

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras.

Political DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	329	Press
		<u>Mis.</u>
Dated	6-11-	1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
6th November 1863.*

No. 3. Read the following letter from RASHEED-ODD DOWLAH BAHADOUR, and other Mahomedan inhabitants of Triplicane, Madras; to the Honorable A. J. ARBULLINOT, Chief Secretary to Government, &c., &c., &c., Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 18th September 1863:

We have the honor to inform you, that we had addressed a petition to Government, through Major Wilson, with a request to lay it with his intercession and warm recommendation; as we now find the Makkamah Court been abolished, and the Cazeer-ool-Moolk being *dead and gone*, we are left without a Cazeer to perform the religious ceremonies; to which that Officer returned the public application, thus proving abortive, therefore we beg leave to submit the same to you with firm conviction that the enclosed address will be laid before His Excellency the Governor in Council for to obtain a favorable reply and support for us.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Fort Saint George, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned
Mahomedans, the inhabitants of Triplicane.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

1. That the late Cazeer-ool-Moolk Bahadour, who was Cazeer of the Makkamah Court of the Carnatic Circle as well as Cazeer of Triplicane, used to conduct the religious functions of the Mahomedans and perform their Niskahs and funeral ceremonies, &c., &c.

2. That the aforesaid Cazeer-ool-Moolk Bahadour departed this life at Madras on the 13th of July 1863, leaving several sons and others next of kin to him surviving.

3. That on account of the death of the aforesaid Cazeer-ool-Moolk Bahadour the office of Cazeership at Triplicane has become vacant, on which account we beg that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to appoint his son Mowlavee Mahomed Saeed Sahib, who is a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy of Cazeer.

4. That we further beg to bring to the notice of your Excellency in Council, that from the time of the late Nabob Wallajah there were two Cazeers at Madras, one for Black Town and the other for Triplicane.

5. That the Cazeer for Black Town was generally appointed by Government, while the nomination to the office at Moora was made by the Nabob.

6. That on the death of Aboobakar, the Cazeer of Black Town, the Government was pleased to appoint Abdool Cawder, one of the relations of the late Cazeer Aboobakar, as Cazeer for Black Town, that he might conduct the religious functions of the Mahomedans.

7. That your Petitioners further beg to state that as there is no Nabobship of the Carnatic in existence at present they request that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to appoint a Cazeer for Triplicane.

8. That as the Government undertook the performance of the religious ceremonies for the Circle of Carnatic, such as the superintendence of Madras, Arcot, Channarayana, Triplicane, the expense of the lights of Mosques, the appointment of Pash, Imams and Khutba, &c., your Petitioners humbly solicit that the Government will in like manner be pleased to appoint a Cazeer for Triplicane, as they have nothing to do with the Cazeer of Black Town.

9. That your Petitioners further beg to state that the limits of the town of Madras being very large there were two Cazeers officiating from a long time, one for Black Town and the other for Triplicane, and in the other small towns such as Arcot, Vellure and Nellore, &c., only one Cazeer was appointed by the Government. They therefore beg that your Excellency in Council will allow the usual custom to continue.

10. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that this their petition may be favorably considered, and that Mowlavee Mahomed Saeed Sahib, the son of the late Cazeer-ool-Moolk Bahadour,

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department,
6th November 1863.

loor, may be permitted to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the said Cazeer-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, the late Cazeer of Triplicane.

11. The original Persian petition is hereby enclosed.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

MADRAS, TRIPPLICANE,
12th August 1863.

(Signed) RASHEED-OD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR.
() MOONER-OD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR,
and 222 others.

No. 234.

Major R. S. Wilson, Government Agent at Chepauk, has the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter addressed to him by Rasheed-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor and other gentlemen, giving cover to a Mahazer* Namah on the subject of the

* Here with returned.

Cazeeship of Triplicane, which document Major Wilson is requested to forward to His Excellency the Governor.

Major Wilson regrets that it is not in his power to comply with the above request. The appointment of Cazees is a matter quite unconnected with the duties of his office, and as the gentlemen concerned can have no difficulty in bringing their wishes to His Excellency's knowledge by other means, Major Wilson trusts they will excuse him from being their channel of communication.

GOVERNMENT AGENT'S OFFICE,
27th August 1863.

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

To Rasheed-ood-Dowlah, Bahadoor, and others.

No. 4.

ORDER THEREON, 6th November 1863, No. 329.

The Governor in Council declines to interfere in the matter which forms the subject of the Memorial above recorded.

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

Govt. Agency Office
Chepauk

27th October 1863

My dear Mr. Arbuthnot,

In sending in my Report on the Triplicane Cazeer-ship, I beg also to submit the following remarks, connected with that subject.

When the late Ex. Cazeer-ool-Moolk died, his brother, the Ex. Dewan, called on me, with the family of the deceased, and gave me a petition addressed to myself, requesting me to recommend the family to the consideration of Government, and to obtain for them, either the appointment of one of the sons as Cazeer in his father's place, or some charitable allowance for the family. The first of these two measures I consider very inexpedient. The second is one which, as a general rule I am by no means fond of recommending. The present case however has peculiar features which I think ought to be known to Govt. when the question of the Cazeer-ship is being

being decided.

Mahomedan Law being based on the Quran, Law Officers have something of a sacred character in the eyes of their Country men - and such of them as act up to the requirements of their position are highly respected and esteemed. The late Cazeer's character was very high amongst his own people - and any recognition of his merits by Govt. would be highly popular. It would be felt throughout Triplicane as a compliment to the Community.

He has left a very large family, many of them quite young. Their only means of support are, stipends amounting to Rupees 145 per mensem in the aggregate enjoyed by the three elder sons in right of their own services - and such assistance as the Ex. Dewan can afford them. This is not much, the Ex. Dewan having a large family of his own - and it must soon cease altogether, the Ex. Dewan being an aged man.

Further

3 +

Further, the Petition for the Cazeer ship, though it contains much that is false, has some foundation. There has never been any Official Cazeer of Triplicane "de jure" - but there has always been one "de facto". The Petition is signed by all the most influential persons of the Community. I am very strongly opposed to its being granted - but should beg to submit for consideration whether it may not be desirable to ~~rather~~ ^{rather} refuse it by some act of a popular character.

On the other hand, there is a very strong objection to any such measure as that suggested, viz, that all the stipends of 1855 are strictly life grants - and that the continuance of support in one case would no doubt be quoted as a precedent by the families of other stipendiaries. They however to submit that this objection ought not to be considered a hurdle to hold it to be so, would be to place an improper restriction on the authority of Govt. - If, out of

of a number of persons having no
claim to the bounty of Govt. Government
is pleased to select one as the object
of exceptional favor, the others are
in no way injured thereby - and
have no just cause of complaint.
To hold otherwise would be to render
it impossible for Govt. to show its
sense of exceptional merit.

They to add that if it be
thought desirable, considering all
the circumstances of the case, to make
any provision for the family spoken
of, I am far from suggesting any
thing beyond mere support for
such members of the family as
appear to stand in need of it.
For grown up sons and married
daughters nothing seems required.
For the widows I would beg to recom-
mend a mere support for life -
for unmarried daughters the same,
till marriage - for sons under eighteen
years of age, the same till they
attain that age - all to be granted

14
as an exceptional measure, from
the pure bounty of Government,
in consideration of the high character
of the late Engineer and not to form
a precedent.

Chamain, &
Signed R. S. Wilson

/True Copy/

R. S. Wilson

Govt. Chepauk
Chepauk

My dear Schuchter,

On the 28th inst. I received a note from you saying you wished me to report semi-officially upon the subject of giving the burgess of Madison jurisdiction over the whole town and suburbs within the limits of the high court, and therefore submit the following remarks.

It appears to be the general opinion that the jurisdiction held by the burgess of Madison includes Duplaine, Chippewa & other suburbs, but at the same time it is well known that the functions of burgess in Duplaine have been for many years partly exercised by the burgesses of the Merchants Court who were appointed by the Assembly to decide matters in dispute amongst their own debtors and defendants.

These burgesses do not appear to have held any formal authorizing them to act as public burgesses generally, but having been nominated by the Assembly they were naturally accepted to by the inhabitants of Duplaine and its neighbourhood, and the burgesses of Madison do not seem to have objected this arrangement, partly out of respect for the Assembly to whom they were under obligations

obligations, and partly owing to the fact of its being optional
with individuals to employ such persons as they please to
assist at their domestic ceremonies whether appointed
by government or not, provided they are otherwise com-
petent. The office of banger in Black Town and Bight
has for years been performed by persons quite inde-
pendent of each other; and one of the Peck Bangers of
the colony in Black Town named John Ashmole
has acted, and still acts as banger, contrary to the wishes
of the banger appointed by government, who however has
never sought to restrain him from so doing by obtaining
an interdict or injunction through the court which he
would probably have attempted had there not been a diffi-
culty of popular selection.

I do not think it would be advisable for government
to issue any order giving the banger of absolute jurisdiction
as suggested. If his friend already gives him such
jurisdiction any interference on the part of government
is unnecessary. On the other hand if his friend does
not give jurisdiction he will see what good can result
from such being specially wanted. The government
separates

inside the bangle simply in the position of a Notary Public and have nothing to do with him in his Priestly or judicial Character, and as marriages are already duly recorded by those persons who perform the Ceremony, the Appointment of the bangle of Madras as a general Registrar for the whole City and Suburbs would be superfluous unless all marriages except those performed by himself or his Deputies were to be made illegal, or some Law enacted to render Registration before him compulsory; both of which measures would be very unpopular and inexpedient.

I may mention here that it is not customary to make Divorces a matter of Record.

Should there be any desire on the part of the Mohammedan Community for a change in the system of Recording Marriages the question may then be considered with a view to Legislation on the subject.

The Petition from Inflicane requesting Government to appoint the son of the late bangle of Morfah as Successor to his Father in the Office of bangle of Inflicane is numerously supported, but even if unobjectionable on other grounds the request could hardly be
Complied

Confidence with the united governments are satisfied that Inflicance
is not included in the band of the danger of Madras.

It is also incorrect to speak of the late Surgeon as
Sholto as having been Surgeon of Inflicance, although
for the reasons above stated his performance of the
duties were not publicly objected to.

I am decidedly of opinion that the proper course
was for him to abstain from any interference. Those
persons who wish to employ the Son of the late
Surgeon as Sholto can do so without his being
appointed by government.

Believe me

Madras

Yours Very Truly

27 Oct. 1863.

J. M. R.

The Honble

Commissioner of Police

H. J. Substant

Chi Sec. to Govt.

Substant George

P.S.

P.S.

Many of the inhabitants of Inflicance
seem to commit the danger of Madras
respecting matters of substance and
Matters even in the time of the
Matters.

J. M. R.

Madras Agency
Quarterly Report
from Mr. Wilson
Comptroller of Office

22 11 1863
Office - 26th October 1863
My dear Mr. Whitworth
Having been directed to
report on the Petition recently laid
before Govt. by some of the residents
in Triplicane, requesting that a
bazaar may be appointed for
that district of Madras. I beg
to submit my opinion that
any such appointment is very
objectionable, on several grounds.
1. The Petition states that the late
bazaar at Madras was bazaar of
the Malabar district, and of
Triplicane. The latter part of the
statement, I believe to be
correct. He was bazaar of the

Malabarade, ~~adly~~. It is true
that many of the residents of
Triplicane voluntarily consented
to leave for the settlement of
their affairs, but this was not
getting for their own convenience,
and at their own pleasure. The
Malabarade boats being situated
in Triplicane, and the lake bargees
being popular, many went to
them, rather than to the Favour
barges, which resided at a distance
from them. But there was no
rule in the matter. All were
at liberty to go to the Favour
barges if they liked, and many
did so.

The Malabarade boats main-
tained above was a part of the
establishment made for the
benefit of the Fatahar Mahals when
they gave the administration of
the barinade. When the Fatahar
Mahalship expired, the Malabarade
of course, expired also. It was
the intention of the Fatahar and the
Officers belonging to it, were the
periods by year. Nevertheless, the
barges, and Malabarade continued to
exercise the functions of a barge,
and because they had no regret
to do so, but were from the
fear of losing the part of
the people in coming to them,
and for their convenience to

have them the trouble of going
to the Town. The result of the
banquet was not in any way
affected that state of affairs. The
man has quite as much right
to practice as banquets more or less
frequent had. For, in point of fact,
the part of banquets are almost
all Mohammedan custom, and
even, I believe, by Mohammedan
Law, is filled rather in compliance
with popular feeling than by
authority. Mohammedan custom
requires frequent these banquets.
They are of course glad
to obtain the sanction of authority
to such appointments, but the

General principle. There is a pre-
tension which those persons are
constantly striving to advance,
and which ought to be steadily
discouraged.

IV. From the above circum-
stances I consider it established
beyond question that the banquets
of Madras ^{are always held} are the only banquets
now existing within the limits
of the Supreme Court Jurisdiction.
That in fact he has, and always
has had, the charge of the whole
Town within those limits, and
that so far as authority is con-
cerned, there is nothing to prevent
him from nominating as
many

Wishes as he may see fit to practice
in Triplicane or elsewhere within
these limits. But it appears
certain that it would be very
disfavourable, and even dangerous
to the health of the people. It
would also be foolish. It would
be extremely unpopular in
Triplicane, and the people of
that district would not employ
the banyan as appointed.
It is therefore that the present
arrangement is desirable.
The people of Triplicane may
choose to employ banyans
selected by themselves, as they
have done since the British

appointment of a banyan to
authority, in opposition to popular
feeling, would be small. The people
would not attend his ministrations,
or have him to perform
their ceremonies. They would
employ the man of their own
selection, and any attempt to
interfere with them in doing
so, would be dangerous even
to a British officer. It will
be seen that the prayer of the
Petition under consideration, is
not that you should appoint
a banyan, but that they be pleased
to sustain the selection which
the community of Triplicane
has already made. The true

object of the Petition is, not to
supply the want felt by Duplucians
of a barge - for in fact there
is no such want - but to obtain
for the person named, the position
of a Govt official - and as soon
as that is obtained, a salary.
Also, the appointment of a barge
by Govt, specially for Duplucians;
would be agreeable to the numerous
of the late ^{residing there} bargees, for
they would represent it as placing
them to be a body separate from
and superior to the bulk of the
people - a privileged body, for
which Govt is obliged to make

death - and if the Town barge
considers himself injured thereby,
he can ~~not~~ redress ~~himself~~ ^{himself}.
But if Govt interfere to place
him on the Duplucian people,
they will complain if on the
other hand Govt nominate
a barge for Duplucians, the
Town barge may complain,
and a great many other
disagreeable results will follow.
If no interference takes place,
the two parties in the course of
a short time will become
mingled, and the question
will settle itself. The course

which I would beg to recommend,
would be to decline the prayer
of the Petition without assigning
any reason - but to let it
be known throughout Madras,
that Govt without desiring
to interfere, or to effect sudden
changes, considers the Town
Bazars to be the bazars of
Madras, and look to see their
authority as such, gradually
recognized in every part of
the City.

I beg to add that in the
above remarks I have spoken
of the bazars as bazars, not

as Notaries public. I have done
this because I do not see at
present how the functions of
the one can be separated
from those of the other. The
advantages of correct Registra-
tion are obvious, and a
method of securing it is
much to be desired. But the
point is one which the feeling
of the people renders it very
difficult to interfere with.
The question appears of too
much importance to be
considered merely in connection
with another - nor does it

To

His Excellency The Governor in Council
Fort Saint George.

Je Je Je

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mahomedans, the
inhabitants of Triplicane

Most Humbly Sheweth,

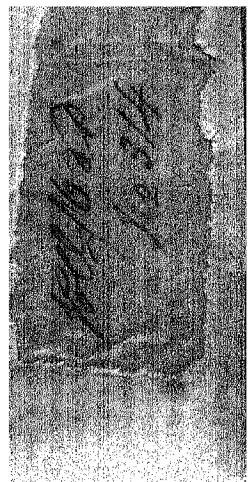
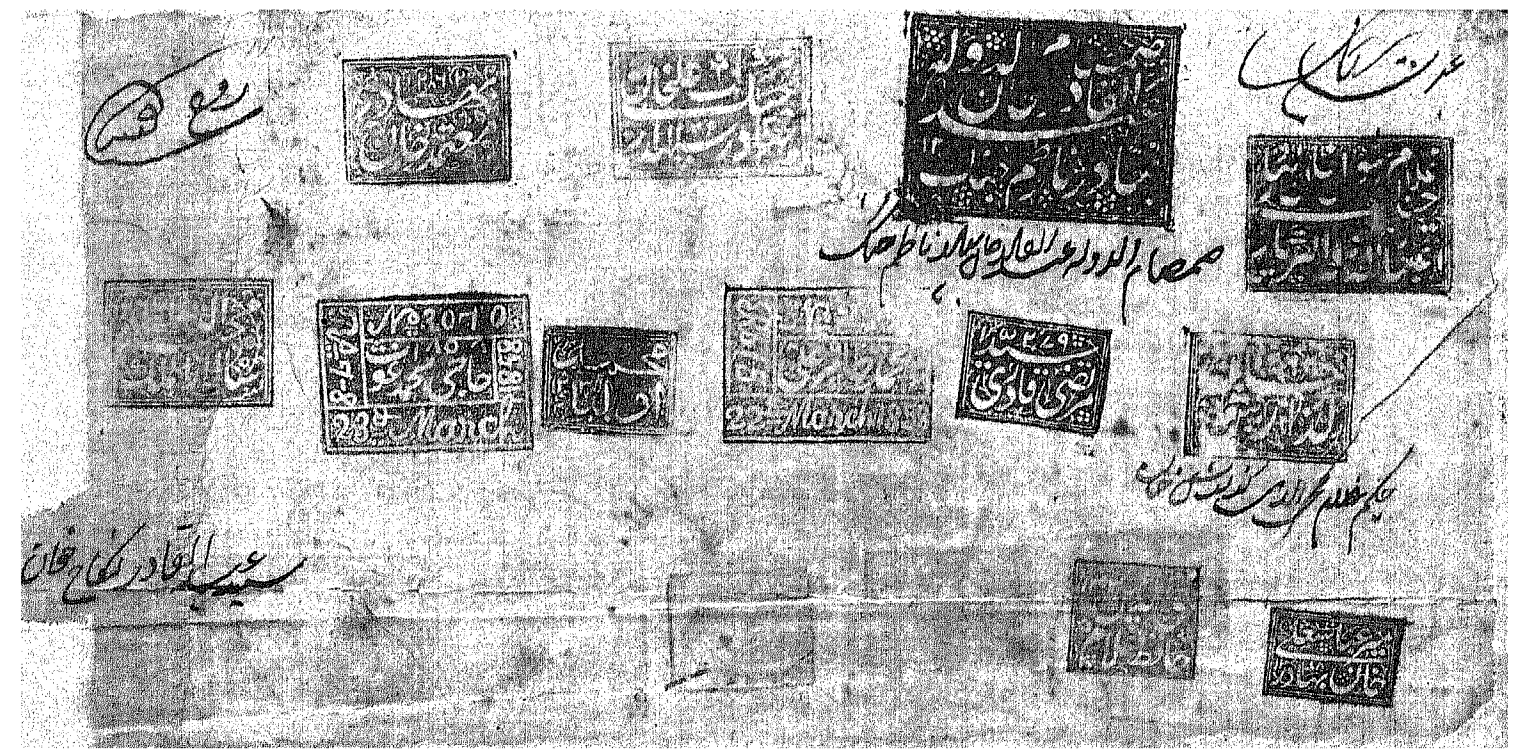
1. That the late Lazzee ool moolk Bahadur, who was Lazzee of the Chakharah Court of the Carnatic Circar as well as Lazzee of Triplicane, used to conduct the religious functions of the Mahomedans and perform their Nikaah and Funeral ceremonies. &c. &c. —
2. That, the aforesaid Lazzee ool moolk Bahadur departed this life at Madras on the 13th of July 1863. leaving several sons and others next of him to him surviving.
3. That, on account of the death of the aforesaid Lazzee ool moolk Bahadur the office of Lazziship at Triplicane has become vacant; on which account we beg, that Your Excellency, in Council, will be pleased to appoint his son Mowlavee Mahomed Saeed Sahib, who is a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy of Lazzee.
4. That, we further beg to bring to the notice of Your Excellency in Council that from the time of the late Sabot. Madajin there were two Lazzees at Madras, one for the Black Town and the other for Triplicane.
5. That the Lazzee for Black Town was generally appointed by Government while the nomination to the office at Triplicane was made by the Sabot.
6. That, on the death of Shorabhan the Lazzee of Black Town, the Government was pleased to appoint Abdul Ghaus one of the relations of the late Lazzee Shorabhan, as Lazzee for Black Town that he might conduct the religious functions of the Mahomedans.
7. That, Your Petitioners further beg to state that as there is no Sabotship of the Carnatic in existence at present they request that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to appoint a Lazzee for Triplicane.
8. That, as the Government undertook the religious functions belonging to the Circar of Carnatic such as the Superintendence of Madrasa & Azum Porticoes at Triplicane, the opening of the light of Mosques, the appointments of Bask Emams and Shaliks &c. Your Petitioners have been pleased to appoint a Lazzee for Triplicane at the same manner as the Government will be pleased to appoint a Lazzee for Black Town at the same manner.

Doc 329 of 6-11-63

2000. *See to August 10th October*
Dec. 14. of 1865.

[illegible]

[illegible]



This image shows a close-up of a book cover with a dark, textured background. It features several rectangular and square stamps in various colors (red, green, black) and handwritten text in Arabic script. The stamps include names like "Said Ahmad" and "Said Ahmad" and dates like "1344" and "1345". The handwritten text is in black ink and includes names like "Said Ahmad" and "Said Ahmad".

[illegible]

جميع اهل اسلام تركه بري - بنجامين پيشه نزل گورز انكونسيل معروفه دارند - كه قاضي الملك سجاد قاضي محكمه سكر
كرنايك بودند خدمت قضات تركه بري هم متعلق باشند بود اکنون انتقال او نشان شده است براي سجاد
مردم اهل اسلام و امور مذهبي ما بان قايم مقام او نشان ضرور است پس از انكه او نشان مولا محمد سعيد
له لائق و قابل اينكار اند مقرر شود موجب خودي ما بان است و در ضمن عرض مي كنم كه در زمان نواب لاجه مرحوم براي
يك قاضي دراي تركه بري يك قاضي مقرر بود و مقرر قاضي بن متعلق به گورنمنت بود و مقرر قاضي تركه بري در اختيار نوابين
كرنايك همچنان حال در پنين يك قاضي است و در تركه بري قاضي الملك قاضي بهر نوبت از چند دي از انتقال قاضي
ابو بكر قاضي بن ديگر است از قاضيان داران او عجب القادر در پنين قايم مقام بود و طرف گورنمنت براي ادائي امور
شده است بر طبق آن اکنون در عرض قاضي الملك مولا محمد سعيد در تركه بري قاضي مقرر شدني است
رياست كرنايك در تركه بري سراج طرف گورنمنت تجويز قاضي نوبعل آيدني است از ايك كادر گورنمنت ايك كادر
مد عا و سكر كار كرنايك مثل در اعظم و سكر خانه و روشني سجاد پيشه انان و خطيبا مسي بود و از طرف
بحال شده اند همچنان ما عرضي گذاران هم ايند و ايم كه مولا محمد سعيد فرزند قاضي الملك كجايي پدر قاضي در تركه بري
از قاضي بن ما يار موافقت نخواهد افتاد و زيرا كه از قديم الامام در شهر صدر قاضي شده ي اين و در هر نوبت
و ويرونيو و غيره از طرف گورنمنت قاضيان براسين نكاح و امور مذهبي اهل اسلام مقرر اند پس هر يك از
سابق در اينجود قاضي بودني است بكيه را سه بن ديگر براي تركه بري تا ما بان سكر گورنمنت با هم

Madras Caugy.

Semi Official Report
of Major B. S. Wilson
Chepauk Agent -

3-4 see
6-11-63

Read the following letter from Maskeed and Dastak
presenting a memorial from the Mahomedan inhabitants
of Triplicane. Res. Inter dated 18th Sept 1863.

Order thereon to: November 1863 No 329.

The Governor in Council declines to
interfere in the matter which forms the
subject of the memorial above recorded.

W. S. Wilson
J. P.

W. S. Wilson

J. P.

To the Agent at Chepauk
for communication to the
Rajah.

9-21-63

Coll. Dr. to Eng. 10% Oct.

No. 14 of 1863

Replied to - 31st Jan'y 66
JH

9-1-9/4

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7/8

Political 1863 (Depart

No 329.

Proceedings of Government

Dated 6 November 1863

(Declining to inter-
-fere in the matter of the
Memorial from the in-
-habitants of Triplicane
praying for the appoint-
-ment of allowance
Muhammed Saied Sahib
as Caretaker of Triplicane
in the room of his late
deceased father