

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 505

Press
~~Mis.~~

Dated 13 - 11 - 1861

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
13th November 1861.*

Read the following papers : —

No. 32. From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Government Agent at Tanjore ; to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 27th September 1861, No. 342.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government under date the 14th April 1860, No. 220, relative to the management of the real property belonging to the Mangalavás or the Seraglio of His late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, I have the honor to solicit the instructions of Government on the following point.

2. The Government in paragraph 1 of the Order above quoted, have directed that the income of the villages therein referred to, be distributed to the members of the Seraglio in the manner suggested by the Commissioner in paragraph 10 of his letter to Government on the subject, and in this latter Mr. Phillips has recommended that the same be divided in equal sums between all the members of the establishment, including male and female children. By this arrangement, the same amount is payable to a child as to a lady. The Seraglio in question consists of 42 ladies and 15 children (9 of whom are female and 6 male) making a total number of 57; of the latter, 11 are the offspring of 9 of the ladies, and the remaining 4 are motherless. Such being the case, and if the arrangement which has been suggested be carried out, a lady with one child will get twice the amount payable to a childless lady, and one with two children will get three times as much. And again among the 42 ladies abovementioned, there are two of an inferior grade, being of the class of dancing women, and whose monthly stipend has been accordingly fixed at a far lower rate than that of the other ladies, the rate allowed to the former being Rupees 70 against 150 allowed to the latter, and these two women will also have to be paid the same share as the others out of the proceeds of the villages in question.

3. The stipends assigned to the children have been fixed at varying rates according to their respective positions, as noted in the margin, and this fact would appear to signify a recognised distinction between them.

4. Under these circumstances, I feel some doubt as to whether it may have been the intention of Government, that the distribution of the proceeds of the landed property should take place in the manner proposed by the late Commissioner, and beg therefore to request the instructions of Government for my guidance on the subject.

5. In the event of Government being inclined to modify the Order above quoted, I would take leave to suggest that it would be a proper and equitable arrangement to distribute the proceeds of the landed property rateably and in proportion to the monthly stipends drawn by the several members of the establishment. A similar arrangement has been made with the property belonging to the Kalliana Mahal, and I trust the suggestion I have therefore now made, will meet with the approval of Government.

No. 33. Memorandum by Mr. H. D. PHILLIPS, on a letter from Mr. CADELL, Government Agent at Tanjore, dated the 7th September 1861, No. 342.

1. Mr. Cadell, the Government Agent, seems to overlook the necessity of dealing on different principles with the *private property* of the persons who form, what is called, the "Mangalavás," and the sums which those persons derive, as *stipends*, from the liberality of the Government.

2. In regard to *stipends*, I proposed certain rates which were approved, and are now in force. As respects the *private property* represented by the produce of lands bought and granted by the late Rajah to the "Mangalavás," we are called on, I consider to step in, as Tanjore affairs stand, and do only what seems expedient, if this can be shown to be moderately equitable.

3. It is clear that when all the concubines belonging to the Mangalavás have died off, the property given to the establishment should be equally divided between the then surviving male

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and female children. For, the concubines who are childless will not be at liberty, during their life time, to dispose of their shares of the landed property; given as it was, by the late Rajah to the "Mangalavás," that is, to the concubines "en masse." It must thus be regarded, I apprehend, as belonging to that establishment.

4. Being then members of this "masse," I can trace no reason for treating as inferior personages, the two women of whom Mr. Cadell speaks as formerly "dancing women." True it is they were such. It is equally true that I brought the circumstance to notice, and it is further true, that, advertent to their known origin, I fixed their stipend at a lower figure than that of the concubines, whose social antecedents were not so generally known. But that scale was to apply only to the *stipends* the Government were then assigning.

5. Assuming the equal division of the produce of the *private property* of the Mangalavás to be a proper division, these two concubines are entitled to participate in that equal division, just as much as the concubines whose fathers may have been barbers, washermen, peons, elephant drivers and that like, and who were sold for subjection to the Rajah's passions in a more private manner than that adopted by the relatives of two girls of the dancing caste, who regarded the admission of their children to the Mangalavás as a good investment of property and a fortunate move in their calling. I differ, therefore, altogether from what Mr. Cadell suggests in their respect.

6. In the 5th paragraph of his letter Mr. Cadell proposes to take as a model for the distribution of the Mangalavás' property, the rateable distribution observed in respect of the "Kalliana Mahal," the establishment of concubines of the late Rajah's father Serfoji.

7. Mr. Cadell is here in positive error. No rateable proportion has been observed in respect of the females belonging to the Kalliana Mahal. At the recognized head of this establishment, and as the superior by a most marked degree, of the other 14 ordinary concubines, was Ladhabayee, a sword wife of Serfoji Rajah. Her position during Serfoji's reign and since, has, in almost every respect, been equal and similar to that of the widows of the late Rajah. Distinct large allowances were set apart for her by Serfoji, which the last Rajah continued; and it was on a calculation of these, that I proposed a stipend for her very nearly similar to that of the late Rajah's widows. But, between Ladhabayee and the 14 concubines of the Kalliana Mahal, there was and is an immense social difference; and the reasons for giving to her a large share of the Kalliana Mahal property and a small one to the 14 concubines, who each receive a sum similar in amount, were represented to Government in great detail in consequence of some objections raised by Mr. Cadell on a former occasion, but which, under the grounds assigned by me were held to be of no weight. Mr. Cadell would, in fact, apply to two cases of which the premises differ what is applicable to only one of them.

8. Now, as to the propriety of an equal division of the produce of the Mangalavás' lands between all those who are now members of that establishment. Each of the concubines here, has a monthly stipend of 150 Rupees. An additional sum falls into the hands of those of the concubines who have children by the 35 Rupees per mensem, paid to each of the latter. If a male child has no mother alive, he gets 100 Rupees a month; a girl in a similar position, receives 70 Rupees.

9. But although the concubines have been informed that the assignment to them of stipends will shut out grants by Government for the expenses of marrying their children, in no case has provision been made for such special and extraordinary outlay as these ceremonies will infallibly entail on those who are mothers; nor is any made for the additional domestic outlay which these children will incur when they are married. The produce of the shares will at the least be a partial provision for nuptial, and post nuptial expenses. At the same time, we cannot shut our

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13th November 1861.

eyes to the fact, that those concubines who have no children, possess rights in the land given by the Rajah to the "Mangalavás" of which we ought not to deprive them during their life time, a share to each is a recognition of those rights. It is further to be remarked, that they will take nothing out of the Mangalavás' property beyond what will reach them under my arrangement; whenever the children of the other concubines will, in the long run, divide the estate. Weighing then all the circumstances connected with the difficult and very peculiar position in which the inmates of the Mangalavás have been placed by the action of Government in Tanjore affairs, it seemed to me, in the absence of any rule of Hindoo law applicable to such a state, to be best to make an equal distribution between all those of the Mangalavás who have a present or contingent interest in the property of the establishment. I could devise no other to the operation of which objection could not be raised on the score of unequal results.

10. It will be seen that Mr. Cadell's proposal to divide the village proceeds rateably, according to the amount of stipend, would operate very unequally. For instance, a *motherless* son receiving Rupees 100 per mensem, would take from these proceeds nearly three times the amount falling to the share of a boy on a stipend of 35 Rupees monthly, whose mother is *alive*. But the latter may be many years senior to the former, and his marriage and his separation from the inmates of the Mangalavás consequent thereon, may be close at hand: and such, as I recollect, is the actual state of affairs, there being now in the Mangalavás, two of the six sons of the Rajah, fine well grown young men of 5 feet 10 inches or so, who, according to the practice and ideas of Hindus ought long ago to have been married, but who are still living with their mother in the apartments of the concubines, in the midst of a perfect herd of female dependents and servants of different kinds. Unless, then, the Government are disposed to come forward and supply funds for the celebration of the marriages of the 15 children of the Rajah, the arrangement I have made, should, I submit, not be interfered with. It is a means to an end. It is not inequitable. So far as I learnt in my frequent communications with the inmates of the Palaces at Tanjore, it was deemed by those concerned, to be a sufficient settlement of what could not be settled by rule, Regulation or Hindu Law: and beyond Mr. Cadell's own differing view, unsupported as it is by any argument whatever, except one which I have shown to be baseless, the Government do not seem to have information that to my arrangement any objection has been taken by those most concerned.

MADRAS,
11th October 1861.

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS,
*Late Commissioner for the
Settlement of affairs at Tanjore.*

No. 34. ORDER THEREON, 13th November 1861, No. 505.

The Government have considered the explanation afforded by Mr. Phillips of the reasons by which he was actuated in proposing a division, into equal shares, of the proceeds of the property of the Mangalavás or Seraglio of the late Rajah of Tanjore; and they are satisfied that the arrangement originally made by him and which has received their sanction, is quite as judicious a one as could under the circumstances be adopted. They are therefore of opinion that it should be acted on.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

From

W. M. Cadell Esquire

Government Agent.

To

J. L. Linn Esquire

Secretary to Government

Political Department

Fort Saint George

Sir,

With reference to the proceedings of Government meeting date the 14th April 1860, N^o 220, relative to the management of the real property belonging to the Mangalavasi, or the shraghe of it, in the Kingdom of Tanjore, I have the honor to submit the instructions of Government on the following point:-

2. The Government in paragraph of the order above quoted, have directed that the income of the Village therein referred to be distributed to the Members of the shraghe in the manner suggested by the Commissioner in paragraph 10 of his letter to Government on the subject, and ⁱⁿ this latter Mr. Phillips has recommended that the same be divided in equal sums between all the members of the Establishment, including male and female children. By this arrangement, the same amount

is payable to a child as to a Lady. The seraglio in question consists of 42 Ladies and 15 Children / 9 of whom are female and 6 male / making a total number of 57. Of the latter, 11 are the offspring of 9 of the Ladies, and the remaining 4 are motherless. Such being the case, and if the arrangement which has been suggested be carried out, a Lady with one child will get twice the amount payable to a childless lady, and one with 2 Children will get three times as much. And again among the 42 ladies a Government one, there are two of an inferior grade, being of the class of dancing women, and whose monthly stipend has been accordingly fixed at a far lower rate than that of the other Ladies, the rate allowed to the former being Rs. 70 against Rs. 100 allowed to the latter, and these two women will also have to be paid the same share as the others out of the proceeds of the villages in question.

3. The stipends assigned to the children have been fixed at varying rates according to their respective positions, as noted in the margin, and this fact would appear to signify a recognized distinction between them.

To a motherless child male monthly Rs. 100
To a female ——— 70
To all other children — 55

Under

4. Under these circumstances, I feel some doubt as to whether it may have been the intention of Government that the distribution of the proceeds of the landed property should take place in the manner proposed by the late commissioners, and I beg therefore to request the instructions of Government for my guidance on the subject.

5. In the event of Government being inclined to modify the order above quoted, I would take leave to suggest that it would be a proper and equitable arrangement to distribute the proceeds of the landed property ratably and in proportion to the monthly stipends drawn by the several members of the establishment. A similar arrangement has been made with the property belonging to the Kalliana Mahal, and I trust the suggestions I have therefore now made, will meet with the approval of Government.

Jaipur Government Agent's Office
Ballaam 27 September 1861.

I have &c
Signed W. H. Cadell
Government Agent

W. H. Cadell

Memorandum by Mr H. D. Phillips on
a letter from Mr Cadell, Govt Agent at Tanjore,
dated the 7 September 1861. N^o 342.

1. Mr Cadell, the Government Agent, seems to overlook the necessity of dealing on different principles with the private property of the persons who form what is called the "Mumalavars", and the sums which those persons derive, as stipends, from the liberality of the Government.
2. In regard to stipends, I proposed certain rates which were approved and are now in force. As respects the private property represented by the produce of lands ^{bought} & granted by the late Raja to the "Mumalavars", we are called on, I consider, to step in, as Tanjore affairs stand, and do only what seems expedient, if this can be shown to be moderate & equitable.
3. It is clear that when all the concubines belonging to the Mumalavars, have died off, the property given to the establishment, should be equally divided between the then surviving male & female children. For, the concubines who are childless will not be at liberty, during their life time, to dispose of their shares of the landed property, ~~which was given~~ ^{as it was} given by the late Raja to the "Mumalavars", that is, to the concubines "mumape". It must, ~~there~~ ^{then} be regarded, I apprehend, as belonging to that establishment.
4. Being then, members of the "mumape" I can trace no reason for treating as inferior persons, the two women of whom Mr Cadell speaks as formerly "dancing women". True it is they were such. It is equally true that I thought

the circumstances become, and it is further true, that; ~~therefore~~ advertising others known origin, I fixed their stipend at a lower figure than that of the concubines whose social antecedents were not so generally known. But, that scale was to apply only to the stipends the God- were then assigning.

para 2.

7. McAdell is here in positive error.
No rateable proportion has been observed
in respect of the females belonging

8. Now, as to the ~~pro~~ price of an equal division of the produce of the Munga-tava lands, between all those who are now members of that estate here. Each of the Concubines here, has a ^{monthly} stipend of 150 Rupees. An additional sum falls into the hands of those of the concubines who have children of the 36 Rs per annum paid to each of the latter. If a male child has no

Labord. 11 Aug.
1860. No 1354.

mother alone, he gets 100 Rs. a month. —
a girl in a similar position, receives 70 Rs.

9. But, although the concubines
have been informed that the appointment
to them of stipends, with shut-out grants
by Govt for the expenses of marrying
their children, in no case has provision
been made for such special and extra-
ordinary outlay as these ceremonies will
unfailingly entail on those who are
mothers; ^{nor is any made} for the additional domestic
outlay which these children will incur
when they are married. At the
same time, we cannot shut our eyes
to the fact, that those concubines who
have no children, possess rights in
the land given by the Raja to the
"Mumpalavai" of which we ought not
to deprive them during their life time.
a share for each is a recognition of those rights.
It is further to be remarked, that
they, ^{with} later holding out of the Mumpalavai
property beyond what will reach them
under any arrangement. Whereas the
children of the other concubines will,
in the long run, divide the estate.
Weighing, then, all the circumstances
connected with the difficult & very
peculiar position in which the ministers
of the Mumpalavai have been placed
by the action of Govt ~~in~~ in Tanjore
affairs, it seemed best, in the absence
of any rule of Hindu law applicable
to such a state, to be best to make
an equal distribution between all
those of the Mumpalavai who have a
present or contingent interest in the
property of the establishment. None
desire no other to the operation
of

The produce of
the shawls will
at the least be a
partial provision
for nuptial and
post nuptial
expenses.

of which objection could not be raised
on the score of unequal results.

10 It will be seen that Mr. Cadell's
proposal to divide the village property
rateably according to the amount of
stipend, would operate very unequally.
For instance, a motherless son receiving
Rs 100 per mensem, would take from
these proceeds ~~more than~~ ^{nearly} three times
the amount falling to the share of
a boy on a stipend of 35 Rs. monthly,
whose mother is alive. But the
latter may be many years senior
to the former, his marriage and his
separation from the inmates of the
Mumpalavai. Consequently thereon, may
be close at hand: and such, as I
recalled, is the actual state of affairs,
there being now in the Mumpalavai,
two of the six sons of the Raja,
fine, well grown young men of 5 feet
10 inches or so, who, according to the
practice and ideas of Hindus ought
long ago to have been married, but who
are still living ^{with their mothers} in the apartments
of the concubines, in the midst of a
perfect host of female dependants &
servants of different kinds. — It is, then,
the Government are disposed to
come forward and supply funds for
the celebration of the marriages of
the 15 children of the Raja, the
arrangement I have made, should, I
submit, not be interfered with. It is
a means to an end. It is not inequitable.

So far as I learnt in my frequent
communications with the inmates of
the Palace at Lajore, it was deemed
by those concerned, to be a sufficient
settlement of what could not be settled
by Rule, Regulation or Hindu Law.
and beyond Beardsley's own differing
views, unsupported as it is by any
argument whatever, except one of
those shown to be baseless, the Govt.
does not seem to have information that
to any arrangement any objection has
been taken by those most concerned.

Madras }
11 October 1867. }

The Secretary
late joined for
the settlement of affairs
at Secunderabad.

The Secretary

late joined for

the settlement of

affairs at

Secunderabad.

The Secretary

late joined for

the settlement of

affairs at

Secunderabad.

~~He is a man of the highest~~
~~character and of the highest~~
~~reputation in the country~~
 It would perhaps be well
 if Mr. Lin were to be asked
 from Mr. Phillips - if any doubt
 existed in his mind as to
 his position as advised by the
 Legislature

Wm
 Ask Mr. Phillips for information as to his
 plan

see also Mr. Phillips

Political 1861 Sept

Trm
 W. S. Phillips Esq
 State Commissioner for
 Taxation

St. Louis 23
 Sept 9 1861

no 521

Respectfully by R. S. Phillips
 Esq in a letter from the
 Agent of Taxation of the State
 East relative to the rights
 of the people of the
 State of Illinois
 in the case of the
 State of Illinois

The explanation offered
 by Mr. Phillips is
 that he has not the
 necessary means to
 make his case in the
 State of Illinois - He has
 not received the necessary
 funds - it is quite as
 probable that he
 will be able to make
 his case in the
 State of Illinois

1218
 1218
 1218

10
Semi-official

My dear Sam:

I have the pleasure to
send you in the form of
a Memo^{on} on the "Adelle"
letter, the reasons by which
I was actuated in proposing
a division into equal
shares of the proceeds of the
Mumukshu's property.

The order by Govt. on the
"Adelle" doubts are
stated by me to have
arisen, in so clear & explicit
that it seems surprising
doubts should have
occurred at all to any

man with some slight official
experience. Had he said
"I differ from the conclusion
" at which you have arrived
" on the information that before
" I say Mr Phillips, and now
" show that information
" who examines of the conclusion
" equally so" - I must have
appreciated his letter. It
is just a counterfact of
what he did in August
1860 about the Ballou
treachery. He has nothing
new to supply but submits
his own deductions from
facts already weighed &
on w. the foot-prints have
formally been spread.

I went down to Saigon
to do what might have
been done by the fall
in the eleven months.
I preceded my arrival there.
It had not been done. I
did it. And now that
it has been done, I
can find time to try &
undo what, if he could
do he did not do.!!!!

Believe me
very sincerely
yours
W. L. G.

P.S. I plan to visit
the men? is not
likely enough &

you will have a fair
copy made, shall
be glad to see it

W.

Political Department

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read the following
papers:

the Govt. of
at Tanjore. (Dated 27 September 1861)

Mem. by Mr. D. Phillips
late Commissioner. (Dated 11 October 1861.)

Order thereon. 13 November 1861. No. 555.

The Government have
considered the explanation
afforded by Mr. D. P.
of the reasons by which
he was actuated in pro-
posing a division, into
equal shares, of the pro-
ceeds of the property of
the Mangalavai, or Seraglio
of the late Rajah of Tan-
jore, and they are con-
vinced that the arrange-
ment originally made
by him and which has
received their sanction

W.

is quite as judicious a
one as could under the
circumstances be adopt-
ed. They are therefore
of opinion that it should
be used on.

Eds

To the Govt Agent
at Tanjore } dup^d - 14th 91

Eds

Regarding the distribution
of the proceeds of the Sam-
galawan property in Tanjore

18.12.55
20-4-10

32 @ 34

Political 1861. Defult

No 505

Proceedings of Govt.

9/13 November 1861

stating that the arrangement
made by Mr. R. D. Phillips
for dividing the property of
the temple of the late Raja
of Tanjore ~~is~~ a judicious one
and that it should be acted on.

Vol 520 of 1861

Handwritten notes in a later script, possibly Tamil or a different dialect, written diagonally across the bottom of the page.

Handwritten notes at the bottom left of the page, including the word "before" and some illegible characters.

7 Nov 8"