the Raja on account of the per-
=manent maintenance of the institutions
and of sundry special allowances occasio-
=nally granted to it. The difference is
this claim or Rupees 82.002-3-4.

53 26 34

Vizia Sydumba Srayasee Choultry.

No 21

Rs 70.081-5-10-

*Para 11 B & C.

The orders of Government 16th December 1857, No. 1046, prescribe the course to be followed for the future superintendence of the Tanjore Choultries, and fix for this institution, an annual allowance of Rupees 3500-0-0. Further orders do not seem now to be necessary. Iswara Iyen, pleader, urges this claim. I have gathered in respect of it from the old accounts and from personal communication with some of the old servants of the Durbar, the following information.

By the Parwangee dated 24th October 1851 it was directed by the late Raja, that in the name of his deceased first wife, Sydum-ba Bai, a credit entry should be made in the Books of Rupees 1497-7-7, having the same [illegible] and there is no account [illegible] to the deceased Lady [illegible] Of this sum accruing as interest was ordered to be paid from the Treasury direct to the Choultry built in her honour, but it does not appear that any Interest was ever so paid. The amount accumulated under that head, Rupees 23384-5-3-, and the principal sum mentioned in the Parwangee, form the debt under Notice.

Although

3. Although no money can be shown to have been due to Sydumba Thai, and no actual Original disbursement was ever made by the Raja for the benefit of the institution, he allowed 5 Rupees a day for the current expenses and 9000 Cullums of paddy a year up to the date of his death; and these arrangements were inforce, from the date of his demise until the receipt of the instructions from Government above mentioned transferring this and the other Charities of which the Raja had had the Management, to the Superintendence of the local Collector.

Pudumma

Pudmemba Tahsildar's Pagoda and Chaultry.

No. 22.

Rs. 32,514-6-11. The [illegible] claim [illegible] as a debt against the Raja's [illegible] a Parwanger.

2. The one concerning Padumemba Thaikalahib is dated 4th October 1851, & directs that a sum of Rupees 21,572 - 4 - 0 be entered in the accounts as a loan from this Lady who was the late Raja's third wife and died in 1841, or ten years prior to the date of the Parwanger. This document adds that Interest shall be allowed in the manner adopted in the reign of the previous Raja, in the case of Alamelatamba Thai. &c. thing, however, has ever been paid on account of Interest which has risen in amount to Rupees 10942 - - 2. and this sum with the principal above referred to, forms the claim under Notice.

notice.

3 A Choultry is not in existence.

There is a Pagoda, so called, but it is an insignificant, mean, tiled building in which a single idol is placed. In my letter dated 22nd March 1860, No. 921, paragraphs 9 to 11, I have submitted a proposition to continue the trifling allowance of Rupees 3-13-4 which has hitherto been paid from the Circuit Office to the worshippers in charge of the Pagoda and its idol.

4 No other orders will be necessary in this claim which I consider should be rejected.

Arrack Sayer and Fish rent Collections due to Certain Institutions.

No 25. Of the Villages given to the Raja Rs. 104.051 4 2 in 1828 in exchange for others received from him, nine had to be assigned by the Raja to the Institutions noted below, in lieu of those belonging to them which were transferred to the Government.

1	Mahádayrápuramin	Choultry
2	Draupadabapooram	do.
3	Sydambápooram	do.
4	Viswanáda Swamy	Pagoda
5	Chokhanábápooram	Choultry

2 The income annually drawn from the lands thus placed in possession of the institutions Nos 1. 2. 3. and 5, is estimated to be, respectively, Rupees 993-10-8, Rupees Rs 642-10-10 and Rs 8295-15-

The annual profits drawn by No 4, [illegible] received on this account, are [illegible] Rupees 208-7-4.

4. It would seem, however, that the Raja retained in his own hands, the management of the extra sources of revenue of these Villages, and continuously realized on his own account, the Sayer, Abkarry, and fish rents.

5 Assuming these sources to have yielded

yielded since 1828, the average yearly sum at which they were estimated by the British authorities when the exchange of villages was made, the accumulated amount of collections under those three heads, which the Raja enjoyed, would be Pagodas 12,40,851-4-2, which from the present claim.

6 It is not possible to ascertain what the Rajah did actually realize, as the Adhikary, Sayer, and Peishcush of the Nine villages and his own villages were leased out together to a single renter, and no record is forthcoming of the collections made in each village. But it occurs to me that this deficiency of particulars is of no real importance as, under the system which has latterly prevailed, the Government, and not the Mirasidars, would have collected what was to be realized under these three heads and on the transfer being effected, the position of

he went through the ceremony of raising a bowl filled with water colored red, round the head of the Raja. Had this Prince not suddenly demised, the debt in me which in the ordinary course would some how have been discharged. It should now be found I think, to this lady and be subject to no interference by the worthless young man her husband.

Rájacumára Bhai Ammani Rája

No. 16

Rs 780-9-11.

This lady, a sister of the Raja, demised in 1834. Her husband had pre-demised by a few days only. They left no issue.

2 By a Parvangi of date the 20th January 1836 issued by the Raja, it was ordered that, in conformity with her dying request, all her property of every kind, as well as that of her husband (the next creditor) should be credited in the Pothy Mahal accounts for the benefit of a small Pagoda and choultry built in her honor after her death by the Raja, at a distance of some seven miles from Tanjore on the road to Ramnad. Such as it appears, the debt now here inserted accrued from the credits for "saurdoughta" sets of cloths

entered

interest during a series of years in her favr.

Nágóji . Mohitey

3 The source of this is the same as that of the preceding debt. It touched its present amount under similar circumstances.

2 No more than 20 years was allowed to elapse without any effect being given by the Rajá or the Darbar to his assignment wish that the two institutions should receive by the sums due to his Sister and her husband, I think the matter may be regarded as closed and the debt removed from the list as not requiring further notice, the more especially as the expenses of the chouthy and Sayódas are provided for under the general arrangements which attended their transfer to the authority of the local Collector.

Ramachendra Row Ingl

This Mahratta Gentleman was the husband of the late Rajá's sister whose name appears on this list as the 7th creditor. He was the father also of the 8th creditor.

2 . The debt has arisen from a series of credits for Jewels &c. &c. under circumstances

61 238

Thr

Rs 8114

was

but

Rajeeb

Circumstances should now be given to Thiruvaiyáru Bhatt. But he appears to be largely indebted to the Palace, though on an adjustment made by the late Tahsildar, subsequent to the Rajas death, it was so arranged that a

Rs 312 Fanam

Mandan Pillay

No 31

Rs 938-7-9 silver articles &c. &c. not [illegible] by the Chandragiri officers to have been received in the

paid for money to the price demanded by

by him being rec[illegible]
unliquidated [illegible]
supplies after the
of the articles
the Raj Mahal
Rupees 932-7-2

2. Sriranga Rao, [illegible] Thandra
Pillay had [illegible] different times in
possession of advances to the extent of Rs 2,15,307-
in which sum he is indebted to the Palace at
the present time. The difference against him
being Rs 1,537-2- by the debt entered marginally
above, is rejected.

Ramdas Chetty.

This person is resident at Trichinopoly. Rs
The sum set down as due to him is the price of
a Pyddakam, or breast badge, supplied in 1851,
which the Raja presented to one of the Fathers of
his Pagoda Pieces. The price of the article
was originally [illegible] Rs 10-6
but was struck off [illegible] the account
of Rs 7-10-2 due to the Durbar [illegible]
The difference Rs [illegible] is recommended for payment.

Ratnavarasu

33 34

Sastrasammy

No 33

Rs 1000 — Present [illegible] and his father

Sankaya [illegible] in the
[illegible] Pieces
[illegible] religious
[illegible] embankment

2 [illegible] by his
son [illegible]
[illegible]

3 The debt [illegible] appears
in the accounts of the Raj Mahal
as a sum due for the Pyddakam
or breast plates received from Sri.
to Sabavasammy.

Saitoobavasawmy in Loan in 1858. These articles are stated to have been presented to him by the Raja on the occasion of the Priests 60th Anniversary, and from the information furnished to me by the old servants of the Department, were obtained by the Raja for the above purpose from the Ladies of his Seraglio.

4 The Priest in the first instance returned 8, in the second 2, of the ten articles.

5. The claim should, I think, be admitted and be made payable to the present Sheristadar.

Narainsawmy

65

Narainsamy. Naik.

No 52. The Jamdarkhana accounts

Rs 71-4-11- show that a quantity of cloths were supplied at one time by several merchants, on the occasion of the "Barsa" festival of the young Princess and the Mungalavilas children. Of these, only a portion was bought and formally entered in the Departmental accounts. The rest ought to have been delivered over again to the merchants who brought the articles, and, under ordinary circumstances, it is probable that that course would have been taken. In the confusion attendant on the ceremonies of the "Barsa", the unpurchased cloths seem to have disappeared; but it is not known whether they were included in the stock of the Jamdarkhana or whether they may not dishonestly have been appropriated by the subordinates of the Palace Departments. Any how, it is acknowledged that

that if they had formally been restored to the supplier, a receipt from him would have been taken; and it is also acknowledged that none such is forthcoming. I would admit the claim.

Appoo Chetty.

No. 55

Rs. 80-1-10

This claim is similar to the last one. I make the same recommendation.

H. Haderkhan.

No. 59

Rs. 118-12-0-0

This claimant was a paid servant in the Raja's service, but being clever with his needle, used to employ himself occasionally in getting up articles of dress for sale. On one occasion, he seems to have bought an embroidered long jacket which, being pleased with, the Raja tried and kept on, the arrangement being at the time come to in respect of the price, and the matter was unadjusted at the period of the Raja's demise. Subsequently, the Sirkar appears to have taken the matter in hand and by a comparison of the article with others of the same kind, fixed its value at Rupees 118-12-0-0. There seems no reason to suspect the transaction and I recommend the sum for payment.

67

Govindai, worker in lace.

No. 65.

Rs. 102-6-0-0

This debt is claimed for a grain of handsomely worked slippers which the late Sirkar received from claimant and carried to show to the Raja, who took a fancy to and kept them. This was about two years before the death of the Raja, at which period the price of the articles had not been adjusted. Subsequently, as the Sirkar had himself been the cause of the non-payment of the value of the things, he settled that they were worth the amount of claim which accordingly was entered in the accounts.

2. It should, I think, be paid.

Goolam Hoodain.

No. 76.

Rs. 80-0-0-0

This person is one of the merchants from whom supplies were received in the Palace, under the circumstances stated in claim No. 52. He appears to have

69

Rau Sahib Gántigay

No: 303

R. 20755-2-8.

This person, a relative of the Chitradrug, has remained and is represented by his son. He was employed by the late Raja in effecting purchases of horses, horses, Grain &c &c for which advances were made through him, as necessity arose, to the Merchants and others dealt with, he being regarded as the sole responsible party.

2 In 1841 the Meirus accounts were temporarily transferred to the Sirkele for the purpose of a settlement being effected with this claimant. It then appeared that the sum due to him was (Rs 8307-2-8, but that there stood against him, a balance of Z. R. 13141-6-0. The net balance of Z. Rs 4834-3-4 was therefore struck and application for it has since frequently been made by the Darbar officers, but unsuccessfully.

3 Rau Sahib Ghantgay did not, however, at the time, acknowledge the full amount of advances against his name, nor has his son since admitted them.

4 He claims, as the father formerly did, that credit be allowed him for certain

items

items not entered in the Daftar accounts) viz:

	Rs	a	p
From the Stable Department	118	2	.
" " Arsenal "	250	4	.
Price of a horse	250	.	.
Price of a covered Bullock Waggon	15	.	.
Price of Amaghierry office house	1325	.	.
Interest on Rs 8307-2-8 from the date of adjustment of accounts, on the plea that he had borrowed the money used by him from various Merchants and others	2218	.	.
	8200	.	.
Price of forage	2135	.	.
	12448	.	.

which last mentioned total with the sum of Rs 8307-2-8 above stated, forms the amount at the head of this claim.

5 The claimant has only his own account to oppose to those held in the Darbar; and, that the former exceed the latter in correctness, I cannot believe.

6 The house set down at Rs 1325 is certainly one of those in the possession of the Raja at the time of his death, and it is understood that its title deeds are in the Palace Daftar, but there does not appear to be any from Amaghierry appa himself and nothing is known as to whether that person executed one or not.

7 On the 27th April 1836, the Daftar Department in addressing the Sirkele, have admitted the receipt from

from Rao Sahib Ghantigay of certain articles valued at Rs 3296-13-- for which he has not been paid, but allowing him credit for that sum and Rs 9325-1-- they show that the balance due is still against him.

8 The claimant's argument has been, that the heads of departments in the Darbar have not been held personally liable for advances made and found irrecoverable, and that the same principle should operate in his case also. At the same time he has held, that the sum of Rs 8307-2-8 due to merchants and others with whom he has dealt, is payable only to himself.

9 It is impossible to adjust the conflict of statements and from experience I am aware that many articles have reached the Palace officers for which the requisite formal entries have not always been made. Seeing then, that long after the Sirkele had struck a net balance against the claimant, it was acknowledged by the Darbar that they had articles of the

value

value of Rupees 3296-13-0 claimed by claimant for which nothing had been paid, and seeing also that the house bought by him was actually in possession of the Raja consequent on claimant's purchase of it, I think it will be just to award to him the price of the house and of the articles adverted to, or a sum of Rupees 4621-13-0 and I recommend accordingly.

1326-0-0
3296-13-0
4621-13-0

Ramnad Bhat

Ramnad

2304.

Nos 391.

dies to the

In support of

accounts

to have been

must subject to

counts afford no entries corresponding to

on which Ramnath Bhat bases the

claims which form the present claim. He says

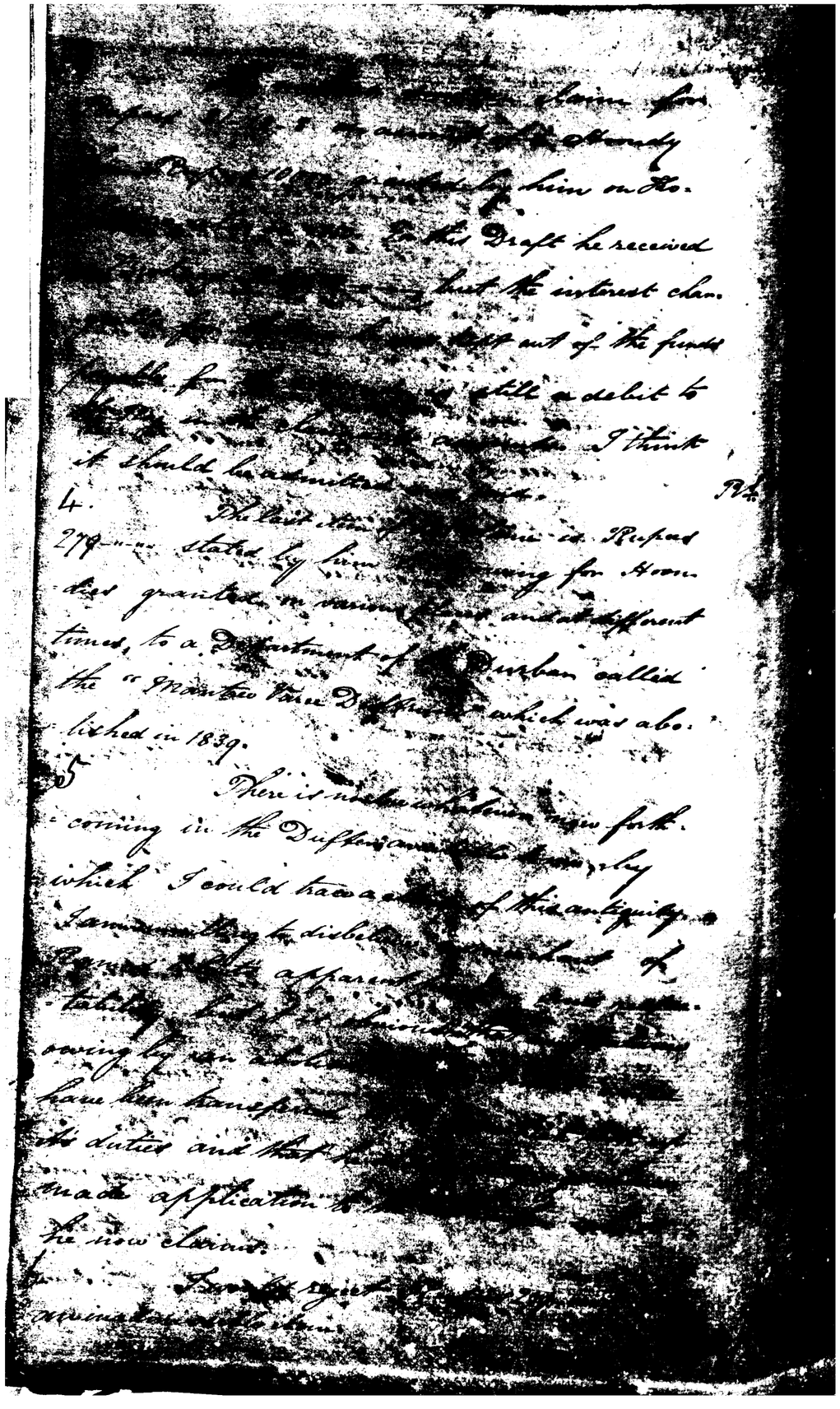
that Brokerage and Interest due on the money

paid him for Hoondies, was generally deducted

out of the Hoondies themselves

and that he had to borrow the cash.

He



claim for
already
granted by him on the
the Draft he received
but the interest clan.
out of the funds
still a debit to
I think
it should be admitted
4. The last item
279-- stated by him
for Hom-
bes granted in various
different
times, to a Department of Purbun called
the "Mantree Vans Dufter" which was abo-
lished in 1839.
5 There is nothing
coming in the Duffer
which I could have a
Samuncha to disbel
Rajas
table
owing by
have been transfer
the duties and that
made application
he now claims.
Sundry

75

Kishnajee Bhutt

No 312

Rs 59-15-11-

The proceedings taken in respect of this person by the late Sirkale after the death of the Raja, are found by me on enquiry to have been highly improper and unscrupulous.

2. The accounts at the time of the Raja's demise, showed against Kishnajee Bhutt and in favor of the late Sydamba Bhai Sahib and the Dastún Mahál, a sum of Rupees 5412-10-7. The late Sirkale took upon himself in February 1856 to make an adjustment of the debt, but what compelled him to this course, or that it was adopted with the knowledge of the then Resident, in no wise appears. Suffice it that he issued a Purwangee, a document that he was not at liberty to issue at any time and still less considering the unsettled state of Tanjore affairs at a period of three months after the Rajas

Rajahbidea Kh.

3. In this paper Rishnajee Bhutt is credited with Items said to have been supplied by him of the value of Rupees 3588-6-10.

4. But, Rishnajee Bhutt seems to have alleged that he had supplied Syamba Bhai herself with white lotus flowers for her private worship in a favorite Pagoda; and a Goomashta of that Lady's Department would appear to have spoken in support of his allegation.

5. On this, and on this only, the late Serkele proceeded to allow Rishnajee Bhutt two credits of Rupees 643-3-8 and 247-6-4. respectively, for two laks of flowers of one kind and one lak of flowers another description; the rates being fixed at the prices for which such articles had been selling about the period of the Serkele's so called adjustment.

6. But the late Serkele did not stop here. An advance of Rupees 1500 had been made to Rishnajee Bhutt by Sydamba Bhai a long time prior to the adjustment and was part of the balance at Rishnajee Bhutt's debit in that Lady's accounts. The Serkele accepted a Statement made by a Goomashta and a female servant of Sydamba Bhai Sahib, that this Lady, who had actually given the claimant 150 Rs. for him and also had the intention of making him a further present of three Rupees 1500, and allowed him credit for the amount!

Rs 3588-6-10
" 643-3-8
" 247-6-4
" 1500 —"—"—
5979—"—10-

7 With the four sums thus adjusted in his favor, Rishnajee Bhutt's position was changed from debtor to creditor and a balance of Rupees 566-6-3 became due to him.

Rs 5979-"-10
-"-5412-10-7
565-6-3

8 This amount the Serkele directed under the Purwangee above mentioned, from the funds under his control in the Pottey Mahal, and, of course, there is now no opening for its recovery from the recipient on

on from the Serkele who is dead.

9 It seems to me to be extremely difficult to suppose that the then Residency Sanistadar was not aware of what was done in this matter by the Serkele, as the latter was so entirely under Venkat Row's control after the Raja's death that Venkat Row might, indeed, be said to have been the Serkele. But I have no means of tracing any collusion between them.

10 As Krishnaya Bhutt has clearly received what he was not entitled to, I deem it advisable to reject this claim which otherwise would be awarded in his favor.

Komalu

Komalu

No 343

Rs 803 1 2

The only support which this debt derives from the Palace Duftars, is an original list of the several sums payable by the Raja's first wife, Sydamba ee Bhai Sahib, which was prepared immediately after that Lady's death in October 1848.

2 From that paper, I find three items at her credit. For ready money

Shekrams 31 9
" 380-4
" 47-3
509-6
Rs 803-1-2

lent to Sydamba Bhai for funds advanced to certain individuals by that Lady which belonged to Komalu and the value of some cloths bought from her by her Mistress.

3 The position which the principal female attendants in the Tanjore Palace are known to have occupied and now to occupy in relation to the wives and concubines of the Raja, gives an appearance of truth and reality to the three transactions, which are strengthened by the fact that the debt has

continued to take its place among the recorded liabilities of the Raja.

4th. Deeming the claim a genuine one, and referring to the fact of the late Raja being the heir of Syd Imba Bhai, I recommend that the sum of Rs 903-1-2 be paid to Ramalu

Mangalamba.

No 345 Rs 106-6-9. This debt is entered in the list of Syd Imba Bhai's liabilities to which I refer in No 343; but against it stands recorded a note, that it is "not payable". The reason of the remark does not appear. It seems to me, however, to be sufficient to require the rejection of the claim.

Génie

Goozer
No. 451.
Rs. 1945-2-

last two years before the Raja's
death, the claimant appears to have ap-
plied to the "Goozoon" Department, a
basket of cloths worth Rupees 1945-2-
which, with others worth Rupees 8409, were
sent to the Deccan for distribution as
presents to the relatives of those of the
Rajas young wives who had come
from those parts.

2 He had not been paid for his
professional work the Raja deceased, and it
would appear that the delay in adjusting
the account proceeded from the Raja's
demise before the purchase pass
from his own Goozoon Department into
the Duftors of the proper one, because the
way in which the cloths had been disposed
of would then have become patent; for,
without that information, the regular

Debtor

Debit and Credit entries made nothing
been made.

The Foreign Department wrote about
in October 1856, a year after the Raja's death,
when, amongst its other inquiries, a record
was made of Foreign Pagoda Shuttis debt.
So far as I can ascertain, there seems no reason
for supposing that he has received
any payment whatever on account, and
as the Head Accountant of the Palace has
Certified, and the Serista to his Countersignature,
has supported, the existence of
the claim and of its justice, I recommend
that it be paid.

Low Account

On account of [redacted]

№ 476
Rs 5107-----

Rupees 2[redacted] Pd 2881-----, but
there is much [redacted] as to the origin of
the debt, and as to the person or persons to
whom the amount is due should be
paid.

2 A Journalist was under the Serista
has produced a Memorandum in Mahratta
which he says he has received from a
[redacted] not now in the Palace
[redacted] but [redacted] certain Debts and
Credits [redacted] and mention of one
[redacted] to lead to a belief
[redacted] any actual or real
[redacted]

3 From [redacted] made of persons now
here, it seems probable that the sum set down
as a debt, is the result of the casual employment
of one Para Appaya, deceased, to buy
in Mysore, horses &c for the Raja. But if
such

such were the case, then the [illegible] would have received advance of [illegible] which would have been credited to him in the regular way, and an adjustment at the latest time would offer no great difficulty. I could reject the claim, if indeed it can be sustained, when nothing in the Palau [illegible] supports it. and no claimant is [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 193

Case 6 of [illegible]

[illegible]

The balance

quality.

[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] from a desire to

[illegible] according to the

[illegible] possible in the

[illegible] harmed

of a consideration for

[illegible] for payment, the

balance

balance set down as
by this
that
why
claim of the
brought
owned by the
the statement of
get it.

Tanjore
11th April 1860

Enclosure No 1.

In a letter

from

The Commissioner

Lanjore

to the Chief Secretary

to Government

Fort St George

Dated 11th April 1860

Forwarding

a

of claims against

Subjects of the late

of Tanjore as

finally enquired

and determined

by the Commissioner

Tanjore

Sirkale

Abstract

in Ra 308.

Statement of Sums recommended for payment subject for approval by Government

No.	Name of the claimant	Amount of claim			Amount recommended for payment			Remarks
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	
1	Immadi Sahiba	5501	4	8	1387	6	3	
2	Ramabhai Bhai Sahiba	10875	1	2½	2181	3	2½	
3	Sri Brat Sahiba	19373	10	"	17609	7	3	
4	S.S. Rajasa Bhai Ammani Raja Sahib	65905	2	8	12327	4	"	
5	S.S.T. Mohana Muttabhai ammani Raja Sahib	17216	13	11	3498	4	8	
6	Balachanabhai ammani Raja Sahib	2498	4	4	2496	1	1	
7	Sakkarabhai ammani Raja	3940	2	4	3940	2	4	
8	Kaisana Nayar	10530	"	"				Rejected
9	Mangaiacarie	27465	13	9	27465	13	9	
10	Brahmanyatte Bhai	75	11	"	75	11	"	
11	Sakkaram Sahib	30505	2	6	23641	4	9	
12	Ramachandra Rao Sirur	5756	5	2	5756	5	2	
13	Pattabhiramana Rao Ingle	1009	14	"				Rejected
14	Ramabadra Bhonsle	238	8	10	238	8	10	"
15	Pranambabhai	630	"	"	630	"	"	
16	Rajahamdrabhai Ammani Raja	780	9	11	780	9	11	
17	Nagoji Bhonsle	407	5	3				Rejected
18	Ramachandra Rao Ingli	925	10	1	925	10	11	
19	Venkat Rao	37487	3	4				Rejected
20	Rajahumarabhai Choultry	82002	3	4				Do
21	T.S. Rayaru Choultry	70081	5	10				Do
22	Padmamba bhai Sahib Pagoda and Choultry	32574	6	11				Do
23	Muttambapuram Choultry	249011	12	9				Do
25	Arrack, Sayar and Farm rent collections due to certain institutions	104057	4	2				Do
30	Krishnaji Bhat	114	11	"				Do
31	Ramiram pillé	938	7	9				Do
33	Chétabávadawámi	1000	"	"	1000	"	"	
34	Ramudu Chetti	130	6	"	53	10	11	
52	Narraniavámi Naick	71	"	"	71	4	"	
53	Appu Chetti	50	1	10	50	1	10	
59	Kader Khan	118	12	"	118	12	"	
65	Govindu	102	6	"	102	6	"	
76	Gulam Hussani	80	"	"	80	"	"	
303	Khan Sahib Poligé	20755	2	8	4621	13	"	
304	Ramnath Bhat	391	"	"	112	"	"	
312	Krishnaji Bhat	59	15	11				Rejected
343	Nonadu	803	1	2	803	1	2	
345	Mangalamma	106	6	9				Rejected
347	Pémi	50	4	3				Rejected
356	Pedda Pantier	77	9	9	77	9	9	
389	Mallia	67	"	"	67	"	"	
423	Srinivasa Aiangar	71	15	"	71	15	"	
426	Muttia Pillé	79	"	2	79	"	2	
425	Pahalakrishnapillay	77	9	"	77	9	"	
429	Pamba Pillai	72	10	7	72	10	7	
457	Lazer Ramnad Bhat	1945	2	"	1945	2	"	
476	Mysore transactions	5707	"	"				Rejected
493	Chakrapanisvarni Pagoda Combaconam	2843	6	11				Do
		813986	11	7½	111509	12	6½	

Tanjore Commrs Office
11th April 1860

W. Dalrymple
Commissioner

No. 151

From

The Government Agent

Tanjore

To

The Chief Secretary to

Government

Fort St. George

Dated 2d May

Recd 7th Do } 1800

No. 360.

Submits explanation regarding the requisition made by him for Receipts, bearing the signature of the Young Princess her husband, in acknowledgement of the allowance paid them. 60.

Rec'd 2d May 1800

Cotton Regd. Fort

Fort St. George 2d May 1800

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you that I received your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in reply to the 2d paragraph thereof, I beg leave to state that I have not received any Receipts from the Princess of Tanjore, bearing the signature of herself or husband, in acknowledgement of the allowance paid them.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

Colin Cotton

Agent

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

Fort St. George