

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 482

Press

~~Mis~~

Dated

3-12-1962

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
3rd December 1862.*

Read the following papers :—

No. 10. 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 13th November 1862, No. 504.

I have the honor, with reference to G. O., 22nd October 1862, No. 425, to forward herewith the documents noted in the margin;* and as directed in para. 2 of the above G. O. to submit the following remarks :

* 1. Letter from Nabob Ghouseah Begum, dated 10th October 1862.
2. Do. from do. do. dated 16th do.
Requested to be returned.

2. In the above documents, the Petitioner, Nabob Gouseah Begum, requests that Government will be pleased to order the assembly of a Panchayet, for the investigation of Petitioner's claim to a share of the property of her mother Mookhtar-oo-Nissa Begum, and it is stated in the Petition that there are two precedents for the adoption by Government of such a measure, viz., the cases of Tahya Sahib, and Ahmedee Begum. I have examined these cases, and do not find them to possess the character claimed for them. I have also enquired into the circumstances connected with Petitioner's claim, and have not found them of such a character as to call for the special interference of Government.

3. I conceive that Government has no wish to interfere in the private affairs of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and would not feel inclined to grant such a prayer as that of the petition above mentioned, unless the claim grew out of, or were in some way connected with, the public relations of the parties to one another and to Government; and unless the claimant were manifestly unable to prosecute her claim in the usual manner. The case in question presents neither of these conditions, but the reverse. Mookhtar-oo-Nissa Begum's property, it is well known, was accumulated by herself, and the present claim upon it is not affected in any way by the relation in which the parties concerned stand towards Government; secondly, the claimant is in receipt of a stipend of Rupees 350 per mensem, and cannot therefore justly claim redress "in formae pauperis."

4. Many other reasons may be given against granting Petitioner's request, but I would submit that the foregoing appear sufficient, Petitioner's request being unusual, it is for her to show cause why it should be granted. She rests her case on two grounds, viz., that there are precedents, and that she is too poor to prosecute her claim in the ordinary manner. Neither of these grounds appear well founded.

(Copy.)

From Nabob GHOUSEAH BEGUM, Residing in Egmore, Kennet's road, No. 6; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, &c., &c., &c., Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 10th October 1862.

I beg to bring to your kind notice that my mother Mookhtar-oo-Nissa Begum having divided all her property, both moveable and immoveable, into two equal shares, made a true bequest under the Seal of Mohkama Court and gave up the same to me and my elder sister. Afterwards my mother took from us, by way of trust, with our own consent, in the presence of His late Highness the Nabob Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor, all her bequeathed property and estate, although our law does not permit her to take back such grant of property; but in these days my mother having been instigated by some persons, given up all her immoveable property, including my share, to my said elder sister without my knowledge, and does not mention a word about her immoveable property. As a notice having been lately issued for preparing Certificates of all the immoveable property only in the name of my said elder sister, I referred to the Collector of Madras and informed him my intention that I am going to address Government for redress, and desired him to defer the grant of Certificates until the final order of Government. The Collector then was pleased to grant me such a short period in which I was unable to write a full detail of my claims which are now under preparation. I certainly believe that it will soon be hereafter forwarded for your kind inspection, and it will give you a fair explanation of my claims.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
3rd December 1862.

As the fixed period of the Collector was very short, I therefore have the honor to send you these few lines only for your kind notice, trusting that you will have the kindness to consider me begging your mercy.

From Nabob GHOUSEAH BEGUM, Residing at No. 6, Kennet's road, Egmore; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, &c., &c., &c., Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 16th October 1862.

I, Nabob Ghouseah Begum, the daughter of the late Nabob Auzeem Jah Bahadoor, in submitting a supplement of my former letter dated 10th October 1862, beg to bring to your notice that, my mother Mookhtar-oo-Nissa Begum having no other issue excepting myself and my elder sister, Nabob Cadrea Begum, divided all her property, both moveable and immoveable (which she had acquired from my father, uncle and brother), into two equal shares, and during the Regency of His Highness Prince Auzeem Jah Bahadoor, she granted to me and my elder sister, only the ornaments made of precious stones, gold, &c., and all the rest of her property, divided as above, she granted to us after the accession of my brother the Nabob Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor to the Musnud, and she performed all the terms of a gift required by our law and usage on both occasions, and afterwards having referred the matter to the Mohkama Court, she caused a deed of gift to be made under the Seal of the said Court of Justice, when Cazee-ool-

A. I, Nabob Ghouseah Begum, daughter of Mookhtar-oo-Nissa Begum Sahiba, do hereby apply to the Nabob community and the respectable Mahomedan gentlemen of Mohkama Court for a true testimony and correct evidence to this effect—that during the time of the late Nabob Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor, my mother, of her own free will and accord, while she was of a sound mind and perfect senses, without being persuaded or forced by any person, divided all her moveable and immoveable property into two equal shares, and delivered up one-half to me and the other half to my sister, made a regular Hiba or gift by giving possession of the same to us as the two sisters and then applying to the High Mohkama Court, got a deed of gift of the said bequeathed property prepared under the seal of the Mohkama Court, i. e., Cazee-ool-Moolk Bahadoor according to the Mahomedan law; the original of which she retained with her, and the copy placed among the records of the said High Mohkama Court—the persons who are acquainted with and aware of this circumstance are requested to seal and sign this paper.

Written on the 12th day of the holymonth of Mohorum in the Higeree year 1279.

Sadarat Khan Bahadoor.

Syed Mahomed Habeeb Oolla Khan.

Syed Ebadoolla.

3. A notice having been lately issued for preparing Certificates of all the immoveable property only in the name of my elder sister, it is believed that my mother has been instigated by some persons (which circumstance I will explain in the next paragraph), and has therefore given up all the said immoveable property, including my share, only to my elder sister without my knowledge, and does not mention a word about her moveable property. I certainly believe that she intends positively to deprive me of my legal right and title to both the moveable and immoveable property, although our law does not permit her to take back such grant of the property, and which will be disclosed to you from the translation of an appended copy of Futwa or legal opinion of the learned men of our religion marked B, and as noted in the margin.

B. What do the learned men of Orthodox religion and Mooftees of the true law say concerning this, that one Halima had two daughters, one Ausha and the other Khadeija—Halima bequeathed all her property and Estate to both her daughters in equal shares, and having separated each share, looked it up and delivered the keys for one day and night in charge of each shareholder to establish the possession thereof by them (daughters). After both had taken possession, Halima took back the keys from her daughters and secured them with her for safe custody; and further she caused the immoveable property to be taken possession of by them (daughters) according to the opinion of the learned

Moolk Bahadoor was holding the office of Cazee, which will be evident from the perusal of an appended copy of the document marked A and noted in the margin, bearing the seals and signatures of Sadarut Khan Bahadoor, Sudroo-soodoor or Deputy Cazee, Syed Mahomed Habeeb Oollah Khan Saib the Mooftee, and Syed Abadoolla Sahib the Moonshee attached to the said Mohkama Court.

2. During these days my mother took from us, by way of trust, with our will and consent, in the presence of His late Highness the Nabob Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor, the original deed of gift and all the grants or Collector's Certificates and other documents, &c, concerning the said property which is worth about seven lacs (7,00,000) of Rupees and which has been granted to us as above stated on two different occasions.

4. It is a matter of notoriety that my brother His late Highness Nabob Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadoor and his own mother Nabob Enayet-oon-Nissa Begum Sahiba deceased, were especially more fond of me than of my said elder sister, and treated me very kindly in various ways profitable to me, and gave

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
3rd December 1862.

people, and she obtained a deed under the seal of the Mohkama Court of Cazee, before whom she acknowledged the propriety of the gift and their possession. Now the said Halima proposes to give up the whole of the said property and Estate only to her one daughter Ausha, and declares that she did not deliver up possession of the given up property. While so, is the saying of Halima the Donor admissible, or is the second gift correct? Explain and be rewarded by God.

ANSWER.

If the statement of the person asking Futwa (or legal opinion) be true, the first grant is complete and conclusive. TAHTAYER (a lawyer) says in the marginal notes of DOOROOT MOKHTAR (a book of law) copied from the book Doorur, that the full possession of any moveable and immoveable property is valid when it shall correspond with it—as for instance, the possession of the key of a house is in fact the possession of the house itself; the full possession of the things susceptible of division requires their division, although the actual possession of every gift is conclusive without regard to the full possession, and the full possession of the things not susceptible of division, requires to pay regard to all—Finis. It is mentioned in the book called DOOROOT MOKHTAR, quoting from the book JAUHARA that the mode of making Hiba or gift of the property in use, is that the person using it may at first deposit the same with the Donee and then deliver him the house, the Donee is justified to use the furniture—Finis. Under these circumstances, the second gift to Ausha, inclusive of the property given up to Khadeija, is incorrect, because the condition of a gift is, that the things to be given up ought to be the bona fide property of the Donor, and the property in dispute having been in the possession of Khadeija, and as among the relations a gift cannot be reverted is gone from the possession of Halima. While so, the act of giving up the property of another person is null and void. It is mentioned in AULUMGEERIA (a law book) that one of the conditions of a gift is, that the things to be given up, should be the property of the Donor, and to give up the property of another person without his permission is not justified.—Finis. The declaration of Halima that she gave no possession of the property when she made a gift of it the first time, is admissible in consequence of there being two contradictory statements and cancelling what was actually completed by her—so it is stated in AULUMGEERIA that when it shall be established before a Judge that a Plaintiff has made two contradictory and inconsistent statements, he shall be deprived of having his case tried; and so it is mentioned in MOHTUSSURKHASEE (a law book); and also it is stated in ISHLEAH (a law book) that if any one endeavoured to cancel what he has already finished, his exertions shall be frustrated. And God knows better.

Written on the 6th day of Mohurram, Higeree year 1279. Thursday.

This answer is correct. Written by the servant of the learned men of Orthodox religion.

Mahommud Shahab-ood-Deen.
May God pardon him.

The answer is correct. Written by Abdoolah son of Sib-gootoolah. May God be with him.

Indeed this answer is right, and there is no doubt written by the most insignificant creature of High God. Written by

Syed Wajnuh-ood-Deen.
Ahmed-ool-Cadree.
May God pardon him.

The answer is correct undoubtedly. Written by Mahommud Habeeb Oollah.

May God pardon him.

Syed Mahommud Habeeb Oollah Khan.

The person who answered was certainly correct, and Almighty God knows better. Written by the creature of God.

Gholam Cadar.
May God pardon him.

The answer is very good and there is no doubt. Written by Mahommud Hayut.
May God pardon him.

me hopes for presenting me in future with property. This excited the jealousy of many persons, particularly of my said elder sister who abandoned my friendship and endeavoured with the combination of her husband to displease the late Nabob my brother against me, but they failed in their attempt. Afterwards they not only backbited against me before my mother, but caused some strangers also, by remuneration, to follow her step in various shape before my mother, only with a view to deprive me of my natural right and to take possession of the things allotted to me by irritating her against me. At last my mother was led away and believed the tales of the instigators to such a degree that she was greatly provoked against me—whereupon my mind also was exceedingly vexed—upon which the late Nabob finding out my vexation and grievances, rescued my domestic affairs from the controlling hands of my mother and made me independant and Mookhtar of my own house; this highly increased the irritation of my mother against me—in short my mother, owing to this grudge, gave up my right deposited with her to my said sister and deprived me entirely of it. In the same manner my mother had acted during the life time of my late brother the Nabob from the instigation and misrepresentations of my sister. But the late Nabob who was well acquainted with this circumstance as well as with the provisions of our law that “a lawful donation or gift can never be restituted,” did not give his consent to that point, and never allowed my sister to succeed in her object. Moreover he observed that it was contrary to the usage of our religion, because a *bona fide* gift cannot at all be restituted. Upon this my mother entirely discarded from her mind the idea of depriving me of my right. Now owing to the death of the late Nabob, my said sister and others got a fair opportunity to instigate my mother again to such a degree that she adopted the very same oppressive measure which she had once before abandoned.

5. As we are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Court, and besides this my circumstance in life do not permit me to have recourse to law for redress, because the money which I receive is insufficient for my own expenses, while my opponent who is rich, is able to go to Court; and as this grant has been made according to our law and usage, I therefore beg most respect-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
3rd December 1862.*

This is a correct answer.
Syed Mahumud Ishak.

This is a correct answer.

Abdool
Wahab.

There is no doubt in the correctness of the answer. The
most insignificant creature of High God.

Hafiz Ghoium Mahumud.

Written by Mahomud Syed son of Sibgootoolah. May God
be with them.

Mahomud Syed.

with a view to support me and my children, shall ever feel highly obliged and thankful.

No. 11. From Nabob GHOUSEAH BEGUM; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief
Secretary to Government, &c., &c., dated 17th November 1862.

I, Nabob Ghouseah Begum, the daughter of the late Nabob Auzeem Jah Bahadoor, beg
the attention of Government to every following sentence of my address.

From the evidence of H. H. Prince Auzeem Jah Bahadoor, Cazee-ool-Moolk Bahadoor and
the Officers of Mohkama Court and others, it is fully established that my mother Mookhtar-oo-
Nissa Begum has already given up to me one moiety of Her Estate, consisting of ornaments,
moveable and immoveable property by means of a true and valid Hiba or gift according to
Mahomedan Law, and the said property worth about 3,50,000 Rupees is my own under docu-
ments marked A. and B. forwarded to Government with my former address dated 16th October
last, a fact which on a reference to the above mentioned gentlemen, will be proved to Govern-
ment. Besides this, the explanation of my mother is also to the same effect, but with a slight
difference, which I feel convinced will not stand longer should the Government be disposed to

T.
After presenting my respects and compliments, I beg to re-
present that when my mother Mookhtar-oo-Nissa Begum
Sahiba divided all her own property, both moveable and
immoveable, into two equal shares, and gifted them to me
and my sister, and when she applied to the Mohkama
Court for a deed of gift to be prepared under the Seal of
your Honor, did she, or did she not then perform all the
terms of gift according to the provisions of the Holy law
and gave up the said endowed property in charge of us, the
two sisters? I beg therefore to hope that you will be
pleased to honor me with an answer to this. May your
kindness be increased.

Written on the 25th of Suffer 1279.

Petitioned by.

Nabob
Ghouseah
Begum.

Sibgat-oola Cazee-ool-Moolk,
(on the envelope).
To His respected Honor Cazee-ool-Moolk Bahadoor.

was done in the case of Syed Taha Sahib and Syed Ahmed Sahib in 1848, although the parties
had already referred the matter to the Court and were unwilling to resort to a Punchayet, as

fully that you will be pleased to lay this paper
before His Excellency the Governor in Council
and have an order passed in my favour, so that
I may obtain my legal right; or you will be
pleased to get orders on my and my opponent's
behalf to refer the matter to the Punchayet of
learned men, as it was done in the case of the
late Syed Taha Sahib and Syed Ahmed Sahib
in 1848.

As we are the descendants of the Allies of
Government, we are much entitled to the favor
of Government. Had His Highness the late
Nabob been alive, or had not the Carnatic Mus-
nud been abolished, I would not have troubled
the Members of Government; but now the
Government being the successor of His late
Highness my brother, I trust that they will,
afford justice. For which act of kindness I

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
3rd December 1862.*

also in the case of Ahmadee Begum, and her creditors in 1858. Although the Agent and the
parties were reluctant to do so, I believe that I am rather more entitled for this indulgence than
those three mentioned parties, because they were men of affluence and not exempted from the
Court, and they, excepting Ahmadee Begum, were not in the nearest relationship of Nabob
Azim-oo-Dowlah, who was a sincere friend of Government, but I and my mother are in the
family of the said Nabob. Had my brother or my father been alive, they would not like to
see me subjected to a loss, but now I consider the Government in their room. When the
Government did not deem it advisable to let Syed Taha Sahib and Syed Hamed Sahib sustain a
loss, I feel confident that they will never allow me to sustain it, and that when the Government
passed an order in the case of the debt of Ahmadee Begum to hold a Punchayet, they will, I
hope, certainly, permit me to do so, because I prefer a claim to my own property.

As the claim of the plaintiff is established by two witnesses before the Judicial authorities
of every Court, I have numerous confidential witnesses in my case to establish my claims, I
hope that the Government will order my opponent to send two learned men, either to the office
of the Government Agent or to any other office to argue the matter with the other two who will
be appointed by me for that purpose, and after their disposing of the case, I hope you will be
pleased as an umpire to see if their award is, or is not justly founded, and then pass an order for
holding a Punchayet.

I understand that my mother and her friends contemplate on settling the matter by paying
me something, and if I do not agree to it, to request the Government neither to interfere with
the matter nor to grant me permission to hold a Punchayet, but to order me to refer the matter
to the Court or to compromise with her. Sir, it will be a very sad thing indeed, that in conse-
quence of my disability to refer my claim to the Court, I am to be deprived of my legal right or
forego, without any reason whatever, my portion amounting to nearly Rupees 3,50,000 by receiv-
ing only an Estate worth 15,000, or 20,000 Rupees.

I am certain that the Government will never condescend to pass an order contrary to the
ends of justice, but in consideration of my disability, will permit me to resort to Punchayet
that I may not lose my legal right and title.

In conclusion I beg to state that if my mother has a proof to reject my claims, or she con-
siders her statement to be truly founded, why she hesitate to come before the Punchayet, I
therefore beg that you will be pleased to pass an order for holding a Punchayet, for which act of
kindness I shall ever feel highly obliged and thankful.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 3rd December 1862, No. 482.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has carefully considered the representations of
Nawab Gouseah Begum and the Agent's remarks thereon in the matter of her claim to a cer-
tain share of the property of her mother Mookhtar-un-Nissa Begum; and he is of opinion with
Major Wilson that the circumstances of the case are not of such a character as to call for the
special interference of Government.

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

Exd. T. O'Connor.

No 504 or 1862

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,

13th November 1862.

Major R. S. Wilson,
From Surgeon Major EDWARD G. BALFOUR,

Government Agent at Chepauk,

and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

To A. J. Arbuthnot Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor, with reference to G. O. 22nd October

1862 N^o 425, to forward herewith the

* Letter from Nabob Gauseah Begum, dated 10th October 1862
as directed in Para 2 of the above G. O. to submit the following remarks.

2. D^o from D^o dated 16th D^o

Requested to be returned

2. In the above documents, the Petitioner, Nabob Gauseah Begum, requests that Government will be pleased to order the assembly of a Panchayet, for the investigation of Petitioner's claim to a share of the property of her mother - Moohhtar-oo-Nisa Begum - and it is stated in the Petition that there are two precedents for the adoption by Government of such a measure - viz. the cases of Sahya Sahib, and Ahmedee Begum. I have examined these cases, and do not find them to possess the character claimed for them. I have also enquired

This is a full
Claimed
precedent.

into

نقل مطابق اصل

ام

منکه نواب خوشی پیکم بنت مختار النسا پیکم صاحبہ

استشهاد میکنم و گواهی صدق میطلبم از عایدانام و کسایل مل اسلام محکمہ زمینیکہ در عہد ریاست
نواب غلام محمد خوش خان بھادر مرحوم والد صاحب اینجانبہ رضاد و رغبت خود در حالت صحت ذات و ثبات
ہوش و حواسن بلا جبر و ترغیب و بی دلی مکر و فریب فردی جمیع اموال املاک منقولہ و غیر منقولہ مملوکہ خاص
خود را با نصاب صفہ دو حصہ کردہ نصفی باینجانبہ و نصف دیگر بکرم شیرہ اینجانبہ بخشید و بنبیہ صحیحہ نمودہ در قبض
تشریف ہر دو خواہارن و از روز تشریف علیہ رجوع کردہ بنبیہ نصاب املاک مملوکہ ہر یک اندک و کورہ ہر یک
قاعدہ شرعی از محرم عدالت از قاضی الملک بھادر تیار کنانید اصل آن نزد خود و نقل آن در دفتر محکمہ عالیہ
نھادند کسانیکہ ازین معنی اطلاع و آگاہی داشتہ باشند این قرطاس را از ہوا ہیر و دست خط ہا خود با نیزن
فرمایند

صدور بخان
بیت خان
بیت خان
بیت خان

تحریر فی التاریخ دوازده ہستم محرم الحرام ۱۲۸۵

Roll 162 no 46

into the circumstances connected with Petitioners claim, and have not found them of such a character as to call for the special interference of Government.

3. I conceive that Government has no wish to interfere in the private affairs of Carnatic Stipendiaries, & would not feel inclined to grant such a prayer as that of the Petition above mentioned, unless the claim grew out of, or were in some way connected with, the public relations of the parties to one another and to Government, and unless the claimant were manifestly unable to prosecute her claim in the usual manner. The case in question presents neither of these conditions, but the reverse. Mookhtar-ee-Nissa Begum's property, it is well known, was accumulated by herself - and the present claim upon it is not affected in any way by the relation in which the parties concerned stand towards Government. Secondly, the claimant is in receipt of a stipend of Rupees 350 per mensem, and cannot therefore justly claim redress "in forma pauperis."

4. Many other reasons may be given against

چو میفرماید علما این متین و فقیهان راه یقین در آنچه حلیمه را در دختر اندکی عایشه و دیگر خدیجه حلیمه اموال و املاک تمام خود بمحض
 خود علی سبیل المسأله کرده دارد و حصه هر یک علی کرده و مقفل نموده جهت تصرف آن کلید با بمحض یک حصه در یک شب بانزد
 تصرف آن کلید بار از هر دو دختر آن مذکوره گرفته بر آن محافظت نزد خود داشت و املاک غیر منقول را هم بختی اهل علم قابض
 قاضی قرار داده قبض کرده و ثقیفه بمحض عدالت گرفت اکنون حلیمه صدر جمیع اموال و املاک مذکوره را بیک دختر خود عایشه دادن میخوا
 نه آبسا موهوبه را قبض نکرد اندر ام پس قول حلیمه را بمحض قبول است یا نه و بهیچ تانی صحیح است یا نه بدینواتوا جروا

الجواب

در صورتی استفتی ببله و از جهت قبض تمام و صحیح است قال الطحاوی فی حاشیت الدر المختار نقلا عن الد
 کامل فی المنقول ما یناسب و فی العقار ما یناسب فقبض مفتاح الدار قبض لها و القبة
 فیما یحتمل القسمة بالقسمة حتی یقع القبض علی الموهوبه بالاصالة من غیر ان یکون بتبعیة
 کامل و فیما لا یحتمل القسمة بتبعیة الكل انتهى قال فی الدر المختار نقلا عن الجوهرة و حیلا
 المشغول ان یدفع الشاغل و لا عند الموهوبه ثم تسلب الدار مثلا فتصح لشغلها بامتاع
 بمسئله ثانیة لو قل ملک موهوبه خدیجه بنام عایشه صحیح است از آنکه شرط ملک است و ما یمنع یباعث قبض خدیجه و عدم صحیح رجوع از پدر
 ملک حلیمه پدر رفت پس بمسئله دیگر صحیح شود قال فی العالمیکیه و من شرایط الهبة ان یکون مملوکا للواد
 هبة مال الغیر بغیر اذن و انتهى و قول حلیمه بقرضا و بهیچ اولی است تعارض قولین متضادین و نقض آنچه از
 شد بمقولیت قال فی العالمیکیه متى ثبتت عند المحاکم تعارض القولین المتضادین المنته
 من المدعی فی الدعوی منع استماع الدعوی کذا فی محیط السرخسی انتهى و قال فی

سعی فی تمام من جهة فسیع مدد و علیه و الله اعلم ثم موزع شتم محرم الحرام زور بنیه علیه
 الجواب صحیح کتبه خادم علی دین مبین الجواب صحیح کتبه عبد الله قد صح هذا الجواب لاریا کتبه الجواب صحیح لاریا کتبه محمد بن
 محمد بن عبد الله بن عقی عنه بن صفة الله تعالى لها اضعف عبد الله التاراسید کتبه محمد بن عقی عنه کان الله
 هذا الجواب صحیح کتبه جید الدین محمد القادر عقی عنه عقی الله عنه عقی الله عنه
 کتبه محمد بن حیات عقی عنه سید محمد الحق لقد اجابوا و الله تعالى الجواب صحیح لاریا کتبه
 اعلم بالصواب کتبه بنزاعه علام قادری عقی عنه الجواب صحیح لاریا کتبه اضعف العباد
 عبد الوهاب

9
Pth 1862 Department
Enclosed in a letter from the
Gov^t Agent at Chepauk dated
13th Nov 1862
Petition N^o 504

From

Nabob Ghasea Begum
To J. P. Esq. Esquire
Chief Secy: to Gov^t
D/16th } Oct. 1862
D/17th } Encl. 2

N^o 463

Addreses Government
in continuation of her
letter of the 10th Instant
relative to her deprivation
of certain property of
her mother Mookhtar-
-oo. Nissa Begum which
fell to her share.

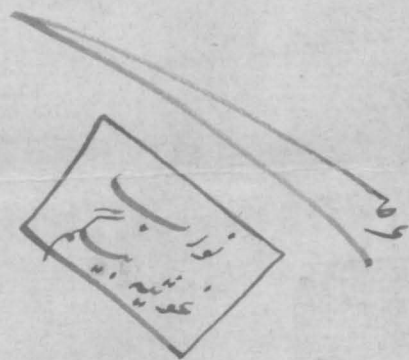
Recd 162 no 463 17 507

بجانب حضرت قاضی ملک بهادر در نظر ملک مشرف باد

T

نقل مطابق اصل

بعد آداب تسلیم موضوع آنکه والد عاخره فخرانف بیگم صاحب هرگاه که جمیع اموال و اسلک منقول و غیر منقوله مملو که خود
 با مناصف و حصه کرده به عاخره و خواهر عاخره سیه کزنده و سیه نامه از مهر آنحضرت در حکم عالیه رجوع آورده تیار کنند
 آیا در آن وقت مطابق حکم شرح شریف جمیع شروط به جا آورند و تصرف بهر دو خواهر آن بر اموال و اسلک موهوبه بکنند
 کنند یا نه توقع که از جواب آن کامیاب خواهند فرموده زیاده عنایت باد مرقوم ۲۵ صفر ۱۲۷۹ هجری



شهبود اقرار فخرانف بیگم صاحب
 به سیه و قاضی بهر دو خواهر آنکه
 بهر دو سیه نامه موهوبه و اسلک
 صبیحه اسد قاضی ملک

Political Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following
letter from the Post Agent
at Chepauk.

Read also Petition
From Nabobghosia Begum

(Dated 13 Novr 1862 No 504)

Order - 3^d December 1862 No 482

His Excellency the Govern-
nor in Council has
carefully considered the
representation of Nawab
Fauzeah Begum & the
Agent's remarks thereon
in the matter of her
claim to a certain share
of the property of her
mother Akkhtar-un-
Nissa Begum; & he is
of opinion with Major
Wilson that the circum-
stances of the case are
not of such a character
as to call for the special
interference of Government.

Handwritten initials: JM, GP, VM

To Post Agent at Chepauk for
communication to
Nawab Fauzeah Begum
dec^r 4th

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten text: Order

No. 482

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Feb 23 1899
Feb 23 1899
Dated 3 Dec 1892

That the
Special Committee of
Fact is made for in
the matter of the claim
of Howard L. Green
Benson to a certain
share of his mother's
Northwestern Pacific
Company

2876] Madras—Printed at the Government Press.

100/12

C20 Saw:
R25
C26
R26