

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 391

Press

~~Alie~~

Dated

10 - 9 - 1861

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
10th September 1861.*

No. 19. Read the following letter from MADAR-OOL-OOMRAH, Dewan of the Durbar to His late Highness the Nabob of Carnatic; to THOMAS PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 19th August 1861.

In the Order of the 15th ultimo, No. 325, the Government were pleased to inform me that they would give me copies of certain documents for which I had applied for my own satisfaction, but not in view to my again bringing before them my case on which their Orders of the 11th February last, were passed. I beg to state that such was my intention, having been encouraged to do so by the gracious reception I met with from His Excellency the Governor at a late interview, but in consequence of the intimation made to me in the above quoted Order I have determined to lay my case before Her Majesty's Government, and request that the enclosed Memorial to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India may be forwarded to its address by the earliest opportunity, with such favorable recommendation of its prayer as the Honorable the Governor in Council may be pleased to accord to it, upon a consideration of all the circumstances set forth in my present appeal.

To the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES WOOD, H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, London, dated Madras, 19th August 1861.

The humble Memorial of MADAR-OOL-OOM-
RAH BAHADOOR, Dewan of the Durbar of
His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist and his father served the Carnatic Sirkar for a period of sixty years; his father having been employed as Dewan under the Nabob Azeem-ood-Dowlah from 1801, and on his death in 1822, your Memorialist was taken into the Sirkar service and employed in various

* On 1st January 1823 entered the service of the Nabob.
In April 1823, appointed Superintendent of the Gardens at
Trichinopoly.
In December 1823, appointed Meer Sawman.
In December 1826, appointed Buckshee.

offices* from 1823, and lastly as Dewan to His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic from the year 1838 to the 6th May 1861.

2. During the above period the greatest confidence was reposed by the Nabobs of the Carnatic in the ability and integrity of your Memorialist and his father while entrusted with the administration of affairs, and it was in consideration of his father's long and faithful services, as well as in recognition of those rendered by himself in the posts previously held by him, that your Memorialist was in 1838 nominated to the high and responsible office of Dewan.

3. It will be seen from the papers appended, and from the opinion expressed by the former Government Agent at Chepauk, that your Memorialist discharged the duties of his high office with energy, prudence, and fidelity to his late master His Highness the Nabob: and it will moreover be evident from the fact of his having been directed to continue to manage the affairs of the Sirkar after the death of the Nabob, that he possessed the good opinion and confidence of the British Government. Your Memorialist has since then fulfilled the responsible duties entrusted to him with entire satisfaction to Government and their Officers, as testified by the many acknowledgments of his services which he has received from them.

4. Your Memorialist had from the time he was entrusted by Government with the management of the late Nabob's affairs, incurred a considerable degree of odium and exposed himself to much indignity and even risk of life, among all classes of the community, by the strict and honest discharge of his duties, and by his earnest endeavours to protect the interests of Government, to secure the properties of the late Nabob from injury and plunder, and to prevent and defeat false and fraudulent claims on his late master's Estate.

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5. It is also well known that on the breaking out of the Bengal Mutiny in 1857, and during the troubles and difficulties of that period, your Memorialist had exerted his utmost influence in preventing disturbances and in preserving tranquillity, and used every means in his power to allay the fears and calm the feelings of the people; and he presumes to take some credit to himself for the success of the strenuous exertions he had then made in behalf of public order and peace.

6. That the Government Agent at Chepauk was not insensible to the value of the services rendered by your Memorialist as Dewan since the death of the late Nabob, will be evident from the strong recommendation submitted to Government on his behalf, that he might receive pay in addition to his pension as Chief Officer of the Sirkar, in consequence of his being actively employed in the very arduous and responsible duties with which he was charged, and which were far more onerous than during the lifetime of the Nabob, as they involved a heavy responsibility, numerous investigation and preparation of accounts, and the care and custody of valuable records and properties—besides the payment of the salaries and allowances of large establishments of various departments of the Sirkar. But the Government were not pleased to accede to Mr. Balfour's recommendation, though inferior servants were granted the boon of pension and pay together, and were thus doubly remunerated. Such has been the want of good fortune on the part of your Memorialist.

7. As a further proof of the confidence of Government in the ability and integrity of your Memorialist, he would cite the instance of their having selected and appointed him to be one of the Commissioners for investigating and settling the debts and claims of various kinds against His Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, an appointment by which he considered himself highly honored, and which he held until its abolition by the Act that was passed for the adjudication of those claims by the Supreme Court at Madras.

8. Your Memorialist, while holding the office of Dewan of the Durbar, was always treated with every mark of distinction and respect by the several Governors of this Presidency; and the honors due to his rank were paid to him on his proceeding to Mecca, on which occasion the Government ordered a salute to be fired. Though having held the highest post in the service of the Carnatic Circar and enjoyed the dignity of first Chief Officer of His Highness the late Nabob, your Memorialist has been pensioned by the British Government* on the full salary of his office in common with other Officers of inferior rank, without any other advantage due to the exalted position he held and to the eminent services rendered by his father and by himself to the Sirkar. Thus, no line of distinction has been drawn between your Memorialist and the other Chief Officers, though his services and his position merited greater consideration at the hands of the British Government; and your Memorialist finds himself reduced to the same level with Officers who acted in subordinate capacities and received orders from him, and is in the enjoyment of the same boon as has been accorded to them, without any additional benefit to mark the appreciation of his services by Government, or their sense of his conduct and careful management of affairs from the death of the late Nabob to the present time, a period during which he acted under great difficulties and discouragement.

9. Your Memorialist has received through the Government Agent at Chepauk a high encomium passed by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India on his honest and successful endeavours to protect the interest of Government in a suit lately decided in the Supreme Court in which near relatives of his were deeply interested. His conduct on the occasion was noticed in the following terms: "I have also noticed with great satisfaction the highly meritorious conduct of the Dewan Madar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor who appears to have acted most honorably in circumstances of a

peculiarly trying and harassing nature. The result of the trial is very satisfactory." It* was mainly owing to your Memorialist's evidence that this result was obtained; and though he has incurred much ill-will and odium among some members of his family and the community by his conduct in the case alluded to, he feels highly honored and gratified at such very

* Vide Advocate General's letter to Government in Appendix No. 6.

(Here enter paras. 3, 4 and 5.)

I take this opportunity of bringing prominently to the notice of Government the various meritorious conduct of the Dewan, Madar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor. It was he who first brought it to the notice of the Government Agent Dr. Balfour, that this fraud was in contemplation; and it was mainly owing to his evidence, given under very trying circumstances that Government succeeded in resisting the claim.

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He is the uncle and father-in-law of the claimant Salar-ool-Moolk, and the father of the principal Witness, and the contriver of the whole fraud, Gholam Mahomed; and it was no ordinary trial to be obliged publicly to discredit the evidence of such near relatives, and to deprive them of so large a sum as two lakhs of Rupees. Many Europeans might have failed if exposed to such a test, but the Dewan did his duty nobly, and I should feel much gratified if Government should think fit to notice his conduct in some way that would gratify and encourage him.

favorable mention of his services on the occasion by Her Majesty's Government.

10. Your Memorialist has already stated that from the death of the late Nabob in 1855, his duties and responsibilities have been much greater than at any other period of the Nabob's life time; and that while subordinate servants

have been allowed pension and pay together for the performance of duties of an ordinary character, your Memorialist had been refused the same boon, though strongly recommended by the Government Agent at Chepauk. He would respectfully remark here, that had his humble solicitation been then complied with, he would have received nearly thirty-one thousand Rupees, calculating the amount only from the 1st March 1857, the date from which he was actually pensioned, but from which period he nevertheless continued to discharge his duties as Dewan until 6th May 1861. Your Memorialist even applied in the latter end of 1859 to be relieved from his duties, but the Government would not accede to his request, as his services were still required by their Law Officers; and thus, though pensioned, he continued in active service and cheerfully did all that was required of him for the interests of Government.

11. Your Memorialist would also bring to the notice of your Excellency that as Dewan under the late Nabob of the Carnatic, he originally enjoyed an allowance of 1,000 Rupees a month; but in order to provide employment for his sons in the Nabob's service, and to avoid any additional expense to the Sirkar on that account, deductions were from time to time made, with his consent, from your Memorialist's salary and distributed among them. Had not this arrangement been adopted by His Highness, your Memorialist would still have been in the enjoyment of 1,000 Rupees a month and pensioned at that rate instead of 600 Rupees a month. But while he has foregone a sum of 400 Rupees by an arrangement which he thought would have benefitted his sons *for their lives*, your Memorialist now finds to his regret that by the death of the Nabob and by the Rules and Orders afterwards passed for pensioning the Servants of the Sirkar, his sons have unfortunately been deprived of the advantage which had then been conferred on them by His Highness; for though four of them were returned among others as Chief Officers in the list submitted by your Memorialist, and recommended for full pension, yet the Government were not pleased to comply with the application made on their behalf, and rejected their claims though superior to those of some who were recognized and pensioned as Chief Officers, such as Wahid Beg, Jemadar of the Nabob's Body Guard, and others of more or less note, who were not actually entitled to be designated as such, nor ever admitted by the Nabob to such dignity—while your Memorialist's sons were in fact Chief Officers, having been raised by the Nabob to that rank and generally acknowledged as holding that position.

12. Your Memorialist would further bring to notice that his sons have been refused even the ordinary rate of pension sanctioned by the Government of India, which they claimed in right of ancestral service as admitted in other cases. This rejection of their reasonable claims was grounded on the circumstance of your Memorialist being in the enjoyment of a pension; but your Memorialist respectfully submits that this can form no just ground, inasmuch as he has been granted a pension in virtue of his being a Chief Officer of the Sirkar and not in right of ancestral service. Had this latter been the case, the sons could not of course claim on the same grounds as their father, for the father's service in such a case would have been already reckoned and the sons could not reckon that service again in support of their claim. Thus your Memorialist's sons have been deprived even of this benefit of an ordinary pension, though entitled to it in right of ancestral service—a boon which has been conceded to servants of all classes: only one son of your Memorialist was at a late period admitted to a pension of one-half of his pay, on the ground of his being a "diseased" servant and unable to earn a livelihood for himself, viz. Khismuth Khan Bahadoor Ihtisab Jung.

13. Under all the foregoing circumstances, your Memorialist ventured to submit for the generous consideration of Government his application that the pension granted to him as Chief

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Officer of the late Nabob might be continued for three lives in such proportions as the Government might see fit; and he indulged the hope that, as in the case of the Carnatic Jaghire pensions which were continued on each lapse by a reduction of one-third, the Government would have marked their sense of the ability, zeal and integrity with which he discharged the important and responsible duties entrusted to him, by the grant of his prayer to some, if not to the full extent. Your Memorialist was therefore much grieved, and disappointed at the unfavorable result of his

appeal, as communicated to him in February last by the Government Agent at Chepauk. Your Memorialist respectfully submits that the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors quoted in the Resolution of Government for pensioning principal Officers of His Highness the late Nabob ought not to be strictly applied to his case, and that there are special circumstances which make it an exception to the general rule laid down by the Home Authorities. These circumstances have been fully set forth in this appeal, and your Memorialist ventures most humbly, to solicit from Her Majesty's Government a favorable consideration of the prayer preferred by him.

14. Your Memorialist having stated the grounds on which he considers that his case should be treated differently from that of other Chief Officers who did not hold the same rank and position as he did, nor rendered such important and valuable services to the Sircar as he and his father had, would now respectfully refer to the honors, titles and rewards lately conferred by Government on their servants named below for meritorious services: viz.

To Narasingha Row, late Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, Pension for *three lives*—Title of Rai-Rayan Rai and Khilat.

To M. Ranga Charalu—Pension of 700 Rupees a month, being the full salary of his Office, to be continued in part to his grand nephew and heir—Title of Rai Bahadoor.

To Sub Engineer Vira Viranna—a Village in freehold tenure, bearing an annual assessment of 500 Rupees conferred on him and his heirs for ever—with the title of Rai Bahadoor.

Your Memorialist would not presume to institute a comparison between himself and the abovementioned servants, but he would with all humility ask that if the Government could mark their sense of public services, and extend their liberality in cases such as those quoted, would it be placing too high a value upon the services rendered by him both to the Sirkar and the British Government, were he to solicit that similar honors and rewards might be conferred on him.

15. Your Memorialist would also with great deference refer to the donations granted by Her Majesty's Government to Messrs. Smyth and Boyson, the Law Officers of the State, as rewards for the services rendered by them in the investigation and settlement of the claims against the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic; and also to the Resolution of Government as intimated by the Chepauk Agent to the parties concerned, to recommend to Her Majesty's Government the grant of increased pensions to three servants of the Sircar who aided the Law Officers in their enquiries, such increase being from one-half to the full pay of the offices held by them—while your Memorialist, notwithstanding his acknowledged services and integrity in the discharge of the duties of his high office as Dewan, finds that in his old age, with the prospect of a brief enjoyment of his pension, he is unrequited for all the care and attention he has devoted to the interests of Government.

16. Your Memorialist in now submitting his case for the most generous consideration of Her Majesty's Government, would humbly solicit that if your Excellency be not pleased to accede to his prayer for some *special* reward and honor such as those conferred on the servants mentioned in para. 14 of his Memorial, your Excellency would at least authorize the Government to concede what he considers to be just and reasonable claims, viz:

Firstly.—To consider and dispose of his sons' claims to pension in right of ancestral service, without reference to the pension granted to your Memorialist, who was pensioned in virtue of his being a Chief Officer of the Sircar, and not under the ordinary Rules.

Secondly.—To disburse to your Memorialist, as was done in other cases, the amount of salary to which he is entitled from the 1st March 1857, the date on which he was actually pen-

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sioned, to 6th May 1861, when he was relieved from duty, he having been actively employed on Sircar duties during that period.

Thirdly.—To disburse to your Memorialist the following arrears of salary due to him from the time of the Regency to the date of the late Nabob's death, viz:

Rupees 6,600	0	0	due in the time of the Regency.
„ 5,950	0	0	due by the late Nabob, being the amount deferred to be paid out of the Punjum Hissa.
„ 2,890	0	0	being the arrears received at the time of the late Nabob's death, and re-paid to the Commissioners for Investigating the debts of His Highness.

And for the relief above solicited, your Memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 10th September 1861, No. 391.

Ordered that the Memorial submitted with the foregoing letter be forwarded to Doctor Balfour, late Commissioner for the investigation and settlement of claims for arrears of wages, &c., due by the late Nawab of the Carnatic, and that he be requested to furnish a concise report on the Dewan's claim to arrears of salary alleged to be due to him from the time of the Regency to the date of the Nawab's death, as particularized in the third clause of the last paragraph of the Memorial. In reporting upon this claim, Doctor Balfour will confine himself strictly to it, as he is not required to notice any other parts of the Memorial.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Extract from a letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk to H. H. the Nawab of the Carnatic.

The Government Agent, considering the confidence which he has in the prudence and honesty of the Dewan, is satisfied that he will fully and thoroughly ascertain whether the above-mentioned Harums and Dependants and also the Dependants of others are in reality the same; and in case of any individual intending to substitute false parties in lieu of the deceased Stipendiaries, he will report it.

Dated 12th July 1845.

No. 2.

The Government Agent presents his compliments to Madar ul Oomrah Bahadoor, and with reference to his letter of the 20th Instant has the honor to return the Stipend receipt therewith received, countersigned.

The Government Agent trusts that there will be no more delay in the distribution of this receipt; neither Rajah Condun Lal nor any other person besides Madar ul Oomrah himself ought to be allowed to interfere in a duty entrusted by Government *specifically* to Madar ul Oomrah individually, from the confidence expressed by the Government Agent in his integrity and energy.

(Signed) M. ROWLANDSON,

Government Agent.

GOVT. AGENT'S OFFICE, 21st April 1846.

No. 3.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 462.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 17th November 1855.

4. Resolved also that the monthly allowance hitherto drawn by His late Highness Mahomed Ghous be, until further orders, issued to the Dewan of his late Highness on his receipt, to be disbursed by him on his own responsibility, accounts being kept by him of such payments for production if required. It is to be distinctly explained to the Dewan by the Government Agent that this arrangement is merely temporary and to subsist only until the pleasure of the Honorable Court upon the whole question shall be received. He will also be informed that in the event of any casualties occurring in any of the establishments of the late Nabob, the places are not to be filled up.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, for the month of November 1859.

No. 15. Read the following letter from Major P. T. SNOW, Assistant Government Agent at Chepauk; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 16th November 1859, No. 1654.

* Requested to be returned.

Oomrah Bahadoor.

I have the honor to submit for the orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council, an Original letter* from Madar ool

2. The first Paragraph refers to his having been entrusted with the management of the late Nabob's establishment, and also to some change in the form of receipts for money issued from General Treasury: he also states that it is his wish to be relieved from the duties of office, and requests to be allowed to make over the records still in his charge, he having in his care no Circar property save a few houses at Hyderabad, these latter he suggests may be accounted for to the Receiver of Carnatic Property by Misbah Oollah Khan.

3. The next Paragraph contains a request to be relieved from charge of the Tombs, naming Raees Ool Oomrah Bahadoor and Moostoffee ood Dowlah Bahadoor as proper persons to succeed him.

4. The final Paragraph has reference to the list of parties now employed by him.

5. With reference to the taking over charge of the Dufters, the same can be done at any moment that Government may deem fit to issue the order.

6. Misbah Oollah Khan, Darogah of Hyderabad property, is still in Madras, and can at any time be placed in communication with the Receiver of Carnatic Property.

7. As regards the management of the Tombs, I beg to name for the Office Auzum Nawaz Khan, who is a respectable man, and has charge of the Circar Mosques and Jaghirs, besides being Mootovullee of the new Mahomedan burial ground lately purchased by Government.

8. The list* of servants now employed by the Dewan is forwarded, and it would appear from the Dewan's own statement, that they might have been discharged two months ago, or when the last property was given over to Receiver.

* Requested to be returned with letter.

No. 16. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1859, No. 686.

The Government understand from their Law Officers, that the services of the Dewan Madar Ool Oomrah Bahadoor cannot conveniently be dispensed with.

He cannot therefore be relieved from his duties for the present.

The servants mentioned in his list who are no longer required should be at once discharged and recommended for such pensions or gratuities as they may be entitled to under the rules.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 5.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 526.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 18th August 1858.

Read the following letter from Surgeon E. G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 9th August 1858, No. 1380 of G. A.

Sir,

By Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 230, dated 19th March 1857, Mudar ool Oomrah Bahadoor, Dewan of the Durbar, was pensioned as a Chief Officer on full rates of Pay.

2. As the Honorable the Governor in Council is aware, this Officer is not connected with the Agency, but, for his expenditure, draws monthly on the Treasury under sanction of Government and submits his accounts monthly, for Audit to the Accountant General.

3. As Government did not, when he was pensioned in March 1857, sanction any salary for him for the performance of the duties of Dewan of the Durbar, which he continued to perform, I am aware that, though drawing for and paying all other ex-servants who are doing duty, he does not draw any pay for himself. As Government liberally granted pension as well as pay to those pensioned ex-servants who are now in charge of the records, and Mudar ool Oomrah Bahadoor, has been drawing his pensionary stipend, only, since the 1st March 1857 though performing duty, I

have the honor to bring this subject to the notice of Government with my recommendation that he be told to draw his pay in his monthly accounts, of 600 Rupees per mensem, for himself also, and with arrears from date of being pensioned.

The Government Agent at Chepauk represents that Mudar ool Oomrah Bahadoor, Dewan of the Durbar, was on the 19th March 1857 pensioned as a Chief Officer on his full rate of pay, and that he still continues to perform the duties of Dewan although drawing no pay on that account. Dr. Balfour recommends that the Dewan be told to draw pay in his monthly accounts of Rupees 600 per mensem for himself, with arrears from date of being pensioned.

2. The Agent's recommendation amounts to this, that the Dewan draw double the pay that he drew under the Nawaub for the performance of the same or similar duties.

3. The Government regard this proposal as wholly inadmissible. Having very liberally continued to the Dewan the full salary which he received in the time of the late Prince, but paid it with far greater regularity, they are clearly entitled to expect from the Dewan, without more remuneration, any service within the ordinary range of his duties that they may require of him. In point of fact his pension should not be considered to commence until his services cease to be needed.

4. The order of Government 12th September 1857 granting to 13 servants in the record department, none on a larger salary than 70 Rupees a month, pensions in addition to their pay, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 162 per mensem or about 13 Rupees each, furnishes no ground for such an application as the present.

(True Extract and Copy.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT AT CHEPAUK.

No. 6.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers:—

From Surgeon E. G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 11th April 1860, No. 380.

I have the honor to report to the Honorable the Governor in Council, the completion, yesterday, of the case of Salar-ul-Mulk Bahadoor, the brother-in-law and cousin of the Khismut Khan Bahadoor Etibar Jung, who is alluded to in Order No. 152 of 17th ultimo.

2. Her Majesty's Advocate General for Madras, who has opposed Salar-ul-Mulk's claim will be submitting his views regarding such subjects as that to which this Order refers.

Extract from a letter from THOMAS SYDNEY SMYTH, Esq., Advocate General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 11th April 1860.

Para. 3. I take this opportunity of bringing prominently to the notice of Government the very meritorious conduct of the Dewan, Madar Ool Oomrah Bahadoor.

4. It was he who first brought it to the notice of the Government Agent, Dr. Balfour, that this fraud, was in contemplation; and it was mainly owing to his evidence, given under very trying circumstances, that Government succeeded in resisting the claim.

5. He is the uncle and father-in-law of the claimant Salar-ool Moolk, and the father of the principal witness, and contriver of the whole fraud, Gholam Mahomed; and it was no ordinary trial to be obliged publicly to discredit the evidence of such near relatives, and to deprive them of so large a sum as two lakhs of Rupees. Many Europeans might have failed if exposed to such a

test, but the Dewan did his duty nobly, and I should feel much gratified if Government should think fit to notice his conduct in some way that would gratify and encourage him.

6. I take this opportunity of mentioning that in my letter of 22nd February, complaining of the want of assistance from some of the Native employes at Chepauk, I feel that I ought not to have included the name of Rajah Eswara Doss, and therefore beg that he may be considered as not included in the remarks I then made. I believe he has done his best, in this case as in others.

ORDER THEREON, 17th April 1860, No. 227.

The Government will await the receipt of the Judgment of Her Majesty's Supreme Court in the suit referred to, and of the full report promised by the Advocate General.

Meanwhile they have learnt with much gratification the testimony borne by Mr. Smyth to the honorable conduct of the Dewan. A copy of paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Advocate General's letter will be furnished to the Government Agent at Chepauk, who will communicate the substance of paragraphs 3 to 5 with this present Order to the Dewan, and will acquaint Rajah Eshwara Doss with the remarks of Mr. Smyth in paragraph 6.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 7.

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated London, 30th November 1860, No. 21.

I have perused with great attention the able report of the Advocate General on the claim of Salar-ool-Moolk, lately decided in the Supreme Court. The difficulties with which the Law Officers of Government had to contend, in this case, were of no ordinary kind, and I entirely concur in the commendation bestowed by you on the patience and sagacity, with which they were met and overcome. I have also noticed with great satisfaction the highly meritorious conduct of the Dewan, Madar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, who appears to have acted most honorably in circumstances of a peculiarly trying and harassing nature. The result of the trial is very satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 8.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from Major P. T. SNOW, Assistant Government Agent at Chepauk, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 17th September 1859, No. 1450.

I have the honor to forward, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, an original letter,* to my address, from Madar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, Dewan of the Durbar of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

From MADAR-OOLOOMRAH, Dewan of the Durbar, to Major P. T. SNOW, Assistant Government Agent at Chepauk, dated Madras, 15th September 1859.

It is a fact too familiar to many in this city that from the moment I received orders for carrying out the several arrangements consequent on the abolition of the Carnatic Musnud, the inhabitants of the place and more particularly those in Triplicane cherished an inveterate rancour against me, and sought divers means of revenging themselves for an imaginary wrong which,

judging from my close connection with the Honorable Government, they thought that I had done. They used indecent language towards me, continually treated me in a very uncivil manner, pelted me with stones, and in fact rendered my position in life so uncomfortable that it was with difficulty that I could have moved about in the discharge of those duties which the Government expected I should faithfully perform. To prove these assertions I need not bring forward a long list of witnesses; the name of Government Agent E. G. Balfour, who will bear in mind the several indignities to which I was exposed, will convince Government of the truth here enumerated. The hatred and enmity the people entertained towards me not having as yet been removed, place the members of my family, who lived so long in honor and respectability, in a sad condition and they are consequently deprived of the means of procuring livelihood by trade, &c.

Secondly, I may remark that it is about 24½ years since I was pensioned and during all this time strictly confined myself in conducting the affairs of the Durbar and of the Honorable Government. I have discharged these duties as faithfully as ever without being led at any moment to claim a separate allowance for the performance of those duties. You are aware that there are several servants of the Circar who while they are left in the undisturbed enjoyment of the pensions due to their merits receive in addition separate salaries for transacting the business relating to the affairs of the Durbar. These men who are under my control are doubly remunerated for their work while the same privilege has not been extended to me.

I must also draw your attention to the fact that the members of my family were once employed under the Circar in high ranks and drew handsome allowances respectively, but unfortunately save Moostoufee-ood-Dowlah all of them are left unprovided for in consequence of the period of their services being short, though most of them did not deserve to be discharged on account of their allowances not being similar to those of the newly employed servants. His late Highness deducted 400 Rupees out of my allowance of 1,000 Rupees and continued the former sum in their names favoring me with Rupees 600 only per month.

Sir, my object in bringing these matters to your recollection at the present time is to enable you in consideration of the several disadvantages I now labour for the future distresses of my family, to submit the request I now propose making for the favorable decision of Government. The Honorable Government has only conferred on me a full pension, a favor which has also been granted to the other servants of the Circar whose duties were not so responsible and difficult as mine are, and these are the very parties that were serving under me in the same Office. Unfortunately for me the Government have overlooked the fact of my holding the superior appointment of the Dewan of the Durbar and of my ancestors and myself have and are passing the days in honor and in good will towards the Circar of His late Highness and the Honorable Government. But now that I came forward with a statement of my case I trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council will see the justice of bestowing up on me some peculiar mark of distinction by being so kind as to take the foregoing particulars into His favorable consideration and order the continuance of the pension now granted to me for three lives like other Carnatic Jaghardars. I fully trust that Government will not consider this my solicitation as unreasonable, and in the event of their being precluded of granting the favor I now ask, I beg that my representation may be submitted with due recommendation for the Orders of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, and in doing so, I beg that the Government in England may be assured that I am and will ever be the well-wisher of the Honorable Government, that I was the confidential and favorite Dewan of His late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, that there has been no appointment equal to that of mine in connection with the Carnatic Musnud, and that even the Honorable Government during the administration of the Right Honorable Sir H. Pottinger, has honored me with salutes due to my position both on my embarking for Mecca and on my returning from the Fort Saint George.

Finally, I beg that you will be so kind as to forward this application with your recommendation to the notice of the Honorable Government and obtain for me a favorable endorsement as early as practicable.

ORDER THEREON, 11th February 1861, No. 90.

Resolved that the Dewan Madar Ool Oomrah Bahadoor be informed, through the Government Agent at Chepauk, in reply to his memorial of the 15th September 1859, that the Honorable the Court of Directors* have expressly ordered that the salaries of the principal officers of His Highness the late Nawaub be continued for *their lives*. Under these circumstances the Government regret that they cannot entertain his application that his pension may be continued for three generations.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

No. 9.

On Tuesday the 24th Instant, Nara Singha Rao, late Sarishtadár of the Board of Revenue, was invested by His Excellency the Governor, in the presence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the other Members of the Government, and the Heads of the European and Native Community, with the title of RAI RAYAN RAI, and with a Khilat, consisting of Shawls and Jewellery. The circumstances under which this Investiture took place are explained in the following speech which was made by the Governor on the occasion.

Not many months since, in acknowledgment of faithful and efficient services extending over a period of forty years, the late Honorable Court of Directors were pleased to bestow on Kandi Narasingha Rao, Head Sarishtadár of the Board of Revenue at Port St. George, the munificent and distinguished reward of a Pension for three lives. Still further to honor this eminent public servant, the Governor in Council has selected him as the first in Southern India to be admitted to the degree of a Nobleman of Her Majesty's Eastern dominions, under the system introduced by the late Governor General, Lord William Bentinck.

Before proceeding to invest him with the title which has been selected and the Khilat which accompanies it, I will briefly advert to the particulars of Narasingha Rao's career. Narasingha Rao, who bears the patronymic of Kandi from his ancestral village of that name in the Telugu portion of the Hyderabad country, entered the public service as an ordinary Gumáshta in the Bellary district, in the year 1817, on the slender stipend of 21 Rupees a month. This office was a subordinate one; but Bellary was the model district of the Raiyatwár settlement; and the young Gumáshta was under the training of Rámachandra Rao, himself the favorite Sarishtadár of Sir Thomas Munro, and who had been declared by his great master to be the most sagacious and incorruptible native of India he had ever met with.

In Bellary Narasingha Rao served for two years and a half, rising to the post of Head Revenue Gumáshta. He was then transferred to the Southern division of Arcot, whence, on the 1st July 1822 he was summoned to take his place, as Head Gumáshta, in the Native Kachahri of the Board of Revenue, which was formed by Sir Thomas Munro in that year.

This Kachahri was recruited from the ranks of the ablest native Officers in the Presidency, and at its head was Rámachandra Rao. It was established, not only for the purpose of record and account, but that the Members of the Board, the responsible advisers of the Government in all matters connected with the Revenue, might have the advantage of free and constant intercourse with experienced native Officers, on whose sagacity, judgment and fidelity they might safely rely.

In this Kachahri Kandi Narasingha Rao served from 1822 to the period of his retirement a few months ago, and for the last twenty-four years as its Head; distinguished through the whole of his career by the highest qualification, the most unwearied diligence, and, above all, by spotless integrity. But I will conclude my observation in the words of Mr. Daniel Elliott, late Member of Council and President of the Board of Revenue, who spoke from intimate personal knowledge of Narasingha Rao, acquired during his long, active, and highly honorable service in the Revenue

Department of this Presidency—"The first Sarishtadár, Rámachandra Rao, was a man of extraordinary sagacity and the soundest judgment; his experience was most valuable and he was the living depository of Sir Thomas Munro's revenue experience. I always consulted him with the respect and deference due to a master. Narasingha Rao has proved a worthy successor to him. He, again, was the depository of the experience of Rámachandra Rao; and his natural sagacity, scarcely inferior to that of his master, has been improved perhaps by free discussion with the many Members of the Board under whom he has served (some of them very able men), who have generally consulted him and debated with him the most interesting questions that have come under consideration in his time. It has been my habit to discuss with him every question upon which I have had to form an opinion, and am free to confess that I have always had advantage from the discussion; and sometimes have been set right by his arguments and his experience, when I had taken up a wrong view. Narasingha Rao's ability as an Accountant is unrivalled; he has a perfect mastery over the revenue accounts deposited in his office; and his expertness in bringing them to bear upon the various questions that arise in the revision of the Annual Settlements is quite admirable. I have no hesitation in declaring my belief that these two men in their turns, as Head Sarishtadárs of the Board of Revenue, have fulfilled the expectations of Sir Thomas Munro, and it is impossible to say more in their favor.

"It will be observed that Sir Thomas Munro contemplated the occasional detachment of officers of the Board's Kachahri as likely to be attended with much benefit; and I must mention that Narasingha Rao has several times been so detached. When Mr. Russell, the Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, was deputed to Calcutta as a Member of a Financial Committee in the time of Lord William Bentinck, Narasingha Rao was sent with him as the Officer most competent to explain the accounts of the Revenue system of this Presidency. When Mr. Russell was commissioned to quell the insurrection in Fenny and Paleonda he took Narasingha Rao with him, and made use of him as his confidential Agent in negotiating with the influential people of the country, in tracing out the intrigues of the parties interested in fomenting disorder and in bringing about the final settlement of affairs; in the course of which employment Narasingha Rao was exposed to much personal hazard. I beg to refer to Mr. Russell's testimony to his services in the concluding paragraph of his report on Kennedy, dated 1st November 1834."

As Kandi Narasingha Rao is nearly the last survivor in this Presidency of the School of Public Servants of which Sir Thomas Munro was the founder, it is impossible not to feel that in honoring him we are paying a tribute to the memory of the remarkable men who have gone before. I travelled through the Ceded Districts shortly before Munro visited them never to leave them alive, and great was my disappointment at not being able to see and converse with this distinguished man. But through his writings and actions, and still more by intimate converse for many years with several highly honorable and able public servants who were as proud to call him Master as I am to call them Friends, I flatter myself that I have acquainted myself with his views and intentions, and caught something of his spirit. We are this day, in the person of their last associate Narasingha Rao, showing our respect for Sir Thomas Munro and the European and Native Officers whom he formed. There is still a higher testimony which we have it in our power to offer, and one which would be far more appreciated by those large-minded men, which is to fulfil to the utmost of our power their benevolent intentions towards the people of this country. Without calling in question other systems of Land Revenue, which are perhaps better suited to the peculiar circumstances of the parts of India in which they prevail, I am not going too far in saying that the system founded by Munro is more in harmony with the true principles of the institution of property, and more readily admits of the conversion of inferior tenures into Freehold subject to the payment of a fixed land tax, than any other. To clear the foundation laid by this wise master-builder, of the wood, hay and stubble which has been built upon it—to relieve his system of the uncongenial elements which the necessities or inexperience of those who followed him, imported into it—to secure for the inhabitants of this Presidency the largest possible share of the benefits intended for them by him who was justly called "The Father of the People," should be the constant endeavour of this Government, and of every European and Native Officer connected with it.

ADDRESS delivered by the Governor of Madras at the Banqueting Room on the 27th April 1860, on the occasion of conferring the Titles of Râi Bahâdur on M. Rangâchâralu.

Her Majesty has been pleased, on the recommendation of this Government, to bestow on Mudumbi Rangâchâralu, on his retirement, a pension of Rupees 700 a month, being the full salary of his Office, and to declare her gracious intention of continuing it in part to his grand-nephew and heir; and this Government has taken the opportunity of bestowing upon him the titles of Râi Bahâdur.

M. Rangâchâralu has faithfully served the State for forty-one years; two-thirds of this period have been passed in the high Office of Sarishtadâr to the Collector of South Arcot, and the last years of his service have been given to the important duty of arranging the details of the reduction of the assessment which has been effected in that province; the success of which has led to like beneficial reductions elsewhere.

That the Assessment of this Presidency was uniformly excessive was admitted by the highest authority forty years ago. In his letter to the President of the Board of Control dated 28th September 1821, Sir Thomas Munro, who had then recently succeeded to the office of Governor, wrote as follows: "The task of improving our resources is one of much greater difficulty than that of maintaining the peace of the country; and this difficulty arises, principally, from the assessment being, in general, too high, with respect to the condition of the people; so that, in many districts, in order to have a further increase, we must begin by making a present reduction of our Revenue, because the extension of cultivation, from which the increase of revenue must result, cannot possibly be expected under the present assessment."

He then proceeds to describe the causes of the existence of this state of things. "The Presidencies of Bengal and Madras were acquired under circumstances which have ever since continued to influence their revenue system. Bengal acquired at once the dominion of rich and fertile provinces yielding a revenue much beyond its wants; it had, therefore, no occasion to enter into any minute examination of the Assessment; it was satisfied with what it got from the Zamindârs, and left them in possession of the lands on very easy terms. Madras, on the contrary, rose amidst poverty and many struggles for existence. It never was able to pay its establishments; it acquired its territories by slow degrees, partly from the Nizâm, but chiefly from Mysore; and though the assessment had already been raised too high by those Governments, its own pressing necessities did not permit it to lower the demand, but forced it to enter into the most rigid scrutiny of the sources of the revenue, in order to keep it up, and there has, in consequence, always been a pressure upon the ryots, which nothing but necessity could justify."

South Arcot was no exception to this rule. It is recorded that, in the year 1774, when his treasury happened from various causes to be at a very low ebb, His Highness Nawâb Wâllâjah, summoned to his Durbâr the Officer in charge of the district, his Dîwân Râyâji, and called upon him to enter into an engagement to raise its revenue to 13½ laes of pagodas, though nothing equal to that sum had been before collected. The Dîwân not only consented, but, adding another lae of Pagodas to meet miscellaneous expenses, rented out the district in convenient farms for the enormous aggregate sum of rupees 50,75,000 or considerably upwards of half a million sterling. The rents already onerous, were arbitrarily raised; and were collected, where despair drove the peaceful peasantry into resistance, at the point of the spear. The natural result of course ensued; the ryots became impoverished, and the country was plunged into desolation and ruin.

In this condition it passed into our hands. Some abatement was unavoidable, and it was conceded; but the boon was too slight to give the ryot any thing beyond the lowest profits of his stock, much less to raise the province from its languishing condition. Collector after Collector remonstrated in vain. No farther back than 1853 one half of the rice lands, and three-fourths of the dry and the garden lands lay waste from over assessment; and this in a seaboard district within a day's journey from the Presidency, possessing, with a highly favorable soil and climate, a mild and laborious population, to whom permission to bring these wastes into cultivation, in security under the British rule, would have been prized as the highest happiness. Through this half cen-

tury, we too much deserved the reproach directed by Munro against the ancient dynasties of the country: "The Hindu Governments seem to have often wished that land should be both an hereditary and a saleable property; but they could not bring themselves to adopt the only practicable mode of effecting it—low assessment."

A brighter day came at last. On receipt, through the Board of Revenue, of an earnest Report exhaustive of the whole subject, from the Honorable Edward Maltby, then Collector of the district, the Government of Lord Harris in June 1854, consented to a thorough change. Mr. Maltby had pressed for a reduction of 25 per cent. on the wet, and 33 per cent. on the dry lands, so as to leave the Government share of the gross produce at 37½ per cent. in the first case, and 33 per cent. in the second. But the Government made a further concession. Referring to the opinion of Munro and other authorities, that the Government share of the crop should in no case be more than one-third of the gross produce, which principle was carried out by Sir Thomas Munro, as Governor in the revision of the assessment of the Ceded Districts, which he had himself settled, they directed that the present revision should be made upon a similar basis. Nor did they stop here; they instructed the Board, "in communication with the several Collectors under their authority, to take immediate measures for affording relief to the people in all localities in which it is clearly and fully shown that the excessive pressure of the assessment has tended to keep valuable lands permanently out of cultivation."

And what has been the result? In South Arcot, in the five years which have passed since a revision of assessment, under which 11 laes of Rupees were given up, the land revenue alone of the district has risen, by extension of cultivation, from 22½ laes, the average of 10 years before the reduction to 28½ laes; and its total revenue from an average of nearly 27 laes to upwards of 35½ laes. On the whole Presidency, our Revenue for 1858-9 exceeded the Revenue of the preceding year (which, in spite of an unfavorable season, is the highest year known, 1856-7 excepted) by nearly 60 laes.

This beneficent operation was materially promoted by Rangâchâralu's great revenue experience and intimate knowledge of the Province. But the honors now conferred on him are not intended to mark a single point only in his public career. They are the reward of a zealous, faithful and long continued service of unusual general merit.

ADDRESS delivered by the Governor of Madras at the Banqueting Room on the 27th April 1860, on the occasion of conferring the Titles of Râi Bahâdur on Sub-Engineer Vîna Vîranna.

The merits of Sub-Engineer Vîna Vîranna are summed up by Colonel Arthur Cotton in these remarkable words: "After nearly forty years' employment on Public Works, I can safely say that he is the ablest native Gentleman I have ever known." Vîranna is a native of Masulipatam, and belongs to a highly respectable class of hereditary village accountants, peculiar to the Northern Sarkârs, and known as *Srishti Kormans*. He has long been attached to the service of Government in the Engineering Department; and since the commencement of the operations in the Godâvari Delta, he "has been the right hand of all the officers who have had charge of those works," and all have united in bearing the strongest testimony to "his talents, energy, tact and faithfulness." In recognition of such services Her Majesty has graciously conferred on him and his heirs for ever in freehold tenure a village near Rajamundri, bearing an annual assessment of 500 rupees, and it has further been resolved by the Madras Government to honor him with the title of Râi Bahâdur.

The invention of "Anaikatts," or weirs, across a river so as to raise the water, and thus make it available for the purpose of irrigation, did not originate with our Engineers. Such constructions are not uncommon in the Southern provinces of Madras, and many of them are known to be of very ancient date. The great work (analogous in its construction to an Anaikatt) near Trichinopoly, which is mentioned in all our earlier Indian histories as the "Mound of the Cauvery," is a notable instance.

The Delta of the Godâvari had long been partially irrigated by that river, but under a very imperfect system. An Anaikatt was projected more than sixty years ago by Mr. Topping, the Company's Astronomer; but nothing was done until the year 1847, when operations for a weir

at Dowleswaram were commenced by Colonel Arthur Cotton, who had already in 1836 designed the two large masonry weirs which secure the irrigation of Tanjore and portions of South Arcot, and are called respectively the Upper and Lower Coleroon Anaikatts.

This gigantic undertaking is well described in the 259th para. of the First Report of the Madras Public Works Commissioners: "A river exceeding two miles in actual width besides the islands, which at that point divide it into four branches, and running over a bed of pure sand of unknown depth, was to be arrested in its course by a dam 12 feet high thrown across it; and a large part of its waters was to be diverted, and distributed over an extent of 3,000 square miles, by means of a net work of channels, each one of which must not only be taken at that elevation which would enable it to perform its allotted part in conjunction with the rest in bringing the whole tract of country under irrigation, but must be adapted as to size and gradient to convey exactly the quantity of water required and no more. And all this was to be done in a country where such works had never been heard of before on a scale of any magnitude, or at least only by tradition, and to be effected by the agency of workmen most ignorant and unskilful, who had to be taught almost every thing, with a very scanty number of skilled or professional superintendents, and where almost all the means of abridging or facilitating human labor, if obtained at all, must be fabricated on the spot by means of the same defective agency. The difficulties encountered in the prosecution of the work from the combination of all these unfavorable circumstances, can certainly be fully realized only by those who had a part in the task of overcoming them."

Before the works were commenced, the District paid with difficulty barely 20 lacs of rupees; in 1858-9, with six-fold imports and eight-fold exports, and a connected water communication of many hundred miles, it paid upwards of 30 lacs with ease.

Whether the sum really represents the fair pecuniary result of these works, which still need great development, has formed the subject of much controversy, and the point never will be exactly determined until the operations of the General Survey and Settlement shall have passed over the district. In the case of the Coleroon Anaikatts, the Board of Revenue have shown that in 16 years there has been a clear profit of 118 per cent. per annum; but, in this instance, there had existed a comprehensive plan of irrigation, time out of mind, and the Anaikatts were designed only to secure a full supply of water. In the Godavari Delta, nearly the entire system of irrigation had to be created.

But the question cannot be regarded merely in a financial point of view. The stimulus given to the industry and intelligence of the raiyats, and to the education of their children, is a benefit which cannot be expressed in money. Irrespective of the nine Government schools containing 600 pupils, the returns for 1858-59 gave one hundred private schools maintained under Government Inspection by a voluntary rate at the principal villages of the Godavari Delta, and numbering no less than 2,083 children. These schools arose with the addition to the material wealth of the District caused by the Anaikatt. The number of youths now receiving systematic education in Rajamundri, is higher than in any other District of the Presidency, with the single exception of Tinnevely, which is the chosen field of the two great Missionary Societies of the Anglican Church.

It may be added that the great improvement of the Delta promises to be the parent of the navigation of the upper Godavari and of incalculable advantages to the countries traversed by that great river. It may safely be said that but for the Godavari Anaikatt, and the trade and wealth which it has developed, the navigation of the river would hardly as yet have occupied men's thoughts, and would certainly have not become for a long period, if ever, the object of the earnest attention which it now receives from the Indian and Home Governments. Thus the Anaikatt may be considered as the basis of a stupendous fabric of wealth and civilization—not the fanciful expectation of enthusiasm, but the calculation of sober judgment; and an inhabitant of India, whose zeal, ability and energy have largely aided in the successful accomplishment of so great a work, may be well accounted worthy of honor and emolument from our Gracious Sovereign.

This Memorial should I think be
forwarded to the Secretary of State
and it should be stated that on the
subject of the Delta the Government have
been made on full pay so long as the
service was a service and that
he was then also provided on
full pay - an extraordinary benefit
was accorded to the servants of
the Government - that has been
has also been admitted to
previous services, the state
provided by the Government that
in addition to the Memorial

Office of the
Secretary of State
1862

him three for years an allowance
of £700 per annum as compensation
that there for the job can be made
all the circumstances, but some doubt
has been thrown out as to the
liberality & soundness of our mind
any further outlay of public
money on his account -

It may be well known to you
from Dr. Halpford some in private
on the means of salary which
he attempts to be done -

It is too I do not think that
the job has an undertaking
to pay the means of salary

the thing is known - and as I
understand the two negotiations
are why if the Dr. has been seen
clear it was not made before.

The payment of money of
money to any of the public ser-
vants a officers was clearly
altogether an act of grace on the
part of the - & not a matter
of right on that of the payee.

If the Municipal be before
and Dr. Halpford for report
on that point only he should
be desired strictly to confine
himself to that and not to

to be used for the purpose of the
Memorial

of

26/9/61
for the memorial

Political Dept. 18

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read the following
letter from Madras. vol.
Board, Secy of the
Surbar of His Highness
the late Nawab of the Carn-
-atic.

(Dated 17th Aug 1861 No. 387)

Order No. 10th Sept. 1861 No. 391

Ordered that the me-
-morial submitted with
the foregoing letter be for-
-warded to D. Balfour,
late Commissioner for the
investigation and settle-
-ment of claims for an-
-nuity of wages &c. due
by the late Nawab of
the Carnatic, and that
he be requested to for-
-ward a concise report
on the claim & claim
alleged to be
to annuity of wages &c. due
to

the

to him from the time of
the Registry to the date
of the husband's death,
as particularized in the
3^d clause of the last part
of the Memorial. In re-
sponding upon this claim,
Mr Ralston will ~~not~~ ^{strictly}
confine himself to it, ~~and~~
as he is not required to
~~not~~ notice any other
parts of the Memorial.

C. H. P.

To C. G. Ralston Esq
Ld Commr for the set-
tlement of claims for re-
ward of wages due
by the late husband of
the Claimant

11/9

Copy to the Secretary
No. 1 of 1862.

Revised to 1862
April 17 of 1862

Political Report

1862-391

Proceedings of the

October 1862

Proceedings of the

Proceedings of the

Proceedings of the

Proceedings of the

The date of the report shall
be for the year 1862 and the last
page of the Memorial shall be
reporting upon the third
of October will contain a
summary of the results
not required to be a summary
of the facts of the Memorial