

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 395

Press
Misc.

Dated 30 - 9 - 1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
30th September 1862.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 70 From Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 31st July 1862, No. 397.

I have the honor as directed in Proceedings of Government, dated 29th July 1862, No. 297, para. 3, to forward herewith the following documents:—

1st. Copy of letter dated 12th January 1858, addressed by Surgeon Major E. G. Balfour, Government Agent at Chepauk, to Colonel Boulderson, Commissioner of Police, requesting information as to the form of marriage celebrated between Ameer-oo-Dowlah Bahadoor and the mother of Sumsaum-oo-Dowlah Bahadoor Nazim Jung.

2nd. Copy of reply to the above.

3rd. Copy of letter dated 24th May 1862, No. 315, addressed by Major R. S. Wilson, Government Agent, Chepauk, to Ameer-oo-Dowlah Bahadoor, on the same subject as the foregoing.

4th. Copy of reply to the above.

2. In addition to the above I have now the honor to report that I have the authority of Rusheed-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor for saying that the abovementioned Ameer-oo-Dowlah was never married by Shaudee to the mother of the above-mentioned Sumsaum-oo-Dowlah. Rusheed-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor is not the only Mahomedan Gentleman who has given me this information, but his evidence appears to me the best that could be had. He cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the truth of the matter, for he is Ameer-oo-Dowlah's son-in-law, and his rank and character give his word great weight. He distinctly assures me that when some twenty years ago he married the daughter of Ameer-oo-Dowlah, he understood his bride's mother Rookneya Begum to be Ameer-oo-Dowlah's first Shaudee wife and the mother of Sumsaum-oo-Dowlah to be no Shaudee wife at all.

3. With regard to the reason assigned by Ameer-oo-Dowlah in his letter herewith forwarded for not being able at present to prove his Shaudee marriage with the mother of Sumsaum-oo-Dowlah, viz., the length of time which has elapsed since the said marriage, I consider it of no value, in the case of a person of Ameer-oo-Dowlah's rank. To a humble person indeed it might no doubt be difficult to bring proof of an event which happened forty years ago, but Ameer-oo-Dowlah is a grandson of a sister of the Wallajah, and it would be easy to show that Mahomedan families of much lower rank preserve their pedigrees with care from periods going much further back than 40 years. It appears sufficient however to point to one circumstance which is shewn by the enclosures to this letter, viz., that there is no difficulty in proving that Ameer-oo-Dowlah's marriage with the Lady called Rookneya Begum, which took place about 36 years ago, was a Shaudee marriage. It appears therefore altogether unreasonable to allege the lapse of 40 years as sufficient to render proof impossible.

4. I beg also to point out that the humble birth of the mother of Sumsaum-oo-Dowlah renders it extremely unlikely that a person in Ameer-oo-Dowlah's position could have married her by Shaudee. In fact, the principal use of the *Nicka* form of marriage is to give a certain respectability to connexions between persons of unequal rank. I am informed and I believe that had a person of Ameer-oo-Dowlah's rank married by Shaudee a person of the alleged rank of Sumsaum-oo-Dowlah's mother, the circumstance would have been so contrary to custom that it would not have been forgotten, the scandal would have been sufficient to keep it in people's memory; whereas such a marriage by *Nicka* would have excited no attention. It is for this reason that in my letter to Ameer-oo-Dowlah (herewith forwarded), I have mentioned the rumour as to the birth of Sumsaum-oo-Dowlah's mother. Had this rumour been false, Ameer-oo-Dowlah had only to disprove it by showing that the fact was otherwise. He would thereby, as he must well know, have removed one of the strongest reasons for supposing his marriage

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
30th September 1862.*

in question *not* to have been Shadée. He does not do so however; but evades the subject as insulting to him.

5. In conclusion, I beg to submit that so far as negative proof can be sufficient, the foregoing appears sufficient to justify my belief that Sumsaum-oo-Dowlah is *not* the Shadée son of Ameer-oo-Dowlah, but should it not appear so to Government, I beg to be permitted to make further enquiries; as I have not moved in the matter since receipt of the letter from Ameer-oo-Dowlah above-mentioned, not because I thought that Letter satisfactory; but for other reasons.

From Surgeon Major E. G. BALFOUR, Government Agent at Chepauk; to Colonel J. C. BOULDERSON, Commissioner of Police, dated 12th January 1858, No. 50 of P. C. S.

I subjoin copy of a communication from Carnatic Stipendiary, No. 550, Tukkee Hoossain Khan, entitled Ameer-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor.

I beg your attention to that part wherein he styles his sons Shadée sons, because it has been matter of public notoriety that he has no children by his two Shadée wives, still surviving; and in the re-grant of stipends, shares being regulated by the social rank of the sharers, the settlement of this point now is of importance.

I beg the favor of your assistance to ascertain this matter, because, after an interval of forty years since date of birth of these children, I have as yet failed to meet with any one who can speak from personal knowledge on the subject.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent, Chepauk.

From Colonel J. C. BOULDERSON, Commissioner of the Peace; to E. BALFOUR, Esq., Government Agent at Chepauk, dated 31st January 1858.

In reply to your letter of 12th instant, I have the honor to give below the generally received and believed account of the family of Tukkee Hoossain Khan Bahadoor.

Tukkee Hoossain Khan, alias Ameer-ood-Dowlah is the son of Abdul Cawder Khan, a nephew (sister's son) of the late Nabob Wallajah.

Ameer-ood-Dowlah married a Khandance Lady by Shadée, named Rooknah Begum, by whom he had a daughter, who in due course was married to Rusheed-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, who* died many years ago leaving a son named Ebad-ollah-Meyan, who is now living with his grand-father Ameer-ood-Dowlah. His grand-mother Rooknah Begum is now residing in Acbar Sahib's Street Chokra Baugh, and receives from your Office a stipend of 37½ Rupees per month. She went astray many years ago and on that account was separated from her husband. After such separation from his first Shadée wife, Ameer-ood-Dowlah married *also by Shadée*, one Azeem-oon-Nissa Begum, a daughter of the late Musjid Dowlah Bahadoor, the well remembered owner of the Nucksha, situated on the Mount Road. This Lady is now living with her brother Nubbee-ollah-Khan, in Mootaber Alli Khan's Garden. It is understood that she separated from her husband on account of his having become impotent. She receives a stipend of 17½ Rupees from your Office, and her husband, who visits her occasionally, allows her 35 per month also.

Abboo Syed Khan alias Thavoor Jung Bahadoor and Abdul Cawder Khan, alias Nazem Jung Bahadoor, the first aged 40 and the latter between that age and 35, are the sons of the same Ameer-ood-Dowlah, by a female named Ameen Bee (the daughter of a poor man, a villager at some distance from Madras), who lived with him before he was married to his first Shadée wife.

A sister of this Ameen Bee was taken into keeping by Musjid Dowlah. It is understood Ameen Bee became the wife of Ameer-ood-Dowlah by Nickah *not* by Shadée.

Thavoor Jung was born before the said Ameer-ood-Dowlah married his first wife by Shadée, and Nazem Jung subsequent to that event. Ameen Bee, their mother, died some time ago.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
30th September 1862.*

Ameer-ood-Dowlah allows each of his sons 35 Rupees per month, to the eldest he has given also the rent of some Bazars in Triplicane, and to the other landed property in the Zillah of Chittoor; he also receives an allowance from the widow of the late Syfood Dowlah.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent, Chepauk.

From R. S. WILSON, Esq., Government Agent at Chepauk; to AMEER-OO-DOWLAH BAHADOOR, dated 24th May 1862, No. 315.

I request you will give me the following information, for the use of Government.

2. It appears by Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 978, 19th November 1857, that about that time you addressed to Government a Memorial requesting that certain arrangements might be made with regard to the manner of drawing your stipend, because the state of your health rendered it necessary for you to quit the Presidency Town permanently. Government was pleased to accede to so much of your request as was required to enable you to do so; but I am now informed that you have not done so. From the time at which you informed Government that the state of your health rendered it absolutely necessary for you to quit Madras, and founded on that statement a request which was granted, you have continued to reside in Madras. Circumstances render it necessary for me to bring this matter to the notice of Government. Before doing so, I call on you for any explanation you may wish to offer.

3. In the same Memorial it appears that you speak of your sons Tahavoor Jung Bahadoor, and Sumsam-oo-Dowlah Nazim Jung Bahadoor as your sons by your first Shadée wife. I am now informed that they are not your sons either by your first or by your second Shadée wife, but by a Nickah wife, a person of very humble origin. I consider it my duty to bring this circumstance also to the notice of Government, and before doing so give you an opportunity of making any statement you may wish to offer on the subject.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent, Chepauk.

From AMEER-OOD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR; to Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent, Chepauk, dated 6th June 1862.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 315, dated 24th May 1862, and in reply to the enquiries therein made to state—

1st. That at the time of my application for permission to reside out of Madras the marriages of my adopted son and daughter were on the *tapis*, and it was my desire to avail myself of that permission on the consummation of their marriages; but in consequence of the marriages of my adopted daughter, with Oomduth-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, having been postponed by his father, His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, until very lately, it was, under the circumstances, impossible for me to make any permanent arrangements for my residence out of Madras. However ill I may have been, yet, I suppose, you can easily understand, how much the affection which we have for objects of our love, will induce us to endure, and this I beg to say, is the only cause which has detained me at Madras, and now that the marriage in question has been consummated, I will, as soon as my son Sumsaum-ood-Dowlah's marriage (which will take place in three or four months), is completed, be in a position to avail myself of the kind permission of Government.

I trust you will feel satisfied with the reason assigned above; nor does there appear to be any thing wrong on my part in not carrying out an arrangement, I myself proposed, especially when the circumstances above detailed are taken into consideration, and when it is remembered that this is no singular or unprecedented case. I myself, in 1842, obtained permission to reside on account of my health at Chittoor, but in consequence of the occurrence of certain circumstances, I was unable to give effect to that arrangement.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
30th September 1862.*

2nd. What I stated to Government in my application in 1857, relative to my sons Tajmud Jung and Samsam-ood-Dowlah, is perfectly true and correct. I am not aware of any person in the neighbourhood, I beg to invite consideration to the circumstance that it is only those who are my equals in relationship, who are of my age or thereabouts, who are intimately acquainted with the details of my marriage and were present on the occasion can give authentic information. But as I married the mother of my sons named above some time ago, when I was 17 years of age, I do not believe that there are any persons alive possessing such qualifications, and that your informant does not possess even the qualification of age to give his statement of the character of authenticity. I, therefore, beg that you will not give ear to the statement of persons who must be strangers to my house, and that as in matters domestic, the statements of the master of the house deserve the first and highest consideration, you will accept my statements respecting my own household with unqualified trust.

3rd. With regard to the insinuation made by your informant, relative to the origin of the mother of my sons alluded to above, and which is utterly false, I beg to say that this is only in keeping with the rest of the statements made by your informant. He, in the first instance, endeavours to destroy my honesty of purpose; he next tries to invalidate my marriage and lower the position of my sons, and lastly, he attacks the very origin of their mother; but as the whole is so palpably characterised by feelings of party spirit and personal animosity, I beg to state that it deserves at your hands nothing but contempt.

4th. In order to satisfy you regarding my position and character, I simply beg to state that the privilege of leading the Sawbuth daily with other honours, was conferred on me by His late Highness Nabob Azim Jah, the father of the late Nabob of the Carnatic in 1820, and to enclose a testimonial given to me by the Honorable Walter Elliot, Esquire, I trust that you will, when reporting to Government on the matter alluded to by you, be so good as to forward this communication with its enclosure.

In conclusion, I beg to state that circumstances over which I had no control precluded my replying to you at an earlier date.

(True Copy)

(Signed) R. S. WILSON,
Government Agent, Chepauk.

No. 89. From Major R. S. WILSON, Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 21st July 1862, No. 318.

With reference to my letter of this date, No. 397, I beg to submit the following Memorandum.

2. The forms of Mahomedan Marriage known as *Shaudee* and *Nickah* are two distinct and separate things. If they were, it would be possible to prove in any given case which form was employed.

3. The *Nickah* is the bare form sufficient to legalize the connection—correctly speaking it is the marriage—but Polygamy is permitted by Mahomedan Law, and therefore it often happens that a man marries wives of very different rank, connexions, and character. It was therefore found necessary to use some form which should draw a distinct line between respectable marriages entered between persons in the same rank, and marriages of another description. It therefore became usual to celebrate respectable marriages with certain public proceedings called *Shankees*, which fixed the character of the marriage and which though, I believe, purely customary, are as firmly established as the Law itself.

4. The *Nickah*, being a legal ceremony, is registered in his *Look* by the *Qazi* who performs it; but the *Shankee* being merely customary, no written record is usually kept of it. Moreover, the *Nickah* may be performed in private, and ought to be registered to prevent subsequent disputes. The reverse is the case with the *Shaudee* which is in itself a publication of the

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
30th September 1862.*

marriage, and which is celebrated with as much pomp and ostentation as the means of the parties admit of, principally for the purpose of showing to all the world that it is an honorable marriage, and putting it out of the power of any one to misrepresent it, either at the time or subsequently. It is in fact a registration of the marriage in the memories of all the neighbours.

5. It will be seen by the foregoing that in case of a dispute as to whether a certain marriage was *Shaudee* or *Nickah*, those who affirm it to have been the latter can only make good their assertion *negatively*. They cannot *prove* that the rejoicings were not held; they can only prove that no one remembers them; that common report says they did not take place, and that common report is supported by the statements of respectable witnesses.

6. On the other hand, those who hold the marriage to have been a *Shaudee* one, have every advantage in proving their case. They can show in the first place that common report, which must in such a matter be held of more weight than usual, has always affirmed the marriage to have been a *Shaudee* one; that the parties were of equal rank, and that therefore there is no reason to suppose that the marriage was otherwise than *Shaudee*; that the children of the marriage have always been considered as *Shaudee* children; and if the marriage took place in the memory of living men, they can produce persons who were present on the occasion, and some of those who were employed in the festivities for instance) some of the musicians, singers, and dancers; the persons who made the wedding garments, &c., &c., in short, the festivities in question being held for the express purpose of ensuring publicity, there can be no difficulty in proving them, when have taken place.

7. Under these circumstances, it appears to me that if there is sufficient negative proof against the marriage having been *Shaudee*, to justify calling on the opposite side to prove it to have been so; and if when so called on, the opposite side decline or fail to do so, the marriage they must be held not to have been *Shaudee*.

No. 81. From J. FRASER, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Chittoor, 27th August 1862, No. 33.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an Extract of the Proceedings of the Madras Government as per margin, calling on me to ascertain and report what took place at the celebration of the late Buckreed festival at Vellore, with reference to the procession held then by Samsam-ud-Dowlah, Nazim Jung Bahadur.

2. In reply, I beg to forward copy of a letter from the Acting Sub-Collector Mr. Barlow, detailing what did take place, and showing that the accounts of the procession in the Newspapers are much exaggerated. The eye witnesses to whom Mr. Barlow refers is a European Inspector of the Mofussil Police.

3. I think there can be no doubt as to the meaning of the permission granted by Government in their Order No. 889 of the 6th June to Samsam-ud-Dowlah-Bahadur. He asked to be allowed to "proceed" in carriages with his friends, &c., and for this substituted a "procession of carriages," a very different thing.

4. I regret that no copy of the Government Order I allude to was sent to me. Had it been sent, I should have taken very good care that the spirit of the Government Order was conformed to.

5. In regard to the tenure on which the village of Virdempur is held by Samsam-ud-Dowlah, I have the honor to report as follows:—

6. This village was originally granted by Nabob Oomdat-ul-Oomarah in November 1797, for the purpose of maintaining the "Macbaray" or tomb of one Kyroodeen Khan great-grandfather of the present holder. It was resumed when the country came under the British rule, and an allowance equal to the revenue collected in the village was granted in its stead. On 24th April 1821, Mr. Cook, then Collector, recommended the transfer of its Superintendence to Ameen-ood-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
30th September 1862.*

with forwarded), into a permission to proceed in a *procession* with his friends and relatives in carriages, whether such was the intention or not it is for the Government themselves to decide.

* Copy herewith forwarded.

6. In my letter of the 2nd of June 1862, No. 34* to the Acting Chief Secretary, I expressed my views as strongly as I could regarding these processions, so further comment from me would be superfluous and uncalled for.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. FRASER,
Acting Magistrate.

No. 82

ORDER THEREON, 30th September 1862, No. 395.

The above papers relate to the claims advanced by Sunsam-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor Nazim Jung to be recognized as a Shadi son, and as a Jaghiredar; as also to his conduct at the last Buckreed Festival at Vellore.

2. The Government deem it unnecessary at present to pursue the enquiry, whether Sumsam-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor be or be not the Shadi son of his father Ameer-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor. If on the death of this last individual, it be thought proper to continue any portion of his stipend to his son Sumsam-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, it will then be determined whether the latter be a Shadi son, and should be permitted to participate in his father's stipend accordingly; or whether he can only be treated as a son by a Nicka marriage. Meanwhile the Government observe that it is altogether unnecessary and at variance with the usual style of correspondence between Mahometans, that Sumsam-ood-Dowlah should designate himself either as a Shadi or a Nicka son, or do more than write himself simply "son of Ameer-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor," and no address from him will henceforth be received by the Government Agent, or by any other public Officer, in which he may term himself "Shadi" son.

3. Neither will any address be received from him as "Jaghiredar." It is clear from the Acting Collector's letter of 27th August 1862, that the village of Virdumpet is no Jaghire, but merely a Dehât Enam village, such as there are, or have been, many in the Districts of North and South Arcot.

4. The Government Agent at Chepauk will acquaint Samsam-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor with the substance of the preceding paras. and will himself be guided by them as regards the reception of letters or petitions from him.

5. On the other matters noticed in the papers above recorded, the Government do not think it necessary to pass any Orders.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

Pl 24: Nov: 157. 1901
 Pl 6: June 182. 1819
 Pl 29: July 176

Political 1862 Department

From

The Government Agent at Chepauk,
 and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

To

The Chief Secretary
 to Government
 Fort St George
 No 338.

Dated 31st July 1862.

Recd 2nd Aug

No. 397 of 1862. Nos 4

sufficient to justify
 his belief that Sum-
 -Saun-co-Dawlah
 is not the Shaudee
 Son of Ameer-co-Dawlah

With reference to
 Proceedings of Government
 dated 29th July 1862 No 297,
 para 3, forwards copies
 of certain documents
 & submits that the
 within-mentioned
 circumstances appear
 sufficient

C-11: Aug: 1022 79
 A 20: R 11 "
 C 20: Gov: 11 "
 A 22: R 23 "
 C 4: C 24: 24 "
 A 10: R 35 "

Memor.

I have written two letters, received
from the first Agent at Chhapra
on the question whether Rajah Singh
has a shadow of title to the - also
a petition from him & himself & one
from his step mother Rookaya Begum,
wife of Amee or Dowlat -

Mr. Malley's
petition has been received from
the Government with his request

to reply has yet been received from
the Rajah with of interest to keep.
and a matter in regarding it is

alleged procession at Kador -
referring to concluding para of
Major Wilson's letter of 31 ulto.
I wish to ask whether any further
inquiry is to be made into the matter
of N's birth -

See no use in making
the inquiry - as to the
legitimacy of my son
Lung - the Tibetan marriage
advises that - in fact

see that it adds more
to the honor of H. I. authority
& being acknowledged as
a father for, I do not
see in what manner
he affects his legal
rights.

Wm

- No further inquiry is now necessary - It is
sufficient to give orders that Govt will not
recognize the addresses from Kazing Jung in which
he styles himself after his signature - "the shady
son of Kener osh Dowlah" - Such an addition is
quite unnecessary - & to receive such communication

cations implies a recognition of the title & may impair
the rights of other members of the family to the stipend
of Ameer ood Dowlat when he dies.
Hazen Jones can be told through the Chaplain Agent
that if he advances a claim to be a Shady son he
can establish the fact when his father dies & he
applies to succeed to the stipend. In the meantime it is
amply sufficient for all purposes, in his address
to Govt to style himself "son of Ameer ood Dowlat".
In fact an acknowledged Shady son would
not stop to parade this fact. ~~as~~ The papers are
circulated, & the information of Mohammedan
gentlemen of rank & respectability satisfy me
that he is the offspring of a mecha marriage.
His mother's low birth would not allow her
to be the Shady wife of a man of Ameer ood
Dowlat's rank. -

The

Potlucan
6 August 62

My dear Egypt

Arbutnot sent me up
the enclosed paper, relative to
Hazen Jones. - I think that
we have acted properly in
referring to the Magistrate
for a report as to what should
take place - but I must
observe that if the proceeding
was of the character stated
the Magistrate did not do
his duty, for, looking back
the previous circumstances
he ought at once to have made
a report stating all the
facts - my feeling is that it only

11 Aug
Q7A
50
172

show weakness on the part of
of Government to meddle
in the petty movements of
and a contemptible fellow
as Razin says. He is hunched
down as proposed he is looked
upon as a traitor, and
is elevated to a position of
importance which is just
what he wishes. It is his
object to make his fellow
countrymen believe that
the Gov^{ts} consider him of
sufficient importance to
trouble their heads about his
doings.

I do not think that we should
compel his old Father to draw
the decision himself - provided
we are sure of his existence, and
of the fact in Chepank Agent

must be cognizant, it matters
not through whom the decision
is passed - and as to the question
of the legitimacy of Razin
says. we may of course as well
take pains to ascertain the
facts in order that we may
bring them forward when
necessary but it must be
remembered that if any legal
question arises on the
point of claim to succession
it will have to be determined
by the law not by the opinion
of the Gov^{ts}.

Yours truly

W. Allison

10
My attention has been attracted to two articles
in the Daily Times Newspaper of the 2^d of
this month detailing ^{some recent} the doings of Razim Jung
at Bellare where for two years past he has assumed
royal honours and put himself forward as a
de jure Ruler of the Carnatic. -

The order of Govt in the Judicial Dept. dated 4th
June last No 875 was intended to put a stop to
improper proceedings of this nature, and I pro-
pose that ^{above two} ~~that~~ Newspapers be forwarded to the
Magistrate of K. Arcot & that he be ordered to
report without delay what took place at the
celebration of the Buckhead festival at Bellare
last month. -

- It seems evident that for some time past -
attempts have been made at Bellare
to excite the Mohammedan community by lead-
ing them to expect the revival of the Carnatic
Nawabship. Two Mohammedan gentlemen
of character & rank at Madras have ^{just} spoken
seriously on this subject, and it is
surely unwise to allow such an inflammable &
fanatical neighbourhood as that of Bellare & Arcot
to be trifled with. Former events have shown the
spirit which may be aroused there, & just
now the extinction of the Nabobship and the
presence of many disbanded native soldiers, belonging

to our recently disbanded Cavalry & Infantry
Regiments has increased the discontent of its
Mohammedan population.

- It is also to be recollected that the Mohammedan
community here ^{always} in active communication
& sympathy with Hyderabad. Many families
from Dupleane have proceeded there since
the extinction of the Nabobship and with
very little encouragement any disturbance
or outbreak there would be initiated ~~there~~.
Unfortunately at present the state of feeling
at the Begums Court seems far from favorable
but instead of dwelling on this point it is
sufficient for me to send with these remarks
the *Journal of India Newspaper* for 10th Inst.

- Nazim Jung holding the titular office of Private
Secretary to the Prince Azem Joh gives his
proceedings an importance in the eyes of
the people which they would hardly otherwise
have, and on this account they require
careful watching. - Whether they arise
from individual vanity or have a deeper
origin I am not prepared at present to
hazard an opinion with any confidence.

But any how he should not be allowed to ex-
cite the political hopes & passions of his countrymen
as he has been doing. - In case personal
vanity should be actuating ^{him} an effective &
proper remedy would be to strip him of the
honors which he, improperly as I understand
opposes, when he would shrink into insigni-
ficance. - I shude to his self bestowed title
of Jaghiredar & Shadde son of his father -
From all I hear he has no right to either -
but this can be ascertained from the Col.
of Arct & the Chepauk Agent - I think
too that his father should be directed to
receive ^{himself} in future his stipend as he has chosen
to stay in Madras.

The

23 July 1862. -

The two points
noticed by Mr. Heath
to be ascertained
- to be

peace the Magistrate had called
be to deal with the case

I think that the Magistrate should be called upon to
report as to what did happen at the last festival and I
may observe by the way that in the circumstances we could
as an allusion to by the Magistrate should be
reprimanded for not reporting them, as he must from the
previous correspondence have been well aware of the report
of the Govt with reference to any extraordinary display upon
the part of Nazim Jung.

I am aware to any action on the part of the Govt which would
tend to induce a belief on the part of the people that Nazim Jung
a person of any importance - it seems to me that his object
is to induce the Govt to make a sort of martyr of him
to treat him as if he were within the limits of probability
that he should establish a claim to the Muezzin.

- With reference to the President's
final remarks, I wish to point
out that it is not a question only of Nazim Jung's individual
importance - He is the proclaimed private Secre-
tary of Prince Azim Jung, who has not yet accepted
his position & thus recognised in the ex. function of
the Nawabship to which he advanced claim though
his appeal to the Home Govt has been decided recently
against him. He

29th Dec 1862
4
Described in Hyderabad Advertiser 20th Dec 1862
- Nazim Jung's position - 28th Dec 1862

Political Department

Memorandum

From the Govt Agent at Chepauk / dated 31st July 1862 N^o 397 & 398 /
" Sumdam-ood-Dowlah Bahadur / " - 8th August " N^o - /
" Amatoor Rookia Begum / " - 8th & 21st August '62 - /
" Sumdam-ood-Dowlah / " - 21st August 1862. / -
" Bahadur Nazim Jung / " - 21st August 1862. / -
" J. Fraser Esq. / " - 27th August 1862 N^o 33 /
Acting Collector of the District

There are three questions for
consideration in connection
with Nazim Jung.

1st His claim to be recognized
as a Shadi son.

2nd His assumption of the
title of Jaghiredar.

3rd His conduct at the last
Buckhead Festival at Vellore.

2. On the first of these three
questions the members of Govt.
have already given their opin-
ions -

3. With respect to the second

Join

...the village which Nazim
Sung... a village was
...granted by Nazim
...of the village...
...in 1801 for the main
...of the village...
...annual... according
to the records... of
1801 were 208...
...in 1801
...the
...to the grant
...the village
...to him
...the pro-
...at
the end of one or two years
the report was made
If the village had continued
with...
...since
a copy of the...
...It says nothing about
a village & is in the usual form of
...and charitable grants.
The village itself is in the
accounts

accounts of the District, en-
tered in the registry of De-
hatenams. There are many
Dehatenams in North West.
Mr. Bourdillon reported on
them in 1850. At that time
they appear to have been
under the management
of the Government Officers
and the net proceeds. If such
shares of it as they might
be entitled to - paid over at
the end of each year to the
Enamdar. This was found
to be inconvenient and at
Mr. Bourdillon's recommen-
-dation, the villages were re-
-sumed and a ^{fixed} money allow-
-ance granted in lieu of them.
The village of Vidumpet was
not so dealt with, probably
because it had 20 years be-
-fore been made over to the
possession of Enamdar, and
was not under Government
management.
4 Nazim Sung refers
to the Collector's - Robinson - per-
port of 17th August 1861 and
the



5. What was May's
conduct at the
Buckrood & Yellow, the York
with son from Mr. Baser's
report and its enclosure from
Mr. Barlow. They will judge
whether it was such as was
contemplated.

[Signed] Wm.

It appears to me to be altogether unworthy of
the Govt to meddle or make in this matter
any further. We appear to have been misled
by newspaper statements & private communica-
-tions to attribute to Roger Jay object &
motives very different from those which would
seem to have actuated him - without however
attempting to divine them, it is clear that there
is nothing in his conduct which should lead
the Govt to interfere with his freedom of action
and I think the whole matter had better be
allowed to drop - The moral to be deduced is
that the Govt should not trust to statements
made by the ^{or} press 

15
- Refrain from remarks,
not having been present
when the order was
given - M

contemplated by them in
their orders of 4th & 6th June
last.

6 The papers must go
to the Governor before final
orders are passed.

JF

The prosecution
seems to have
been confined to
proceeding in the
papers - no power to
display or otherwise
at making appear
a process was such as
had been forbidden
by Govt - seems to have
been made - I do not
think the Govt - need
advise it will

PROCEEDINGS of the MA

Read the following papers

From the Govt Agent at the point / Mr. Enter 31st July 1862 N^o 338 & 339
 By Mr. of North Street / " 27th Augt. " " 391
 Anwar Ali Khan Begum / " 8th Sept. " " 355 & 372

Order thereon 30 Sept^r 1862 N^o 395.

The above papers relate
 to the claims advanced by
 Sunnood and Howlah Bahad-
 door Vazim Singh to be re-
 cognized as a Shakti son,
 and as a Sakhredar, as also
 to his conduct at the last
 Buckree Festival at Vellore.
 2. The Govt deem it un-
 necessary at present to pursue
 the enquiry whether Sunnood
 and Howlah Bahaddoor be or
 be not the Shakti son of his
 father Ameenood Howlah
 Bahaddoor. If on the death

Wills

SM

of Enagurur, that the Village of
Vindumpet is no Sazhire, but
merely a Khat Enam Village,
such as there are, or have been,
many in the Districts of North
and South Arcot.

4. The Govt Agent at the panna will acquaint Sumsam ood Nowlah Bahadur with the substance of the preceding paras- and will himself be guided by them as regards the reception of letters or petitions from him-

5. On the other matters —
noticed in the papers above
recorded, the Gov. do not think
it necessary to pass any Ordinance.

To the Govt Agent at the Bank
Board of Revenue
for communication to the
Collector of North Arcot.

Desp^d 30th Sept^d

1867. Department

No. 571

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS
GOVERNMENT.

dated 2

stating that for this it
was necessary to secure at present
the enquiry, whether Chandam - 704.
Dontak Sababon be or be not
the holder of Amul - 704.
Dontak Sababon - 880000.
that any other person
may style himself
as the holder of Amul - 704.
Dontak Sababon - 880000.
not be used by
other persons.