

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	186	Press Mis.
Dated	9-5-	1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
9th May 1862.*

Read again letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk, dated 29th September, and recorded in Proceedings, 3rd November 1860, No. 652.

Read also the following papers. —

No. 22. From Colonel J. C. BOULDERSON, Commissioner of Police; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 19th December 1860, No. 152.

1. With reference to the Order of Government of date 3rd November 1860, No. 652, Political Department; I have the honor to report that it seems to be the general desire of the Mussulman population of this place, that a Registrar of Marriages should be officially appointed, to record as a Notary public, Marriages and Divorces, as they occur amongst the Mahomedan community, and that it is the wish of the principal Mussulmen gentlemen that such Registrar should have the power to name his Deputies, and further that the Cauzees, now officiating in the localities in which they respectively reside, should be appointed by them as his Naibs.

2. I think it my duty however to inform the Government that the proposal to appoint a Registrar has caused a renewal of the feud which has for years existed between the two Cauzees of Black Town, Abou Bauker and Mahomed Meyah, son of Mahomed Ghouse, respectively, both of whom claim to be the Chief Cauzee of this City, and as such claim also jurisdiction in Triplicane, as well as in the adjacent villages. The documents* herewith sent will put this more clearly before you.

3. I apprehend however that the nomination of Cauzee Ool Moolk Bahauder, the Nabob's Cauzee, would be acceptable to all, except the two Cauzees of Black Town above named, and their immediate dependants.

No. 23. From Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to the Honorable T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 23rd April 1862, No. 246.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Official Memorandum of the 9th November 1861, No. 440, and in reply beg to state that having read the correspondence in this Office on the subject of the Cauzeeship of Madras, I can have no hesitation in reporting, firstly, that there is no call or necessity for any interference in the existing arrangements; and secondly, that the matter is one in which no interference should take place unless a decided necessity for it does exist.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 9th May 1862, No. 186.

Under the opinion expressed by the Government Agent at Chepauk in his letter of the 23rd ultimo, resolved that the above papers be recorded.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Ed. T. O'Connor.

W

is herein enclosed for your kind perusal. -
Under these circumstances he prays that
~~no~~ act of injustice may be done towards
him, as he has reason to believe that
attempts are now being made to deprive him
of his position of Causee by his enemies.
He would beg to refer to the Records of
the Police during Mr. Elliotts time which
will satisfactorily prove that your Petitioner
is the only legitimate Causee. -

And your Petitioner shall ever pray.

محمد ابراهيم خير الدين علي
في ٢٠ من شهر ربيع الثاني ١٢٨٠

Received at
20th November
1860.

L.S. of
Amiruddin Khan
Bahadur.

Enclosure 1/

4

Translation of a Persian Purwanah.

Be it known to the Amils of the Sub of Tripur that he conducted now and hereafter according to the Purwanah granted by the Subhah and Sardar of Bahau Jant in the Parnatic of Hyderabad. That know ye that we have granted this Purwanah for the cultivation of villages of Padoswakam, Imore and Candully from Mayar in the name of Cingy Sami-mul. Mulkari, with proper authority for him to cultivate and enjoy the same without molestation by paying the annual revenue of one hundred Pagodas conformable to the Purwanah of His Highness the Subhah Julfakar Khan Bahadur and Subhah Asaffjahi, under the lawful Seal of Saduk Allah Khan, who confirmed the same, according to the above direction made and established, that he may continue to enjoy the same without molestation for ever by yearly paying the revenue above mentioned to the Amil, as this was made in his own name without re-creation; - all the produce and income he is entitled to enjoy by offering his daily prayer to the Superior of all. This Sumud is to be considered for ever and may it be as a strong order to perform as above directed. Written on the 17th day of Shabim in the year A. H. 1156.

1/29/

L. I. of
Nizamud Dowlah
Baudur

(Enclosure 2.)

5

Translation of a Persian Parwanah.

Be it known to all the present and future
Amils in Busbah of Salavank in the Circar of Raichy in
the Talook of Carnatic in the Subah of Hyderabad that the
sum of 2 Rupees which was held and enjoyed by
Cauze Ammul Amrahy under the Parwanah of Zulfeer
Khan Bahadur and under the Sealed Summed of Nizam
Nizamool Moolk Bahadur of Sadaatolla Khan and of
Thurwood Deen Khan &c. the Nabob, is hereby confirmed
to his the Cauze's family and Authorized to be continued
daily to that family from Posterity to Posterity according
to the Subjoined Statement And that they are hereby directed
not to require fresh Summed yearly in this Subject. This
allowance is to be continued in order that the family may
derive Maintenance and continue to pray for the Prosperity
of our Government Particular attention is required to this
strict order, written on the 26th day of Rebulawal A. H.
1163 Hegere.

Signed

on 1st Sadra has been considered

1st Sadra has been considered

Translation

Agreement given to Ganji Darnalabba by
Muralabba Dated 14th Taranee in the year Proorpady

Upon your ~~presenting~~^{cutting} me of your having been
informed that I had deceived and received a white
Paper with your Mohur or Seal affixed from your Son
Taker Mahomed, and had written several Subjects with
and on my denying of having any Sealed Paper with
me, which you would not trust and being desirous
to get a written paper from me to that Effect I now
do so, that is. As your Father having protected us
and made a share in all his privileges we have no
Paper of any kind with your Mohur so perfidious to
you. Should such a Sealed Paper respecting the duty
of Cuzeship and its privileges or any other
Circumstances Ever be produced either by us or by our
Sons and generation -

I bind myself to make it null and void;
with this belief I drew this Agreement to you. The Witnesses
whereof Maistries Raja Esop and Shah Esomall in
whose presence this was written by Vandeepoolam Narappa

[Signature]

J. C. Boulderson Esq.
Commissioner of Police

Sir,

It is general application from the
Mohamedans of Madras inhabitants &c. That
the Cuzee Mohamed Shubaker Tukrodeen
Ally Khan Sahib was the Cuzee of the
Madras and Chingleput &c. and has received
the testimonials of the Honorable Company
and Nabob of the Carnatic, and performed
the duties of the Mohamedan law &c. for
the inhabitants of Madras &c. by law,
and by the Nais or deputies without any
faults &c. and he performed the
ceremonies of Marriages funerals &c. religiously
well, and we are pleased with him and
with his deputies or Nais though the said
Cuzee Sahib is little sick, yet his sickness
is not the cause of hindrance to perform the
duties of our religion, And the said Cuzee
and his ancestors from a long period were
upon the duties of Cuzeeship of Madras
Chingleput

being granted in favor of the
the said Imam, dated 1779

com 8 of 1803 The office of Town Cuzee
in Madras has been consider-
ed hereditary and when in

Colonel J. C. Boulderson
Commissioner of Police
Maoras.

The humble petition of Goolam
Mahomed, Caugy of the Town
and suburbs of Maoras.

Most humbly Sheweth,

That in reference to the recent order of Govt.
directing the nomination of a Head Town Caugy,
Petitioner begs most humbly and respectfully to
submit for your honor's just and impartial
consideration the following facts bearing on
his hereditary claim to the office in question, and
to solicit your honor's favorable recommendation
of him to the Honorable the Governor in Council.

That from time immemorial, Petitioner's
ancestors held the office of Caugy of Mylapoor,
and its suburbs, as may be seen from the enclosed
translated copies of two Purnawauks granted
to the great great grandfather of Petitioner,
named Caugy Sami-mul-Ausari, by the Rulers
Anwardeen Khan Bahadur and Nizamud-daulah
Bahadur, in the Hegira years 1156 and 1163 respectively.
In these Purnawauks, it will be observed, that
reference is made to other Sunnuds of the same

x Two Enclosures.
Nos 1 and 2.

J. C. Boulderson Esq.
Commissioner of Police

Recd No. 8
22-8-88

Colonel J. C. Baulderson
Commissioner of Police
Maoras.

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Most humbly sheweth,

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Petitioner begs most humbly and respectfully to
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* See Enclosure
Nos 1 and 2.

J. C. Baulderson Esq
Commissioner of Police

Recd. 16. 8.
9. 86.

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nature, issued previously by former Rahoos, viz.
Zulfa Kar Khan Bahadur, and Asafjeh Bahadur
under the Seal of Sadat-ullah Khan, the great
grand father of the Rahoo Wallajah.

At Mylapur said Sami. mul. Ansari
attended to the duties of the office in person, but
appointed deputies, paid by himself, for their
performance at the suburbs, Royapett, Meer
Saibpett, Chindadreepett, Pursewankam,
Mootialpett, Royapooram &c. — Mootialpett
or Black Town, having in the course of time
become enlarged and a place of importance
and its number of Subhay inhabitants, having
increased, Petitioner's great grand father Canny
Samrhm Sahib alias Dhurmah Subhay took
up his residence in Mootialpett itself, and
got his Cousin to attend at Mylapoor.

Agreeably to the usual practice, Petitioner's
great grand father, said Dhurmah Subhay
appointed one Meerah Subhay, the great
grand father of Saikroodeem Abu Bakir,
at present joint Canny of Black Town, as
his Sub, in view to assisting him in the Canny
duties. This Meerah Subhay having been
discovered in an attempt to usurp a share
of the office of Canny, executed an agreement
in the year Prajotpathy, disclaiming all right

x Enclosure
No 3.

or title to the office or any share of it. Subsequently
Abu Bakir, the father of the present joint Caugy,
taking advantage of Petitioner's father Mahomed
Ghouse's youth and inexperience, forged two
documents, purporting to have been given him
by Messrs. Rumbold and Waliburtow, empowering
him to assume the office of Caugy from Ganjam
to Cuddalore, and on their strength usurped
and enjoyed the office. In the same manner,
his son Sackrodeen Abu Bakir, laid claim to
the sole enjoyment of the office in 1834, but his
false claims were rejected by the Police Authorities.
He also preferred a claim three years ago before
the Supreme Court, when it was decided that he
was only a joint Caugy. But in truth he has no
right to even a share, for the documents on which
he builds his claims are irregular, having no
signature in one, and bearing the alleged signature
of one Councillor W Waliburtow only in another.
An inspection of the papers and a reference to
the Government records will clearly show that
the alleged Sumuds are fabricated. Sack-
rodeen Abu Bakir is at present confined to his
Cauah, and Petitioner is the only one who performs
the duties.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent
that Petitioner has an hereditary sole right.

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to the office of Causy for the Town and Suburbs
of Madras, and that no other individual has a
prior or better claim to it than him. He has often
officiated at Triplicane as his Registers will
show. Perhaps he will be allowed to state
that he has always borne an irrefragable
character, giving satisfaction to all parties
in the discharge of his duties.

In consideration therefore of his
hereditary right, of the long series of years
the office has been held by his family, of his
general qualifications and uniform good
character, Petitioner most respectfully
solicits your honor to take a favorable view
of his case, and graciously recommend him
to the Honorable the Governor in Council
for the appointment of Head Causy of the
Town and Suburbs of Madras.

For which act of justice
and goodness, Petitioner
as in duty bound
shall ever pray

Madras,
26th November }
1860. }

Memorandum for order

The office of Black Town
Cazee has become vacant
by the death of Mahomed
Abu Bakr, who held the
Government Sunned as
Cazyool Duzgat. He was
appointed in 1814 by an order
of Government. The Cazee
ship of Madras was en-
dowed by Wallajah 1760 -
with the village of Harai
Mandalum in the Chingle-
put district, and when in
1763 Chingleput was ceded
by Wallajah to the British
Government, this grant was
not resumed, but remained
for the support of the Cazee
ship, & continued to that effect
being granted in favor of the
then Danish Imam, dated 1779.

* Appointed to section 8 Regulation 8 of 1803

The Office of Town Cazee
in Madras has been consider-
ed hereditary and when in

1853, the Natab of the Carnatic wished to dismiss the Cazeer Abu Bakar, on the ground of being a Wahabee Schismatic, the Government refused to acknowledge the Natab's right to interfere, and announced that as regarded the Jagheer of Harai Mandalum, the Natab had not the right to resume this grant, which he claimed. That by the copy of Surwanah held by Abu Bakar, this Jagheer was granted for the maintenance of the person holding the office of Cazeer of Madras. The document confirmed the transmission of the Village by inheritance to such of the descendants of the original grantee as may be qualified to hold the office. In the event of a lapse of the Jagheer from defaulting persons to inherit it or from any other cause, it was declared that the Jagheer would revert to Government and not to the Natab.

The Subject of the Government connection with the

the Cazeer is before the Government of India. The Madras Government after a reference made to the Sudder recommended the repeal of Regulation III of 1808 and concurred in the opinion of the Sudder Court Judges, that no sunnuds be hereafter conferred on new Candidates, as lapses occur.

As regarded money allowances and grants of land, the Government were decidedly of opinion that they should not lapse on the death of their present holders, but should be assigned to the Mahomedan Community as Endowments for the Cazeer's office. No answer has been received, Regulation III of 1808 has not been repealed and the Cazeer'ship of the Town of Madras is vacant. The Chaphank Agent in a semi-official Memo. on the Subject is of opinion that unless the Government decides as to a successor to the late Cazeer there will be incessant disputes on the death of the late Cazeer. 22. May 1862 the Sudder Court of Harai Mandalum

was taken possession of by his
brother-in-law Mahomed
Salia.

Perhaps the simplest ar-
-rangement will be to request
the Commissioner of Police
to ascertain whether the late
Cazee has left any relation
who is by age qualified to
perform the duties of ~~Pariishi~~
Imam of the Mosque in Black
Town, the other qualifications
necessary might be ascertain-
ed through the Sudr Court
Cazee and should there be any
such qualified person, he would
succeed as a right, and assume
the duties of the office. No
official summons need be issued
by the Government, but the Imam
would be continued.

Should there not be
any qualified relation of the
late Cazee, the ~~Saghir~~ would
expire and be handed over
to the Mahomedan Commu-
-nity, who could elect a Cazee.

W.E.

15
of the Chepale agent regarding
Memorandum ~~about~~ the ~~Cauzee~~
-ship of Black Town.

1. In 1760 the Wallajah
granted the village of Curree
mundalium in Chingleput
to the Cauzee-ship of Madras.

2. In 1763 Chingleput
was ceded by the Wallajah
to the British Government.
The above ename land of
Curree went with it.

3. In 1853 a schism
arose in the Town of Madras,
and a riot was apprehended.
Government interfered, and
gave its views about the
Cauzee-ship at full length
in C. No. 6: 15th November
1853. It will be seen by
that C. No. 6: that the Cau-
zee-ship is entirely under
the Government. That the
Nabob was forbidden to
interfere. &c. &c. and that
the ename land was granted
to support the Cauzee-ship,
and was to be given to the
descendants of the ^{then} Cauzee.

This is a letter
be done -

W.E.

Should let to be
two references. The
leaf of the paper
be needed as he
it.

28 July

so long as any of them were fit.

4. Further information on the subject is given in L. M. C. No. 365 of the 26th September 1854.

5. I have no doubt at all that the Government has the right to appoint the leazee, and is bound to do so. If Government does not do so, there will be anarchy and incessant squabbling, with rows no doubt, every now and then. The late leazee, who died 22nd May 1862, was appointed in 1814, by Government. ^{The} order will be found in the Records of the Revenue Department. On his death, the Enam Village was taken charge of by the brother-in-law of the deceased - Mahmud Saleja. The principle of the matter appears to be that Government must appoint some one of the late leazee's family, to be leazee, and hold the Enam Land. But if no one of the family is fit then that arrangement

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is at an end the Enam ^{Govt.} lapses to Government ^{may} make any other arrangement it pleases, both as to the appointment of a leazee; and as to the manner in which he is to be paid.

R. Nelson
(True copies)

M. W. S.
C/Os by key W. S.

Political
Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again letter

From the Govt. Agent at Chepauk dated 29 Sept. and recorded in Proceedings 3 Novr 1860 No. 52.

Read also the following letters.

From the Commissioner of Police. Here enter 19 Decr 1860 No. 52/

From Govt. Agent at Chepauk. 1 - - - 23d Apl. 1862 No. 246/

Order thereon 9th May 1862 No. 186.

Under the opinion expressed by the Govt. Agent at Chepauk in his letter of the 23d Ult. resolved that the above papers be recorded.

W

W

J

It is further resolved that the papers should be placed before the Govt. Agent at Chepauk for his consideration, so as not to leave any doubts in his mind, nor for any other purpose, as that action is not to be taken until the papers are placed before him. It is also resolved that the papers be placed before the Govt. Agent at Chepauk for his consideration, so as not to leave any doubts in his mind, nor for any other purpose, as that action is not to be taken until the papers are placed before him.



18

I have enquired as to the
barrage's benefit.

Birth, As to the Registration of Births,
Deaths, & Marriages in Triplicates,
which were formerly registered in the
National Books, by Civil Officers, and which,
it is supposed, are not at present
registered at all.

Secondly. Whether it would be a
good place to put Triplacae under
the bargees / or bargees / of Black
Tower, with a view to his Registering
the said events.

3. I have no hesitation in giving my opinion very strongly against the latter point. To put Triplicane under the banner of Black Town, would be extremely

disagreeable to the people of Triplicane - and ought, therefore, I think, not to be done unless there existed some strong necessity.

4. There is no necessity at all for the Naloli's bawjee and his Deputies are still exercising their functions, exactly as if the Nalols were still alive. The only point of difference is, that the Nalols' court having been abolished, the Rittis &c, are no longer Registered there. The bawjee, and each of his Deputies, keeps a Register of his own.

5. Under these circumstances, there does not seem any pressing call to interfere, and I would therefore beg to suggest that the

question be allowed to rest for a¹⁹ time /say a month/ in which interval I have no doubt I shall be able to find out all about it.

6. But, if it be thought that the question should be taken up at once; then I beg to suggest that it be ascertained whether it will be agreeable to Govt. to issue, and to the bawjee and his Deputies to receive, commissions to act as Registrars in their present locality.

7. I do not doubt that this step would be agreeable to the bawjee & his Deputies, but I have not spoken, as yet, to any one on the subject, because it is no use upsetting people's minds for nothing. therefore, first I would require ^{to know} whether Govt. would like it.

8. There is no doubt that the

Medical
1862. Department

No. 186.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS
GOVERNMENT.

Dated 9th May 1862

Recording orders
relative to the subject
of the Camp which of
Madrass under the
provisions of the
Act of 1857.