

Political (1897) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 357

Dated 2-6-97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Directing the P.M. agent, Sunder, to refer
Rani Sandura Bai to G.O. No 440 of 1893 with
reference to her claim for maintenance allow-
ance from the present Rajah.

J 4/6/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Political (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 646



From Political agent Bellary

Order

Dis No. 2693

Dated 10.5.97

Received 15 May 1897

Registered

Enclosures 512

Spare copies

SUBJECT

forwarding with remarks the petition from the widow of the late Raja Shiva Shanmukhi Rao Shosepadi of Sandur claiming maintenance allowance from the present Raja of Sandur

m. o for papers.

pc 17.5.97

Ans 17/5

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Ans	29	Roll.	9-1-88
"	542/3	"	~~12~~ -8-88
S.C.	168	"	20-4-62

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE,

* Sir, Arthur Cibaunt Havelock

~~LORD WENLOCK G. C. I. E.~~

G. C. M, G. C. I. E,

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

The humble Memorial of Ranee
SUNDERABAI SAHEB, widow of
the late Raja Bahadur, SHIV
SHUNMUKHARAO GHOREPARE of
SONDUR in District BELLARY.
Presidency MADRAS.

Most respectfully sheweth.

(1) That Your Lordship's Petitioner is the widow of the late Shivshanmukharao Hindurao Ghorpare, Raja of Sondur, who died on the 3rd. May 1878. The late Raja left behind him no issue male or female. Immediately on the death of the petitioner's husband, she expressed her desire to the Manager of the state, of adopting a son to her deceased husband according to the usage and custom of the Hindu Law. In the meantime by a Resolution of the Madras Government dated, 5th. February 1879, the half-brother of the petitioner's deceased husband was nominated to succeed to him as Raja of Sondur. This succession being against the principles of Hindu Law and custom of the family, the petitioner requested the Government of Madras to allow her to adopt a son to her deceased husband and to cancel the nomination of Raja Ramchandra Rao Vithal Rao Saheb. But this request was refused by Government on the 12th. June 1884. The petitioner thereupon applied to The Secretary of State for India in 1885 and that application also, was not granted. The Secretary of State for India refused the prayer saying "that the Secretary of State for India does not, upon full consideration of the case consider that her claim to the independent power of adopting an heir to the Sondur State comes within the meaning of Lord Cannings Sunad". This Sunad was worded in the usual terms and it contained the promise "that on the failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future chief of your state, that may be in accordance with Hindu Law and the custom of your race." It is quite clear from this, that the Secretary of State for India was advised by his legal advisers to construe the words "by yourself or by any future chief" most strictly, and thereby implying that the adoption could not be made by the widow. But this strict construction is opposed to the clause, : "that may be in accordance with Hindu Law and customs of your race." Because Hindu Law and the custom of the family of the petitioner allow widows to adopt a son and it is not necessary that such adoptions should be by husband, during his life. Your petitioner's family belongs

to the Maratha race and is subject to the Mitakshara Law as followed in the Presidency of Bombay. There are numerous Maratha States, Principalities and Jagheers in the Presidency of Bombay and in Central India and the custom of succession among those families is lineal by adoption and not through collaterals. Lord Canning's Sanads are granted to many of these leading Maratha families and their wording is similar to the one granted to the petitioner's family. There are several instances where widows were allowed to adopt sons to their husbands. The sunnads were never construed as in the present case. The succession of a half-brother is without any parallel and is a singular departure from the established usage and principles of Hindu Law. Such a construction would lead to the result, that the State of a sonless Hindu Raja dying without adopting any son, would lapse to Government. But that this was not and is not the spirit, object and scope of Lord Canning's Sunad would be admitted by every one. In short, your Lordship's Petitioner wants to show the injustice done to her in refusing her legal and just prayer. But the petitioner most loyally submits to the decision of His Excellency the Secretary of State for India and only prays that the extent of the injustice done to the petitioner in not allowing her just prayer, would at least induce Your Lordship-in-Council to consider carefully, this, her present Memorial claiming suitable Maintenance allowance from and out of the income of the Sondur State. The petitioner's brother-in-law the present Raja of Sondur does not wish to settle this claim and the petitioner, once a Ranee and now a poor, retired helpless widow comes before the Paramount Power, praying that at least this her only, and the last just claim will receive due consideration. Of course this is not to prejudice her right to adopt a son, in case an occasion should hereafter arise.

(2) That before stating the legality and amount of her claim for maintenance, the petitioner begs to state the circumstances under which she had to leave Sondur and seek the protection of her brother Duttajirao Sir desai of Jamboti in the Belgaum District of the Bombay Presidency. Soon after the death of her husband, the petitioner found at Sondur no one to represent her rights to Government but on the contrary a party was formed which supported the claims of the present Raja. Not only her wishes were not communicated to Government but on the contrary they were misrepresented. As the petitioner did not like the idea of her brother-in-law's succeeding to Gadee, but wanted to adopt a son to her husband, she became naturally the object of hatred of the party that was just then coming in power. As the petitioner could not get any legal advice at Sondur to represent her cause to Government and as her claim was apparently against the interests of the *de facto* Raja, she had no other alternative but to leave Sondur. The petitioner left Sondur without any ornaments or valuables and was almost penniless. For some time she remained at Bellary and then left the place for Belgaum to see her brother. But her brother's another Sister being married to the present Raja he could not interfere in the matter and show his partiality for one than to the other Sister. There-upon the petitioner had to go to Poona, where she, got her

last memorial to His Excellency The State Secretary for India written, and forwarded it to Government. The result of this memorial is already mentioned. Since then for several years she is residing at Belgaum. During this interval she lived on borrowed money and finding herself forlorn and without means was obliged to seek the protection and shelter of her brother at Belgaum. However as his means are very limited, the petitioner is bound to make this claim for maintenance, as also she already owes large sums to Sowkars and the interest is accumulating fast.

(3) That in 1888 the petitioner went to Bellary and wrote to the Dewan of the present Raja to pay off her debts, to settle for her future expenses and also to pay off the arrears of her pocket money allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem which was paid regularly to her by her husband during his life time (See. appendix B.). But to her great surprise and disappointment she received a reply from the Dewan (See. application C.) dated 26 th. of December 1888 in which the question of her past debts and of the adjustment of her future suitable maintenance allowance was not at all considered. This reply referred to the arrears of her pocket money allowance only and that too the kind and generous Dewan said, had lapsed to the Sondur State, because the petitioner made no timely arrangements to receive it! This is a reply to the Ranee of the late Raja Bahadoor of Sondur!! The Dewan further tries to confound the petitioner's pocket-money or Pin money allowance granted to her by her deceased husband during his life time, with her maintenance allowance as a widow of the last Raja!! Such a treatment was or could possibly have never been received by any widowed Ranee in India. The Dewan Sahab ought to have known that amongst Hindus, the claim of widows for maintenance is a special claim and its amount depends upon the extent of family property and the position of the widow's husband when alive. This claim cannot be identified with the pocket money allowance granted to ladies in rich families by their husbands for sundry expenses or for purchase of nick nacks. This pocket-allowance is necessarily small and limited, because all the ordinary expenses of pertaining to clothing, mess, ornaments, charities, Servants and retainers &c. of these ladies is paid by the State. And this was the fact in the case of the petitioner. She received these 25 Rs. over and above all her ordinary expenses which were paid by the State. Even the present Ranee's expenses are paid by the State and besides that she is in receipt of some pocket allowance. The assertion of the Dewan that Rs. 25 equal to £ 2 are sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses, suitable, to the position of a widowed Ranee, the annual income of whose deceased husband's State is nearly 80,000 Rupees. Is the petitioner only wants to show to Your Lordship in Council the way in which she is being treated by the present Raja. This reply was tantamount to a refusal to grant her any liberal maintenance allowance & was the out-come of spite for the claim put forward by her to adopt a son in opposition to the interests of the present Raja.

(4) That the widow of the last male holder of the estate is entitled to a suitable maintenance is beyond all doubt. The position of a Hindu widow is

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peculiarly pitiable. The family of a Hindu is so constituted that in spite of the attempt of a liberal Government and of the social reformers to ameliorate the condition of women and especially of widows, their state is not yet better than that of slaves. There are so many restrictions placed on them that they cannot even move the authorities to listen to their miseries and wailings. They are subject to all sorts of insults and petty annoyances and they have to pass their lives in a state of social degradation and humiliation. No one takes up their cause however just it be. The men who have easy access and free communication with the officials and Political Agents represent every thing against the helpless widows whose whole life passes in the limited horizon of a Purdha. In short it is almost a very difficult task for a Hindu widow to get the sympathising ear of an official to listen to her grievances. Such being the case, the petitioner prays that your Lordship in Council will be kind enough to go through this humble memorial and ask the Raja of Sondur to give her a suitable maintenance with arrears.

(5) That a Hindu widow of a coparcener in a joint family is entitled to maintenance is now a settled question. The claim of maintenance by widow of the last holder is absolute and indifeasible. It has been established by the different High Courts in British India and by the Privy Council, that a widow is entitled to maintenance from the person who inherits her husband's estates. This is an important right of the Hindu widow, notwithstanding the hardships and disadvantages attendant on the institution of widowhood amongst the Hindus. This right is based upon the fact of marriage and is an inherent right. Courts in British India are always anxious to secure this right to the widow in the best possible manner. This right requires special protection in the hands of Courts and the Legislature, from the helpless position of the Hindu widow both by Hindu Law and the social customs of the country. This right cannot be defeated except upon the clearest grounds. In British

See—T. L. L.
Banarjee Hindu law of
Marriage and Streedhan
p. p. 198 to 209.

T. L. L.
The Law relating to
Hindu widows p. 444
to 454.

HINDU LAW.
Cowell part 1 p. p.
138 to 141.

HINDU LAW.
Of Inheritance, Grady
ch: V § III p. 88 to 94.

MAYNES.
Hindu Law p.
409 — 411 — 416.
West and Buller
p. 232, 233, 259, 254 &ca.

India, the right is so much recognised that it is not only the Civil Courts that enforce it, but even the Criminal Courts are empowered to enforce it in a summary manner. The claim of maintenance is not merely a personal obligation but is always treated as one upon the property of her husband in the hands of the heir. The heir is primarily responsible, both liable in person and property, for the maintenance of the widow even though he would have fraudulently transferred or wasted away the property.

(6) Thus if the humblest of widows in British India can move the ordinary Civil Courts against a recusant heir refusing to allow a widow's maintenance, much more therefore is the widow of a Treaty Prince entitled to request the Paramount Power to intercede in her behalf. The British Government had in several cases to settle the claims of widows entitled to maintenance in the families of native chiefs, and the

same thing can be done in the present case, especially so when the British Government did not allow her to exercise her ordinary legal right of adopting a son to her deceased husband. Instances can be given where the British Government had to settle the maintenance-allowances of ladies in the families of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Baroda, Indore, Gwalior and of other minor Chiefs and Jahagirdars of the Southern Maratha country.

(7) It may perhaps be urged that in the case of impartible Zemindaries and Râjs, the claims for maintenance are not allowed. But this point also is now settled and it is ruled by the British Indian Courts that in such cases also the right of maintenance exists unhindered (see Mayne-section 416; 12 M. I. A. P. 203.) Also "where, by the custom of the family the widow of a co-sharer, in Bengal is not entitled to her husband's share of the property, she is entitled to a sufficient maintenance out of it. In the case of large Zemindaries, usually designated as a Râj, it is generally the rule to exclude the widow of the last sonless Râj from succession to the Raja. This is sometimes the result either of a local or family custom (Kulâchâr), oftener it is the consequence of the Mitakshara Law by which, in an undivided family the property of the last male owner, does not go to his widow but to his surviving co-parcener. In such cases the widow of the late Raja is entitled to a sufficient maintenance."

See—T. L. L.
Mitra's Law relating to
the Hindu widow p. 470,
also 9 Moore's I. A. 66
539; 10 Moore's I. A.
p. 511; 12 M. I. A. 540.

(8) It may be urged on behalf of the present Raja of Sondur that the petitioner deserves no sympathy and that her claim to maintenance cannot be recognised, because she made petitions putting forth her claims to adopt a son which were vexatious to him. But that such an excuse would never defeat the right of maintenance nor can the amount of the allowance be reduced, is decided by the Privy Council in the case of Shrimattee Nitto Kissorie Dossee v. s. Jogendra Nath Mullick (5 L. R. I. A. p. 55).

(9) Another objection that may perhaps be raised to the petitioner's claim is in respect of her place of residence, she having left Sondur. But the petitioner has at the outset given her reasons for leaving the family-house and going to her brother's and under the circumstances of the case Your Lordship in Council will see that it was not possible for the petitioner to stay at Sondur when her interests were so opposed to those of the de-facto Raja. However the claim to maintenance is not dependent on

See—W. B. 260, T. L. L. the place of residence and a widow Hindu Widow by Mitra is not legally bound to reside with 455; Hindu Law of marriage and Streedhan by Bannerjee. 209, Mayne § 415; 20 W. R. 21; L. R. 6 I. A. 119, I. L. R. 13 Bombay p 218. Sup. established. The obligation has been reduced to a mere moral one.

(10) The next objection would be raised to the effect that the petitioner's claim is barred by limitation or lachés; and such an objection the Sondur authorities are likely to raise can be seen from Ex. B. where the Dewan says that the petitioner's pocket-money allowance also for years 1884 to 1887 lapsed to the State, because she did not take it away at

once. But it is established that the right to maintenance is by the common law, one "accruing from time to time according to the wants and exigencies of the widow." The limitation for a right to sue for a declaration for maintenance arises from the application and refusal and not before. After refusal a suit can be brought within 12 years and a decree can be made for past arrears for the period before the refusal. (See W. B. 261-262 and 762/763; 6 L. R. I. A. 118; Mayne p. 490, § 417 and Starling's Limitation 175/1886). In the present case the only application that was made for the maintenance-allowance was at the end of 1888 and not before and therefore this plea of limitation, if raised, cannot stand even for a moment. The plea of a lapse to the state of the amount of pocket-money is so absurd that it deserves no comments at all.

(11) The only and the last point that remains to be considered is, how and what amount of maintenance is to be fixed. It has been repeatedly held in British Courts, and the authorities on Hindu Law unanimously hold, that in fixing the amount of W. B. P. 262 } maintenance "the first question would Mayne Sec. § 417. } be what would be the fair wants of a person in the position and rank of life of the claimant". The wealth of the family would be the proper element in determining this question. A member of a family who had been brought up in affluence would naturally have more numerous and more expensive wants than one who had been brought up in poverty. Maintenance-allowance should be suitable to the rank and condition of the widow (6 L. R. I. A. 119.)

(12) A Hindu widow's maintenance-allowance is not limited to a sum just sufficient to keep her alive. It appears that such an absurd notion was entertained by the Dewan Saheb of Sondur, who being a Christian gentleman should have been more liberal towards an helpless widow. In saying that petitioner's pocket-money allowance of Rs. 25 per month is a sufficient maintenance-allowance, this kind-hearted Christian gentleman has surpassed the most cruel of Hindu legislators whose sole object was to starve all women who had the misfortune of becoming widows! But the modern interpretation of the Law in all the British Indian Courts is not so narrow and cruel.

Their Lordships of the Privy Council have decided this point lately in a well-known case and there they give some hints for determining the proper amount of maintenance. Besides considering the value of the family property their Lordships go on to say, "That another element to be considered is the position and the status of the deceased husband and of the widow. The main subject of inquiry would be the value of the estate, and the question for the Master and ultimately for the Court, to consider would be the due proportion which should be given to the widow out of it for her proper maintenance including not only the ordinary expenses of living, but that which she might reasonably expend for religious and other duties incident to the station in life which she might occupy (vide Shrimothi Kissoree Dosee vs. J. N. Mulik. L. R. Indian Appeals vol. 5, p. 56.)

The amount should be in proportion, to the amount

of the husband's property and to her support, as well as those dependent on her, including the performance of charities and the discharge of the religious duties (vide Grady's Hindu Law, Chapter V § III p. 94.)

The notion therefore that a Hindu widow, even a childless one, is entitled to demand for maintenance only so much as will provide her in food, and with sufficient for her husband's shraddha has long ceased to be entertained.

Thus all the well-known authorities on Hindu Law agree in holding that the amount of maintenance for a widow is to be determined by the value of the estate and the status of the claimant. It has repeatedly been held by the High Court of Bombay that a widow of a co-parcener is entitled to the annual income of the share of her deceased husband's property. It is further held that the maintenance-allowance should not be less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of her husband's share and not more than that share (vide I. L. R. 2 Bombay. 639.; 9. B. H. R. 283.; P. J., B. H. C. p. 144 for 1889., I. L. R. 11 Bombay p. 199.)

13. On this very reasonable principle the amount of the Petitioner's maintenance will be not more than 16,000 and not less than Rs. 5,500. Because the annual income of the Sondur state from all source is Rs. 80,000 a year and the share of the petitioner's husband at the time of his death, if it be taken for granted that such a division was possible, was Rs. 16,000 a year, there being 5 brothers then living. And the $\frac{1}{3}$ of this that is the least amount that ought to be awarded in this case is about Rs. 5,500

In support of this the Petitioner begs to state a few examples of the Maratha families with their income and the amount of maintenance settled on the widows.

Ranee Saheb of Javar gets 12,000 Rs. annually, the income of the Javar State being Rs. 1,25,000.

Laxmibai Saheb of Nipani in the Belgaum District gets Rs. 4,000, the annual income of the estate of the family being only Rs. 20,000.

Umabai Saheb of Shirsangi in the same District, gets Rs 7,000, the family income being Rs. 30,000 annually.

Similar instances can be shown from the Kolhapur and Patvardhan Jehagirdars' families in the S. M. Country.

14. For these reasons the Petitioner begs that your Lordship in Council would kindly consider all these facts and arguments and ask the Rájasaheb of Sondur to fix the Petitioner's maintenance allowance to Rs. 10,000 annually and this amount is only a mean between the two shown above. ~~The Petitioner has hereto annexed a rough statement of her necessary Monthly expenses for guidance.~~ Your Lordship in council would also consider the question of past arrears of maintenance which should also be paid by the Rájasaheb of Sondur.

15. Before concluding, the Petitioner begs to request Your Lordship in Council, to bear in mind the

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fact that the Petitioner is the only widowed Ranee of the last RājāSāheb Shivshunmukharao of Sondur who was a Treaty-Prince and a faithful ally of the British Government for a long time. Until his untimely death, the Petitioner had all the comforts, becoming to her station as the Ranee of Sondur but no sooner was he dead than she is reduced to starvation and forced to leave her home even, because she wanted to adopt a son as any other Hindu widow is entitled to do! As the Ranee of Sondur, she had servants and retainers, horses and carriages, private gardens but all this she is to give up and keep herself alive on a beggarly sum of Rs. 25 a month! This is the view taken by the Sondur State, of her maintenance-allowance! The question is whether such an injustice is to be allowed by the British Government to exist. In the sanads granted to the Sondur Raja from time to time by the British Government, there is a clause to the effect that justice is to be done to the subjects of the State and to others who have pecuniary claims on any of the inhabitants of Sondur. If this is the case with ordinary humble citizens, much more therefore does the Petitioner deserve the sympathy and support of the British Government in her present appeal for intervention in fixing her amount of maintenance.

The petitioner is a British born subject and the widow of a friendly and faithful Prince and therefore she is the more entitled to a patient hearing.

16. As the Petitioner can not go to the ordinary Civil Courts in this matter, she has only to look to Your Excellency in Council for justice and protection which, she fully believes, will not be denied to her.

And for this act of kindness and justice, with every sentiment of respect, loyalty and gratitude, the Petitioner shall ever pray.

सुंदराबाईघोरपडेदस्तुरखुद

Through the Assistant Political

Agent Sahab, Prant karnatic &

Karvir, Camp Belgaum.

Through the Political Agent in charge
of Sondur, in District Bellary, in
the Presidency of Madras.

सुंदराबाईघोरपडेदस्तुरखुद

Appendix A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

Read the following.

From the Government of India, foreign Department, dated 31st. December 1885 No. 4215. I.

Order 9th. January 1886, No. 29 Mis.

Ranee Sundarābāi Saheb is informed, with reference to her Memorial of the 14th July 1885, that the Secretary of State for India does not, upon full consideration of the case, consider that her claim to the independent power of adopting an heir to the Sondur State comes within the meaning of Lord Canning's Sanad.

(True extract.)

(Signed) W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To,
Ranee Sundarābāi Saheb through the Political Agent, Sondur.

Appendix B.

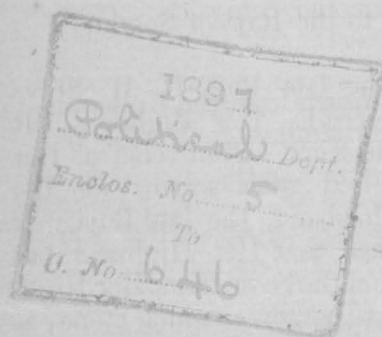
Bellary, 22-11-1888.

From,
Her Highness Ranee Sundarābāi Saheb Ghorpade, Savasthan Sondur, widow of the late H. H. Shivshunmukharao Saheb Ghorpade of Sondur.

To,
J. G. FIRTH Esquire,
Agent to the Rājā of Sondur.

On the death of the late Raja H. H. Shivshunmukharao Saheb Ghorpade, Her Highness left Sondur for Jamboti to find some sort of relief as Her Highness was deeply pressed with sorrow for the death of Her Highness's husband, the late Raja. It is nearly 9 or 10 years since, that Her Highness has been without any funds from the Savasthan. Her Highness was therefore obliged to borrow so much money as was becoming to Her Highness's dignity. Further Her Highness was drawing Rs. 25 per mensem as her pocket-money from the Savasthan during the lifetime of His Highness the late Rājā. Her Highness desires to be informed what measures the Savasthan would adopt to pay up the arrears, together with the monthly pocket-money, and for her future expenses becoming her dignity.

सुंदराबाईघोरपडेदस्तुरखुद



Belgaum
26th April
1891

Appendix C.

No. 122.

Sondur, 26th December 1888.

To,

Ranee SundarābaiSaheb Ghorpade, widow of
the late Raja of Sondur, Shivshunmukharao
Saheb Ghorpade.

With reference to Ranee SundarābaiSaheb Ghor-
pade's communication dated 24th November 1888,
the undersigned has the honour to inform her.

That the annual allowance granted to her after the
death of her late husband the Rājā of Sondur, was
Rs. 300, or Rs. 25 monthly. From 1881, when the
Ranee left Sondur, the payments were received on her
behalf by Venkatrao, and paid to her creditors upto
about the middle of 1883 and then to the Ranee
Saheb upto December 1883 after which, the said
Venkatrao having declined to receive the allowance
for January 1884, the late Agent Mr. J. Macartney
forwarded to the RaneeSaheb a notice dated 14th
February 1884, informing her of Venkatrao's refusal
to receive the allowance for January 1884, and
calling upon her to send for the allowance herself, or
to appoint some one in Sondur to receive it every
month on her behalf, and that it would be paid to that
person.

To that communication, no reply was received,
nor has any application been made for the payment
of the allowance.

Under the circumstances, the allowance for the
years 1884 to 1887 has lapsed to the State. The
allowance for 1888 is still available, and may be drawn
on or after the 1st January 1889.

(Signed) J. G. FIRTH,

Dewan to the Rājā of Sondur.

Appendix.

To,

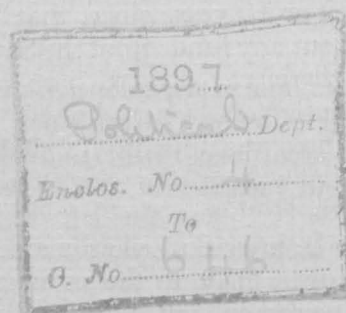
VENKETRAO HINDEERAO GHORPADE,
Sondur.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments
of the several Princes and Chiefs, who now govern
their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that
the representation and dignity of their houses should
be continued, in fulfilment of this desire this Sanad is
given to you to convey to you the assurance that on
failure of natural heirs the British Government will
permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made
by yourself or by any future chief of your state that
may be in accordance with Hindu Law and the cus-
toms of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the en-
gagement thus made to you so long as your house is
loyal to the crown, and faithful to the conditions of
the treaties, grants or engagements which record its
obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) Canning.

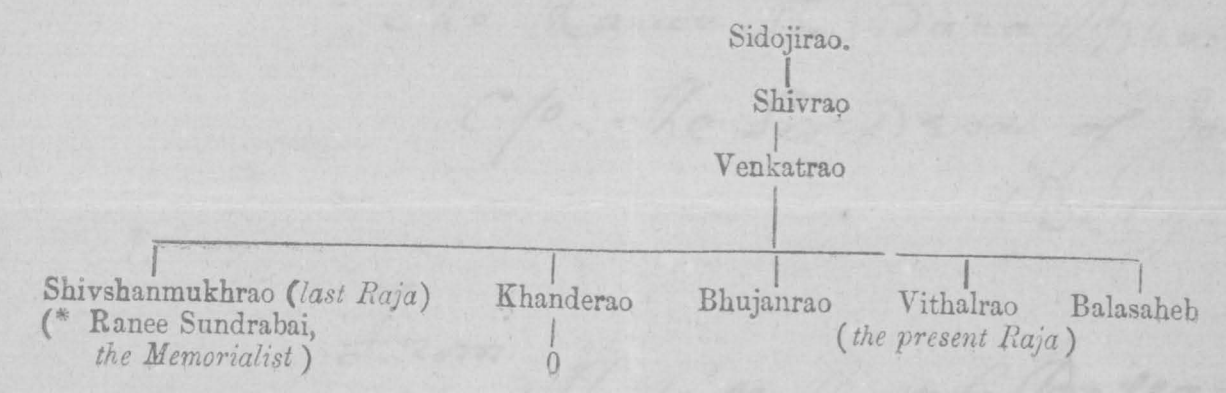
सुंदराबाई घोरपडे दस्तुरखुद



THE GENEALOGICAL TREE

OF

THE SONDUR FAMILY.



सुंदराबाई घोरपडे दस्तुरखुद

1897
Encls. No. 3
To
O. No. 645

Reference

No 3005

19.7.93

Confidential

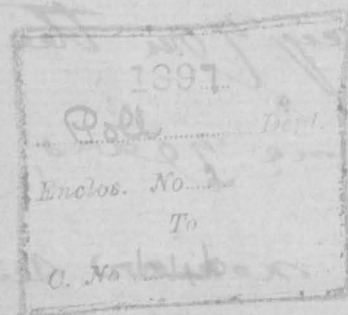
To

The Ramee Sundara Bhai Shorpa
C/o The Sir D. Sai of Jamkoti
Belgaum

From
The Collector of Bellary and
Political agent-Sandur

Madam,

I have the honor to inform you
that with reference to the petition enclosed
in your letter dated 28th March 1893
the Government of Madras has been
pleased to make the following reply.
Government cannot hold that the present
Raja is bound to pay you the unpaid
maintenance of nine years, as from
January 1884 you renewed sent to claim
it, although you received a notice
from the late Raja expressing his
readiness to pay. Further, Government
considers that your maintenance allowance
should be withheld till such time



as you return to the present Raja
the Sanad granted to the Raja in the
time of Sir J. Munro and all other
official papers or seals belonging
to the state. The restoration of these
papers will be insisted on as a
condition precedent to the allowance
being granted. On their restoration
the Raja will pay you a monthly
sum of Rs 25.

Have seen -

(Signed) R. Sewell

Collector & Pol. agent.

(True copy)

12.5.97.
For Political Agent

1897
Encls. No. 1
To
C. No. 646

Skam
12.5.97.

Disposal No. 2693

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Dated 10th May 1897.

CURRENT No. 646

FROM

H. A. Stuart Esquire
Political Agent
Collector of
BELLARY.

TO

THE Chief Secretary to Govt.
Political Dept.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward
two copies of a memorial submitted
by the widow of the late Raja Shiva-
Shanmukha Rao Ghorepade of Sandur
with reference to G.O. no 108 R
dated 23. 3. 97. The memorial is a
copy of that submitted to his
Excellency Lord Curzon and dis-
posed of in Government -
order no 440 Political dated
11. 7. 93. A copy of the Communication

a made to the Nani with reference
to that order is enclosed for the
information of Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedt Servant.

Nov 12/37.
W Political Agent

W
125
9

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF
BELLARY.

TO

THE

*Chief Secretary
Govt
Pal: dep H:*

No.

Dated

10

Despatched

Received

Encl

Enclosures.

Abstract.

*For recording with remarks
the petition from the widow
of the late Rajah Shisra
Shan muki Rau Ghoshpada
of Sondur claiming
maintenance allowance
from the present Rajah
of Sondur.*

[G. S.]
S. S. 97.

*c 29/5/97
R 26/97*

C. No. 646

Political DEPARTMENT.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

*Petition from Rani Suvra Bai
of Sandur.*

FOR ORDERS.

*Please see note flagged c
in go. no. 440 Pol & 11 July 1893.
Memorial of which this
which disposed of a copy of this
in a copy.
~~memorial attached to Lord~~
~~Memorandum~~*

*The following draft order
is submitted for approval:-*

*Order W. 357 of 22 June 97
Mis*

*The memorialist will be
referred to go. no. 440 Pol & 11
July 1893*

*Cutts.
26.5.97*

28/5/97

*A.H.
1.6.97*

Pol. Agent, Sandur (a)

When given for copying 7/6
 When copied 7
 When examined 8
 When signed _____

1897

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
 189 ,

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading.