M.R. O. 1—39,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 502 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 12 . 11 . ~~19~~ 1881

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 27. Read the following letter from SYED JAMAL UDDEEN SAHIB; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 26th October 1861.

The Government having informed me in reply to my last Petition that their decision on my case was final, I beg to enclose a Memorial in triplicate to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of that Petition, and request that you will submit to the Honorable the Governor in Council my respectful request that it may be forwarded to its address by the first favorable opportunity, and intimation of its despatch made to me.

To the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES WOOD, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, &c., &c., &c.

The Humble Memorial of SYED JAMAL UDDEEN SAHIB, the sole surviving Male Member of the family of the late SYED AUSIM KHAN, Jaghiredar of Sunkarapooram.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That in the past year your Memorialist submitted a Petition to the Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, entreating the continuance in his name of certain allowances which he claimed by right of legitimate descent from Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, the Prime Minister and much esteemed friend of the Nawab Wallajah, and for whose eminent services during the early period of the British alliance the Jaghire of Sunkarapooram, of an annual revenue of nearly one lakh of Rupees, was conferred on him in the terms* noted in the margin under the Purwanahs of the Nawabs of the Carnatic dated the 29th August 1789, and the 30th of August 1797. In submitting copies of these important documents in support of his claim, your Memorialist humbly trusts that they will receive the just and impartial consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Appendix No. 1.

* "To be enjoyed by him and his descendants for ever from generation to generation, and shall from time to time perpetually continue and confirm the same."

Appendix Nos. 2. and 3.

2. Your Memorialist also forwarded to the Madras Government a Genealogical Tree of the family of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, shewing the allowances granted to them on the assumption of the Jaghire, and those continued to their descendants, in order that the Government might have all the information necessary to enable them to arrive at a proper decision on the claim preferred by him. This document also accompanies, and will it is hoped receive due attention.

Appendix No. 4.

3. In reply to the foregoing appeal your Memorialist received the following Order of Government passed on his case under date the 31st October 1860:—

"The Nowbut allowance formerly enjoyed by the family was discontinued on the death of the eldest son of the original Jaghiredar, and an application made by the 2nd son to have it conferred upon him was negatived in the following year. Petitioner, it is clear, can have no claim to a distinction which was refused upwards of 16 years ago to one much nearer of kin than he is.

"As regards the 2nd claim preferred, it is observed, that Petitioner is only great-grandson in the female line of a daughter of the original Jaghiredar. Lord Clive's Sunnud of 1802 was not hereditary in its terms, and the allowances which were assigned to the members of the family in 1829 on the resumption of the Jaghire were distinctly declared to be life-grants. The stipends of Syed Taha Saheb, and Saadat Begam Sahiba were of this nature, and it was proper they should lapse on the decease of the holders. It must also be observed that on the death of Habib-un-Nissa Begum, 2nd daughter of the original Jaghiredar, a moiety of her allowance

which strictly speaking should have lapsed at her death), was continued to the two daughters of Syed Taha Saheb who were her grand-children in the female line. One of these daughters is Petitioner's mother, and she is now in receipt of Rupees 120 per mensem. The Government are of opinion that it is unnecessary to continue to Petitioner any portion of the allowances above referred to, and they direct that he be informed accordingly."

4. On being favored with a copy of this decision your Memorialist could not help feeling that the Government had greatly misapprehended the past position of the family of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, and the actual cricumstances of his own case, and he therefore prayed that the Government would carefully and impartially examine the records from the time that Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature interfered in the attachment of the Jaghire of Sunkarapooram and the disposal of its Revenues in satisfaction of the claims preferred by the members of the family to support from the estate; and that they would reconsider the decision they had previously come to in the matter of his claim. But your Memorialist was much disappointed at being informed in reply that he must consider the decision of Government final.

5. Your Memorialist has therefore no alternative but to appeal to Her Majesty's Government against the foregoing Orders, and earnestly to solicit that they will take the circumstances of his case into favorable consideration and vouchsafe a decision consonant with equity and justice. He is sensible that he is trespassing much on the time of Her Majesty's Minister of State for India by soliciting a careful perusal and examination of the documents submitted by him in support of his claim, and also of the past correspondence relating to the decision of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, reversing that of the Supreme Court of Madras —to the assumption of the Jaghire by the Honorable East India Company—and to the appropriation of its revenues towards the support of the members of the family of the original grantee Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor. But he feels that the interests of the surviving family demand a full exposition of their case, and of his own and their claims to the permanent continuance of the allowances granted by Government, (which are charged against the revenues of the Jaghire in the accounts of the South Arcot District) so long as there may be legitimate male heirs to succeed to the Grants.

6. Your Memorialist would now respectfully solicit the gracious consideration of Her Majesty's Government to the cause of the delay in submitting his application to Government. He begs to explain that at the death of his grandfather Syed Taha Saheb, your Memorialist was a minor and therefore it was not competent to him to move in the matter of his claim to the allowance enjoyed by the deceased; but on his attaining his majority which according to Mahomedan Law is 18 years, he lost no time in laying before the Government all the circumstances of his case and soliciting the re-grant of the said allowance. That your Memorialist has not attempted to impose upon the consideration of Government any unreasonable or groundless claim, will be evident from the past proceedings adopted by them for the protection of the interests of the family of the original Jaghiredar Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor. It was declared both by the Government of 1828 and by the Honorable the Court of Directors* that the proceedings of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Madras had ruined the *first private family* in the Carnatic—and again that there was none more respected than the family of Syed Ausim Khan, of which Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor, as the eldest born was the natural head and representative, and to whom the Jaghire was continued by Lord Clive. Further allusion is made by the Right Honorable S. R. Lushington, to the family of Syed Ausim Khan as one of the *most distinguished* families in the Carnatic.

* Despatch, dated 3rd August 1831.

7. In reference to the remark made by Government that Lord Clive's Sunnud of 1802 was hereditary in its terms, your Memorialist would respectfully solicit especial attention to the terms of that Sunnud which simply renewed the grants of the Nawabs of the Carnatic and did in no way limit the possession and enjoyment of the Jaghire to the life of Kulleem-oollah Khan the last Jaghiredar; and he would therefore submit that the terms of the Nawab's Purwanahs, which were hereditary, were not in the least vitiated by Lord Clive's Sunnud, but on the contrary renewed by it in all their integrity except in respect to certain collections therein expressly noted. Your Memorialist would also solicit a reference to the Minute* recorded by the above named Governor, reviewing all the circumstances connected with the family of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, and the condition to which they were reduced by the proceedings of the Supreme Court, and proposing grants of money allowances to the several members out of the revenues of the Jaghire. It will be seen from that document that the Jaghire was regarded by the Government *not as a grant for life*, but as a grant upon conditions which the second holder, Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor who had succeeded his father the first Grantee, was rendered incapable of performing by the unhappy dissentions among the family which led to the proceedings in the Supreme Court; and further that when Kulleem-oollah Khan was dispossessed of the Jaghire by the above proceedings, the Act of the Government in assuming it and appropriating its revenues towards the support of the several members, was viewed as an act of protection of the interests of the family, and not as an act of *complete and absolute* resumption of the Estate. The allowances originally granted out of the revenues amounted to nearly the full net collections, after deducting expenses of management and other payments chargeable thereon, or to about Rupees 80,000 per annum; but these grants have now been reduced to a very small amount chiefly by the failure of *legitimate* issue, and the allowances drawn by the surviving members of the family form therefore a trifling charge on the revenues of the Jaghire.

* 31st December 1828.

8. The Honorable Court of Directors approved of the proceedings of Government in taking the Jaghire into their hands, and distributing its annual revenues among the members of the family according to their several wants and pretensions, showing thereby that the allowances made to Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor and the other members of Syed Ausim Khan's family were not of the common nature of pensions, and were therefore not liable to reduction on their death, *except on failure of legal heirs*, when the lapsed portion became an escheat to the State. Moreover, in a letter addressed to the Honorable Company's Solicitor in October 1829, the Government informed him that it was not their intention that any of the members of Syed Ausim Khan's family should be *deprived of any rights which they have already realized or possessed*, and that in obtaining a release from them, it was the object of Government to secure the respectability and to provide against the ruin of the family.

9. Such, your Memorialist humbly submits, were the considerations which influenced the Government during the Right Honorable S. R. Lushington's administration to assume possession of the Jaghire, to protect the first private family in the Carnatic, and to assign to the members such allowances as would secure their future comfort and respectability in life, and prevent their being reduced to the condition of common Pensioners on the bounty of Government.

10. Her Majesty's Government will perceive from the Genealogical Tree which accompanies this Memorial that even the Nickah childern and Harem issue of the descendants of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor have been provided for, and are now in the enjoyment of allowances of various amounts; and yet your Memorialist, who is the legitimate issue of members of the same family united in marriage, has been denied a provision in right of his descent from Syed Taha Saheb, whose allowance was the grant *originally* sanctioned in 1829, and which allowance has not to this time been in any way disposed of, viz.:

Rs. 360-3-0 per mensem granted in Syed Taha Saheb's name.

Rs. 180-3-0 per mensem drawn under his seal for his sister Sadat Begum, since dead.

In no case has the original grant been declared a lapse where there was issue; and in every instance where there has been no legitimate issue by a Shadee wife, portions of the allowance have been continued by the Government even to Nickah and inferior illegitimate issue of the grantee.

11. Your Memorialist is not only the grand-son of the deceased Syed Taha Saheb to whom a separate allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem was granted for the "Fatiah" ceremonies and support of the dependants of Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan who held the Jaghire in succession to his father under Lord Clive's Sunnud, but is also the sole surviving member in the legitimate line of descent from Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, and as such he ventured to submit his claim to the honors of the "Nowbut" and the allowance granted for that purpose, on the ground that it had been granted by Government to Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor as the head of the family;—that your Memorialist's grand-father, Syed Taha Saheb had been acknowledged as such by the Durbar of the Carnatic, as will be seen from the enclosed original certificate of the Dewan—and that your Memorialist himself had been adopted by the said Syed Taha Saib as his own son and heir to all his property, making it incumbent on him to maintain all the dependants and to perform the Fatiahs of his grand-father, and thus declaring to all that he is, to all intents and purposes, the Head of the family in the room of the late Syed Taha Saheb. Your Memorialist humbly submits that if the "Nowbut" allowance could have been once re-granted to a successor of Syed Ausim Khan, to maintain the honor and respectability of the family, it could not be justly refused to any other member who might be able to show good and just pretensions to it, and therefore that as the only surviving male member and present head of the family, he is as much entitled to the honors of the "Nowbut" as his ancestor Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan Bahadoor.

12. Your Memorialist would further respectfully solicit particular attention to the precedent quoted in the Order of Government passed on his case which shows that portions of the allowance originally granted to Habeeb-un-Nissa Begum, second daughter of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, were continued to her two grand-*daughters* Kareem-un-Nissa Begum, and Fatimah Begum, at the rate of 120 Rupees each per mensem, though their father was then alive and in the enjoyment of an allowance of Rupees 360-3-0 per mensem under the original grant, and though the above mentioned two persons were the grand-children of the said Habeeb-un-Nissa Begum, in the female line. While your Memorialist, as the grand-*son* and surviving legitimate male member and acknowledged head of the family, has a much stronger title to the allowance of his grand-father Syed Taha Saheb; and he accordingly submits that his claim to the said allowance cannot be rejected with any justice, and without inflicting great hardship on him.

13. Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that Her Majesty's Government will be graciously pleased to take into its favorable consideration all the circumstances set forth in his present Appeal and in his Petition to the Madras Government in support of his claim, and confer upon him the allowances solicited to enable him to maintain the family in comfort and respectability, and to perform the Fatiahs of several Members, including Syed Kulleem-oollah Khan, the last Jaghiredar of Sunkarapooram and his Lady, an obligation which has devolved on him, as the present head of the family, and which entails a heavy expense.

And for this act of Grace, your Memorialist, as in duty bound will ever pray.

MADRAS, 26*th October* 1861.

APPENDIX No. 1.

To the Honorable W. A. MOREHEAD, Esq., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

The humble Memorial of SYED JAMAL UDDEEN SAHIB, the sole surviving male member of the family of the late SYED AUSIM KHAN, Jaghiredar of Sunkarapooram.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist is the only surviving male descendant, in the female line, from Syed Ausim Khan, on whom was conferred the Jaghire of Sunkarapooram by a Purwanah of the Nawab Wallajah in recompense for the eminent services rendered by him as Dewan of the Carnatic during a period of great troubles and difficulties.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
12*th November* 1861.

2. That by the said Purwanah, dated the 29th July 1789 the Purganah of the Palamcottah Havile, &c., the villages of Calamalah, &c., of the Manargoodi Purganah in the said Havile, the Sunkarapoor Cusbah and other villages, together with the Sayer of the Pandalam Purganah, &c., appertaining to the Trincomali Sircar of the Carnatic Payen-Ghat province of Arcot Soubah, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jummah of 64,603 Chuckrams and 11 Annas—had been conferred as a Jaghire on the said Syed Mahomed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, "to be enjoyed by him and his descendants for ever from generation to generation," and it was especially provided in that Purwanah that the successors of the Grantor, "shall from time to time perpetually continue and confirm the same."

3. That on the death of the said Syed Ausim Khan, the Right Honorable Lord Clive, then at the head of the Government of Madras, having respect to the terms of the grant and out of a just regard for the respectable character and commendable conduct of the deceased, renewed the Jaghire in favor of his eldest son Syed Kullim Oollah Khan Bahadoor commencing from Fusly 1211 or A. D. 1802—and required that he should pursue the same laudable line of conduct.

4. That during the management of the Jaghire by the said Syed Kullim Oollah Khan, disputes arose among the Members of the family respecting the equitable distribution of its revenues for their support and enjoyment, and as all efforts for an amicable settlement and just division of the property had failed, proceedings were instituted against him in Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Madras, which while it established the right of the suitors to equal participation in the property, terminated most unfavorably to the interests of the whole family, for the heavy and ruinous expenses of the law suit involved them in very great distress and reduced them almost to a state of indigence.

5. That the result of these proceedings and its consequences to the family having been brought under the notice of the Madras Government, the Right Honorable Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq., then at the head of it, commisserating their fallen condition, took their case into consideration and resolved in 1829 to resume the Jaghire and to assign out of its revenues monthly allowances for the support of the several Members, and further in order to put an end to all family disputes, he required them to execute a deed of mutual release from the claims they had on the Estate of Syed Ausim Khan which was accordingly done on the 12th of January 1831.

6. That the allowances granted out of the revenues of the Jaghire on the execution of the said release were in the proportion of Rupees 1,081-8-0 per mensem to each of the sons of the deceased Jaghiredar, with an additional grant of Rupees 719-8-0 to Syed Kullim Oollah Khan as the head of the family, to defray the expenses of the honors of the Nowbut to which the Government so generously acknowledged his title—that each of the daughters was allowed a stipend of Rupees 540-12-0 per mensem—and that your Memorialist's grand-father Syed Taha Saheb, was at the same time assigned an allowance of Rupees 360-5-0 per mensem and his sister Sadat Begum Saiba a sum of Rupees 180-3-0 as the son and daughter respectively of Aureefoonissa Begum Saiba, who was the second child and eldest daughter of Syed Ausim Khan Bahadoor, the original grantee—the above two sums being the proportion that would have been allotted to the said Aureefoonissa Begum, had she been alive at the time of the resumption of the Jaghire.

7. That your Memorialist's grand-father, the said Syed Taha Saheb, married his cousin, the daughter of Habeeboonissa Begum, who was the second daughter of Syed Ausim Khan and who under the above mentioned arrangements, enjoyed in her own right an allowance of Rupees 540-12-0 per mensem. That the allowances of Rupees 360-5-0 per mensem to the said Syed Taha Saheb and of Rupees 180-3-0 per mensem to his sister Sadat Begum Saiba were, as above shewn, original grants sanctioned in 1829. That on the death of the former on the 22nd January 1859, and of the latter on the 13th June 1858, no portion of the above specified original grants was continued to the descendants in that branch of the family. And that your Memorialist who is in the enjoyment of no allowance whatever, ventures to prefer his claim to the renewal in his favor of the above mentioned original grants, as well as of the Nowbut allowance, on the following grounds, which are respectfully submitted for the favorable consideration of your Honor in Council.

8.—1st. That the four sons *of* Syed Ausim Khan, the original grantee, died without leaving any *male heirs.*

2nd. That your Memorialist, is the *Shadee* issue of the union of the children* of the eldest two daughters of Syed Ausim Khan, whose husbands and the said Ausim Khan were descended from one common ancestor and were thus closely connected.

* Syed Taha Saheb, son of Aureefoonissa Begum, eldest daughter of Syed Ausim Khan. Khodajah Begum, only child of Habeebun Nissa Begum, the second daughter of Ausim Khan.

3rd. That your Memorialist is now the only surviving male heir of the said Syed Ausim Khan, and as such he regards himself as the head of the family.

4th. That by the terms of the original Purwanah the grant of the Jaghire was declared to be "in perpetuity and to descend from generation to generation," and therefore your Memorialist should *in hereditary right* succeed to the allowance of Rupees 540-8-0 per mensem, which formed the portion of Aureefoonissa Begum, and which portion was continued to her two children, Syed Taha Saheb your Memorialist's grand-father and Sadat Begum Saiba, his sister—their respective shares, which were the original money grants sanctioned in 1829, not having been finally disposed of.

9. Your Memorialist submits his case for the liberal consideration of your Honor in Council, and humbly solicits that you will be graciously pleased to continue to him, in right of his grand-father Syed Taha Saheb, the allowances which he and his sister Sadat Begum Saiba enjoyed in right of their mother Aureefoonissa Begum Saiba, as being the eldest daughter of Syed Ausim Khan the original Jaghiredar, viz., Rupees 540-8-0 per mensem; and he further prays that your Honor in Council will continue to him the distinction which the eldest son of the said Syed Ausim Khan enjoyed during his life time, viz., the Nowbut allowance of Rupees 719-8-0 per mensem, on the ground of your Memorialist being now the sole surviving male heir and head of the family.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) SYED JAMAL UDDEEN SAHIB.

MADRAS,
20th June 1860.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Translation of a Purwanah written in the Persian Language under Seals and Baiz bearing date the 5th day of the month of Zeekandah of the year of Hegery 1203 *corresponding with the 29th day of August A. D.* 1879.

GOD IS GRACIOUS

SEAL.

1182.
Nawaub Wallajah Ameer Ul Hind Oomdut Ul Moolk Ausif Ud Dowlah Bahadoor Zefer Jung Sepah Salar.
The Year
9.

Whereas by the grace of God I have at this time conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto the Most Noble and well beloved Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile, &c., together with the Villages of Calamalah, &c., in the Purganah of Manargoodi subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and also the Kusba of Shunkeerpoor and other villages appertaining thereto, together with the whole of the Purganah of Pandalum, &c., belonging to the Circar of Ternamallee, situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot dependent in the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jamah of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas agreeably to the particulars herein endorsed commencing from the year of fusly 1199 (some time in July 1789.)

It is therefore required that my illustrious and fortunate sons and successors, powerful Chiefs, faithful Collectors, and the Mootsuddies for the Dewanee affairs shall by virtue of this instrument put the aforesaid Bahadoor in possession of the aforesaid Purganah &c., *to be enjoyed by him and his descendants for ever from generation to generation, and shall from time to time perpetually* continue and confirm the same; and considering the aforesaid Bahadoor guarded and protected from the incidents of changes and alterations, and free and exempted from every taxation relative to the Civil and Military authorities and all other expenses, let them not by any manner of means trouble him on that account. *Whenever the* aforesaid Bahadoor shall divide between his descendants the villages subject to the aforesaid Purganah of the said Altumagh Enam, let the same be duly confirmed accordingly.

1182,
Nawaub Wallajah Ameer Ul Hind Oomdut Ul Moolk Ausif Ud Dowlah Bahadoor Zefer Jung Sepah Salar.
The Year
9.

It is also required of Darsmookghees, Darspandees, Kanoongoes, Mooguddums, meaning nearly Record-keepers, Principal Tenants, Registrars, Head Royats, &c., Cultivators and Inhabitants, that considering the aforesaid Purganah, &c. as an Altumagh Enam expressly conferred on the aforesaid Bahadoor, they do obey and pay him the just revenue at proper time and seasons, and not deviate from his orders, just opinion and prudent advice.

Considering this as a most positive and peremptory mandate, let them require no fresh grant every year, let them not deviate from any matter or thing aforesaid but agreeably thereto.

Baiz,

Written on the back of the Original
* Indorse the Particulars Bond.
The above is always written by the grantor in his hand.

The nature of the endorsement is to the effect following:

That the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile, &c. subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and the Kusbah, &c. belonging to the Circar of Trinamallee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot, dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jama of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas have been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, to be enjoyed by him and his descendants from generation to generation perpetually and for ever, commencing from the year of Fusly 1199, some time in July 1789, by virtue of the seval bearing signature as hereinafter particularly mentioned.

	Chuckrums.	Annas.
The full amount of Revenues.....	64,603	11

The signature of His Highness thus.

The Contents of the seval is as follows.

"Write."

High command issued that the Purwanah of Palamcottah Havile, together with the villages of Calamalah, &c., in the Purganah of the Manargoody, &c., subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and the Cusbah Shunkarapooram and other villages appertaining thereto together with the whole of the Purganah of Pandalum, &c., belonging to the Circar of Tinnamallee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil jamah of 64,603 Chuckrums and 11 Annas have been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise

whatsoever with Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, to be enjoyed by him and his descendants from generation to generation, perpetually and for ever commencing from the year of Fusly 1199 (some time in July 1789) and that a grant should be written out accordingly. What is your Highness's order on this Head, dated this first day of Zeekandah of year of Hegery 1203 (25th day of July A. D. 1789.)

(True Copy of True Translation.)

APPENDIX No. 3.

Translation of a Purwanah written in the Persian language under Seals and Baiz bearing date the 7th day of the month of Rubee-ulavil of the year of Hegery 1212 corresponding with the 30th day of August A. D. 1797.

Newab
Omdut ul Omrah Wallajah Ameer ul Hind Omdut ul Moolk Assudoo Dowlah Ameer Redden Khan Hoossainally Khan Bahadoor Zool Mein Juery Sepah Sirdar the Possessor of sword and pen. The well beloved son of the Victorious King Shaw Allum Bahadoor.
12.

Whereas by the Grace of God the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile, &c., together with the Villages of Calamalah, &c., in the Purganah of Manargoody subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and also the Kusbah of Shunkerpoor and other Villages appertaining thereto, together with the whole of the Purganah of Pandalum and belonging to the Circar of Ternamalee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the mansion of Glory commonly called Arcot) dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jamma of sixty-four thousand, six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas have hitherto been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto the most noble and well beloved Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadur, Moobarez Jung, by virtue of a Purwanah under the seal of his serene Highness the Nabob (who is blessed by God and rests in Paradise) bearing date the 5th day of Zeekandah of the year of Hegery 1203 (29th day of July A. D. 1789) which I have at this time renewed and confirmed agreeably to the particulars hereon endorsed, commencing from the year of Fusly 1207 some time in July 1797.

Newab
Omdut ul Omrah Wallajah Ameer ul Hind Omdut ul Moolk Assudoo Dowlah Ameer Redden Khan Hoossainally Khan Bahadoor Zool Mein Juery Sepah Sirdar the Possessor of sword and pen. The well beloved son of the Victorious King Shaw Allum Bahadoor.
12.

It is therefore required that my illustrious and fortunate sons and successors, powerful Chiefs, faithful Collectors and the Mootasuddies for the Dewans affairs shall by virtue of this instrument put the aforesaid Bahadur in possession of the aforesaid Purganah, *to be enjoyed by him and his descendants for ever from generation to generation and shall from time to time perpetually continue and confirm the same, and considering the aforesaid Bahadur guarded and protected from the incidents of changes and alterations*, and free and exempted from every taxation relative to the Civil and Military authorities and all other expenses, let them not by any manner of means trouble him on that account, *whenever the aforesaid Bahadur shall settle upon and divide between his descendants the villages subject to the Purganah of the aforesaid Altumagh Enam, let the same be duly confirmed accordingly*. It is also required of Daismookhs, Daispandies, Konoongoes, Mooquddims meaning nearly Record-keepers, Principal Tenants, Registrars, Head Ryots, &c., Cultivators and inhabitants, that considering the aforesaid Purganah, &c., as an Altumagh Enam expressly conferred on the aforesaid Bahadur, they do obey and pay him the just revenue at proper time and season, and deviate not from his orders, just opinion and prudent advice.

Considering this as a most positive and peremptory mandate, let them require no fresh grant every year. Let them not deviate from any matter or thing aforesaid but act agreeable thereto.

Baiz.

(Written on the Back of the Original.)

The nature of the indorsements to the effect following. } Indorse the particulars.

Bond.

That the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile together with the Villages of Calamalah and in the Purganah of Manargoodi and subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and the Cusbah of Shunkerpoor and other Villages appertaining thereto, together with the whole of the Purganah of Pundalum, &c., belonging to the Circar of Ternamalee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoore (the mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot, dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jamma of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas have hitherto been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, by virtue of a Purwanah under the seals of his serene Highness the Nabob (who is blessed by God and rests in Paradise) bearing date the 5th day of Zeekandah of the year of Hegery 1203 (29th day of July A. D. 1789) which is hereby renewed.

The above is always written by the granter in his proper hand writing and confirmed, to be enjoyed from generation to generation perpetually and for ever commencing from the year of Fusly 1207 (some time in July 1797) by virtue of the Sewal bearing signature as hereinafter particularly mentioned.

	Chuckrums.	Annas.
The full amount of the Revenues	64,603	11

The Signature of His Highness is thus. } "Write."

The contents of the Sewal is as follows. }

High command issued that the Purganah of Palamcottah Havile together with the villages of Calamalah, and in the Purganah of Manargoodi, &c., subject to the Circar of the aforesaid Havile and the Cusbah of Shunkerapore and other villages appertaining thereto together with the whole of the Purganah of Pandalum, &c., belonging to the Circar of Ternamalee situated in the Soobah of Mahomedpoor (the Mansion of Glory) commonly called Arcot, dependent on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut the whole being valued at a Kamil Jamma of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three Chuckrums and eleven Annas have hitherto been conferred by way of an Altumagh Enam without the participation of any person in any wise whatsoever unto Syed Mahomed Assim Khan Bahadoor, Moobarez Jung, by virtue of a Purwanah under the seal of his serene Highness the Nabob (who is blessed by God and rests in Paradise) bearing date the 5th day of Zeekandah of the year of Hegery 1203 (29th day of July A. D. 1789) which is now renewed and confirmed to be enjoyed from generation to generation, perpetually and for ever commencing from the year of Fusly 1207, some time in July 1797, and that another grant should be written out accordingly.

What is your Highness' order on this head dated this 1st day of Rubee-ulawel of the year of Hegery 1212 (24th day of August A. D. 1797.)

(True Copy of True Translation.)

THE SEAL
OF THE
HONORABLE COMPANY.

APPENDIX No. 4.

PURWANAH granted by the Right Honorable EDWARD Lord CLIVE, President and Governor, &c., Council of Fort Saint George, to SEYUD ULLAH CHAN BAHADUR.

Be it known to all Judges, Collectors, Aumils, Muttesuadies, Curnums, Zemindars, Jaghiredars, and all proprietors of lands, Cultivators and Inhabitants in the dominions and territories of the Honorable English East India Company.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, 12*th November* 1861.

That whereas by a Purwanah of His Highness the late Nabob Mahomed Ali Chan Bahadur bearing date the 5th Zekadah A. H. 1203, the Purganah of the Palamcottah Havile, &c., the villages of Calamalah, &c., of the Mannargoodie Purgannah and said Havile, the Shuncrapore Cusbah, and other Villages together with the Sayer of the Pandalum Purgannah, &c., appertaining to the Trinomali Sircar of the Carnatic Payen Ghat, province of the Mahammedpur or Arcot Soubah, the whole being valued at a Kamil Jummah of sixty-four thousand six hundred and three (64,603) Chuckrums and eleven (11) Annas had heretofore been conferred as a Jaghire on the late Seyud Mahommed Assim Chan Bahadur.

Now in these auspicious days the Honorable Company's Government, out of a just regard for the respectable character, and commendable conduct of the said Bahadur and a well founded expectation that his son, Seyud Kalim Ullah Chan Bahadur, pursuing the same laudable line of conduct shall manifest a firm allegiance and steady attachment to the Honorable Company's Government, have been pleased to renew to him by this instrument, the said Jaghire, but without the Sayer, Salt, and Saltpetre, agreeably to the detail hereon indorsed, commencing from the Fusly year 1211 or A. D. 1802.

It is therefore required of the said Chan, on taking possession of the Jaghire in virtue of this instrument, that he shall not consider any power or authority whatever over the rights, privileges, liberty or property of the Inhabitants residing within the Jaghire now granted to him by the Honorable Company to be thereby conveyed to him, and that he is in like manner with all other subjects of the British Government, to be amenable to the jurisdiction and control of the laws and regulations existing or that may be hereafter established.

It is further required that considering the right of dispensing Civil and Criminal Justice, of exacting or absolving Sayer or duties and customs, to belong exclusively to the State, he do zealously and implicitly conform to and obey all regulations and ordinances which may have already been or hereafter shall be framed, with respect to the former, and that he by no manner of means interfere with what relates to the latter or in the preparation and manufacture of Salt and Saltpetre, which Government exclusively reserves to itself when and in whatever manner it may think proper. That duly reflecting on the value of the distinguished benefit he derives under the protection of the Company's Government, he exhibits an example of grateful loyalty, and cordial obedience, that he do conciliate and attach to him the affections of the people resident in his district, by a kind concern, for their interests, by sacred regard for their rights written or prescriptive, by a solemn and inviolable respect for the rules and ordinances of law as it is to be dispensed throughout the several districts, and finally that he exert himself for the extension of cultivation, the happiness of the people and the general prosperity of his districts.

It is in like manner required of the Deshmooks, Despondiahs, Canungoes, Makaddims, Cultivators and inhabitants, that considering the said Chan as the legitimate and accredited Jaghiredar, they do pay to him season by season, and year by year, according to the stipulations and Instalments, the just revenue, that they obey and respect the Regulations and Ordinances of law, as established in the districts, in which they severally reside, that they preserve inviolate their engagements and persevere in obedience to the Orders of the Chan ; which will doubtless be entirely compatible with the rules of justice and the sanctions of equity and reason.

Consider this as a most positive and peremptory mandate, unnecessary to be annually repeated, and from which you are by no means to deviate but implicitly to obey it.

In Witness whereof we the President and Council aforesaid, have set our hands and caused the seal of the said Company to be affixed, in Fort Saint George this twenty-seventh day of March, One thousand eight hundred and two.

Entered in the Secretary's Office by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Exd.

(Signed) FREDK. GAHAGAN,
Head Assistant.

(Signed) CLIVE,
(„) T. STUART,
(„) WM. PETRIE,
(„) M. DICK.

(Signed) JNO. HODGSON,
Secretary to Government.

Syed Mahomed Asim Khan Bahadoor Moobarez Jung, Prime Minister and friend of Walajah Bahadoor, Nawab of the Carnatic, married his Cousin and died, leaving four Sons and three Daughters.

1.

Syed Kulleemoollah Khan Bahadoor, eldest son, succeeded to the Jaghire as the heir to the Estate, and was afterwards pensioned on 1,081 Rupees a month, together with the Nowbut allowance of Rupees 719-8-0, married his cousin, and died without issue. His widow received a pension of Rupees 721, and on her death an allowance of 100 Rupees was granted for the Fatiah ceremonies and support of her dependants, in the name of Syed Taha Sahib.

Sadat Begum, daughter, pensioned on 180 Rupees 3 Annas a month. Married her consin and died without issue.

2.

Aurif Un Nissa Begum, eldest daughter, married her cousin and died leaving two children, one son and one daughter. This event occurred before the resumption of the Jaghire, and the grant of Pensions.

Syed Taha Sahib, son. He was pensioned on 360 Rs. and Annas 3 per mensem and married his cousin Koodyjah Begum, daughter of Habeeb Un Nissa Begum. He had 2 daughters by her.

Careem Un Nissa Begum, eldest daughter, she is receiving a pension of 120 Rupees a month out of the stipend of her grand-mother Habeeb Un Nissa Begum. Is married to her cousin and has one son.

Syed Jamal Uddeen Sahib, grand-son of the late Syed Taha Sahib who was grand-son and married his cousin Koodyjah Begum, grand-daughter of the late Syed Asim Khan Bahadoor.

3.

Habeeb Un Nissa Begum, second daughter, pensioned on Rupees 540-8 per mensem and married one of the relatives of Syed Asim Khan Bahadoor, and died leaving one daughter named Khoodyjah Begum.

Khoodyjah Begum, daughter, married to her cousin Syed Taha Saib and died, leaving two daughters.

Fatimah Begum, second daughter, she was pensioned on 120 Rupees a month out of her grand-mother's stipend and died unmarried.

4.

Naje[illegible] Un Nissa Begum, third [illegible], she was pensioned [illegible] Rupees 540-8 per mensem and died unmarried.

5.

Syed Ahmed Meer Moobaruk Ullah Khan, second son. He was pensioned on 1,081 Rupees a month, married and had no issue by his Shadee wife, but left some children by his Nickah wives, who are in the receipt of pensions, viz. widows and daughters each 65 Rupees a month, and sons each 130 Rupees a month. These Nickah sons are dead.

6.

Syed Ally Sahib, third son. He was pensioned on 1,081 Rs a month, married and had a daughter, who was married to Syed Ahmed Sahib's Nickah son. He also left another daughter by his Nickah wife. His Shadee widow receives a pension of Rs. 596, Nickah widows Rupees 20 and Rupees 5, and Nickah daughter 100 Rupees a month, who is now dead.

7.

Syed Yahya Khan Bahadoor Akbar Jung, fourth son. He was pensioned on 1,081 Rupees a month, he also married and left one daughter.

Khyroo Nissa Begum, she receives a pension of 240 Rupees, 5 Annas and 4 Pice, and was married to Syed Taha Sahib, after his 1st wife's death. She is now a widow.

No. 28. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1861, No. 502.

Ordered that the Memorial submitted with the foregoing address be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, together with a copy of the Proceedings noted in the margin, explanatory of the grounds on which the Government declined to comply with its prayer.

Proceedings, 31st October 1860, Nos. 98 to 100.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Political Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from Syed Samad ud Deen Sahib.

(Dated 26th October 1861)

Order thereon 12 November 61. No 502

Ordered that the Memorial submitted with the foregoing address be forwarded to the Rt: Honble the Secy: of State for India, together with a copy of the Pro: noted in the margin, explanatory of the grounds on which the Govt: declined to comply with its prayer.

Pro: 31 Octr: 1860. No 98 to 100.

Coll. Letter Engd. 22d. Nov.
No. 29 of 1861.

Recd. 6th Feby.
No. 2 of 1862.

Political 1861. Department.

No. 502.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dated 12 November 1861

4698] Madras—Printed at the Government Press.