

Political (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 319

DATED 9-5-88

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording petitions
from M. Bhavani Bai Sahiba
of the ~~royal~~ family of ~~Tanjore~~,
praying for an increase in
her pension

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
778/98	10-5-98						
Cms 314 / B							

Political (1898) Department.

note

Cal. 499 of 98 with papers
was subm'd to the Ct 18/4/98

SS
18/4/98

NA mth me

CURRENT No. 562



Report of 19.4.98
on the 29th April 98 - a from of
AS 315/98 the 80. it put up

Order Ref Ask Madras Office to supply
this 80. up.

A. A. Sim Esquire J.C.
Private Secretary to
H.E. the Governor.
No.

H.E. written to
AS 315/98

S.O. rec'd of file subm'd Dated 16 April 1898.

AS 515/98 Received

Registered

CS

Order N^o 319, 219 May 1898. 246

ms Recorded with reference to

Enclosures 1

Spare copies ..

S.O. No. 296 Pt. 7 29. 4. 98

Cms
7.5.98

MA 7.5.98.

SUBJECT.

Transfers a petition dated 14th
April 1898 from Kachraj Khattoorri
Bhawani Bai Sahab of Madhwar-
junam Tanjore, submitting an
abstract of the accounts of the
Palace of Madhwarjunam
during the year 1897.

/ By order

h s m

Private Secretary.

for Jmt. Agent Tanjore (1916 648)

dep.
13.5.98.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Abstract showing the income and Expenditure of the Madhyarjunam palace during the year 1897.

No.	Receipts (Items).	Rs.	As.	Ps.	No.	Items of Expenditure.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	The annual allowance after deducting the income tax. ...	5843	12	...	1	Allowances to 14 religious institutions Sri Sankarachariyar's and 2 other Matams, special annual festivities 6 Mahamadan institutions including Nagore Durga, Monuments or Tombs of family ancestors and of the late Rajah the husband of the Memorialist. ...	304	14	9
2	The annual interest for the money lent.	1680	...	...	2	Daily worship of family Gods and private Expenditure including charities. ...	1486	5	3
3	The annual income from the botanical gardens and others for which kist is being paid. ...	319	7	...	3	Interest on money borrowed. ...	406	14	10
4	Fines imposed on the Establishment. ...	3	10	9	4	Establishment and allowances, presents to impoverished relatives and faithful old dependants. ...	4439	5	...
	Total ...	7846	13	9	5	Travelling allowances carriage hire and postage. ...	280	5	3
					6	Expenditure on several Department in the Palace, the purchase of paddy and other articles of consumption. ...	4414	1	3
					7	Repairs. ...	103	15	6
					8	Union and other taxes. ...	82	3	3
					9	Government kists. ...	28	10	4
						Total. ...	11546	11	5
						Deduct Receipts during the year. ...	7846	13	9
						Balance. ...	3699	14	8
						debt borrowed for the expenditure during the year.			

(N. B. Some of the Items in the Receipts will show decrease in some years).

MADHYARJUNAM PALACE,
/ 4 April 1898.

1898.

FROM

Mahraj Mathoosri Bhawani Boi Sahib,
dowager of the late Rajah Sree Yekojee, Prince
of Madhiarjunam-Tanjore and grand-son by
adoption of His Highness King Ameersing
Maharajah of Tanjore:—

TO

The Right Honourable
The Governor of
Fort St. George in Council.

Dated.

Despatched.

Received.

April 1898.

No.

ENCLOSURE.

Submitting the abstract of the accounts of
the Palace of Madhiarjunam or Tiruvida-
marudur—Tanjore District.

To

The Right Honourable
The Governor of
Fort St. George in Council.

THROUGH

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, TANJORE.

The humble Memorial of Mahraj Mathoosri
Bhawani Boi Sahib, dowager of the late
Rajah Sree Yekojee, Prince of Madhiar-
junam-Tanjore and grand-son by adop-
tion of His Highness King Ameersing
Maharajah of Tanjore:—

May it please your Excellency,

In continuation of the humble memorial for an increase in my stipend dated March 1898 already submitted for the merciful consideration of Your Excellency's Government, I respectfully beg to attach hereto a true and faithful abstract of the accounts of my palace showing succinctly the income and expenditure during the past year 1897. The figures speak for themselves and render quite clear the hopelessly difficult and painful condition in which I am placed by the utter inadequacy of my income from all heads to meet the heavy charges incurred every year. I earnestly beg to assure your Excellency's noble Government that not one of these items can be dispensed with, without loss of dignity and time-honoured customs which would be ^{more} than death itself that the expenditure under each head is kept down to the lowest minimum possible and that it cannot absolutely be reduced any further in any manner. Your Excellency's merciful heart could easily conceive the dismay and anxiety caused to a delicate female like me with nothing but my illustrious and Royal ancestry to support me, to see year after year an increasing deficit in my finances which can be met only by borrowing from honest money-lenders a thing which fills me with sorrow even when I think of it. As already mentioned even many of my few jewels have been sold away to clear such debts both in my time and in the time of my lamented husband, Prince Yekoji.

2. It is needless for me to encroach too much upon Your Excellency's precious moments. I beg to appeal to the merciful Government which so faithfully reflects and represents the gracious and merciful Empress under whose benign sway so many Nations rejoice to save and help a poor relic of fallen Royalty from an extremely painful position and from want, especially in this famine of dire distress.

And, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

For Your longevity and prosperity,
Your Excellency's humble Memorialist,

14 April 1898.

MADHIARJUNAM



சீராமாஜாபா

80 296/22
29 4 98
P

Political (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 581

From

Maharaj Mathoosri
Bhavani Bai Sahib,
Madhwarpanam,
Tanjore.
No.

Order

Dated 20
Received { 23 } April/98
Registered

Enclosures one

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Praying for pecuniary help.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CHIEF SECRETARY
23. APR. 1898
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

AN
ADDRESS
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
RAGISTREE YACOOJEE RAJAH,
OF
TANJORE.,
HUSBAND OF MAHARAJ MATHOOSRI BHAVANI BAYI SAHIB
THE MEMORIALIST.

It must be acknowledged by all that the British have done great things in India; that they have introduced improvements that have benefited the people, and which would never have been brought about if the Government of the country had been left in the hands of Native rulers. Railways and telegraph wires are to be found in all parts of the country, and people can travel with ease, and at a comparatively small cost, distances; in a time that formerly would have taken many days, while by the latter, messages may be sent from one end of the country to the other, quick as the flash of the lightning. Canals have been dug, bridges built, and nothing has been spared to increase the wealth of the country. In former times disorder reigned supreme, while now the land is in peace, and nobody dares to plunder the possessions of his neighbours. There is quiet from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and the Prince who dared to attempt to seize the possessions of his neighbours, would be looked upon as a madman and treated accordingly. Education is spreading in the land, schools and colleges rising in every direction, while the students may be counted by hundreds of thousands. Those who first began the educational movement could never have dreamt to what an extent it would have been carried in so short a time, and the results in a few years more will, we may be assured, be enormous. Under the present regime any man who has passed one of the prescribed examinations may take employment under Government, and may rise to any post that his abilities fit him for, and in a few years more, even the very highest posts will be open to the Natives of this land.

Again, under the present Government all are equal in the eyes of the law, and the distinctions that formerly existed have been made to

give way, being unsuited to the progressive character of the age. A change is gradually coming over Native society. Many are changing useless customs for those that are more in accordance with the spirit of the times, and this will, to all appearance, go on till everything unimportant has undergone a complete transformation. The educated men of this generation are doing their duty to the best of their abilities, and are far superior to those who preceded them. Look where we may, we see improvements, and those of the most important kind, and in the next generation the country will, in all probability, present such an appearance that if those who now live could see it, they would scarcely be able to recognise it. Waste lands are being brought under cultivation, and new modes of agriculture are being brought into use, and the land is producing more every year. So fast have improvements been going on, that some are inclined to think that the country is going at too rapid a rate, and that more rest is required. It is quite clear that too many laws have of late been brought into existence, and that the land is over-legislated. Before one Act can be well understood, it is set aside for another, and that again has to give way in its turn to something else. The Criminal Procedure Code is a production that certainly ought not to have seen the world in its present shape, and it is to be hoped that ere long some change will be made in it. It is difficult to understand, and altogether unsuited to the requirements of the country. Probably the required changes will be made when they have been brought to the notice of the Government and seen by it to be necessary.

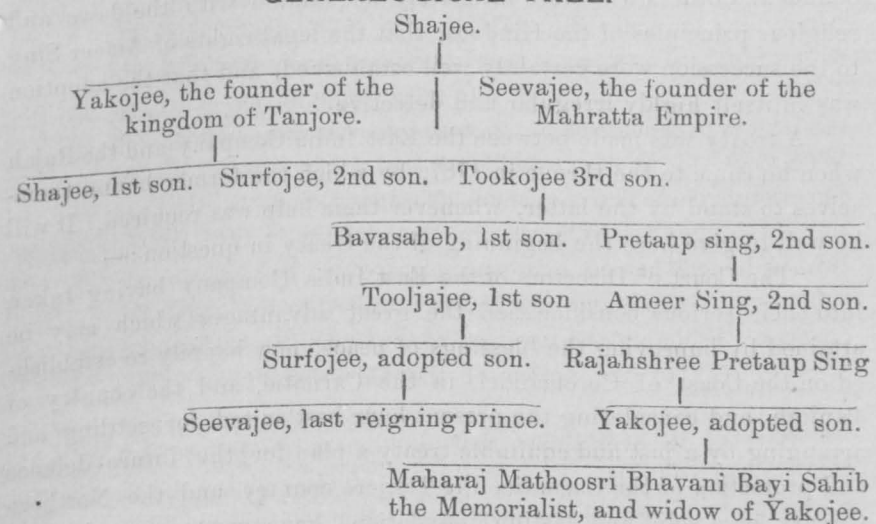
But, as in everything that is human, there are defects in the Government of India. In many parts of the country the land is over-taxed, and the ryots are very poor, while the soucar takes what the Government leaves. This has been going on for years, and unless something should be done to stop the evil, the cultivators will be ruined, and a great loss to the revenues of the country will be the consequence. The whole question about the land requires to be thoroughly considered and must be looked into before many years are past, or it may be that it will be too late.

But there is one class in India that has suffered severely from the occupation of the country by the British—the nobles. They have, as a class, been treated with injustice and wrong, and on the slightest pretext their lands have been taken from them. In every part of the country has this been the case, and the impoverished men have to mourn over the loss of their departed greatness. Their lands have been taken from them, and in some cases a miserable pittance has been doled out to them, while in others; they have received nothing at all, but have been cast on the world to shift for themselves. In other cases a little has been given to the disinherited men after years of petitioning and

waiting. The East India Company often failed to keep faith with the Native chiefs of the land, and there is not a worse instance in the whole history of the country than the treatment that the Rajah, Ameer Sing, of Tanjore, of the Bhonslay dynasty, received at their hands, and the treatment that his descendants are now receiving. Injustice of the grossest kind has been done, and the different Governments that have come into power have not cared to have matters rectified.

In order to understand the case thoroughly, we must give a brief sketch of the Mahratta rule in Tanjore. The founder of the Tanjore dynasty was Rajah Yacojee, brother of the great Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. A genealogical sketch is here given of the Tanjore family.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.



It is necessary to go back to the year 1765 when Prince Tooljajee came to the throne of Tanjore upon the death of his father Prataup Sing. He died in 1787, and then began a piece of injustice on the part of the East India Company than which nothing worse has happened in the whole course of Indian History. On his death a question arose as to the proper person to ascend the throne. There was the younger brother of the late Rajah, named Ameer Sing, and there was an adopted son, and the dispute was thought of such great importance that the Governor of Madras, Sir Archibald Campbell, went to Tanjore to see for himself, and to settle the matter on the spot. Along with him there was a Committee of Enquiry appointed, and a number of Pundits were also called in to answer questions put to them, whether the adopted son, Surfojee, or Ameer Sing, ought to ascend the throne. After a careful enquiry, the Governor was decidedly of opinion that the adoption of Surfojee was irregular, and that Ameer Sing was the rightful heir to

the throne. But more than this, during the life time of his elder brother, Ameer Sing had been asked to rule in the place of that brother, but had declined to do so while he was alive. The reason why the wish was expressed was that Tooljajee was believed to have lost his reason. It ought here to be stated that the adoption of Surfojee was contrary to Hindu law in every particular. The following is from the proceedings taken on the spot:—

“On the 3rd of April Sir Archibald Campbell made every possible enquiry into the rights of Ameer Sing to the succession; as also into the legality of the adoption, when to the Governor’s very great astonishment he had the most positive assurances from the principal European gentlemen of this settlement, and from the most intelligent Native merchants and others who were intimately acquainted with the laws and religious principles of the Hindoos, that the legal rights of Ameer Sing to the succession were certainly well established, and that the adoption was in itself highly irregular and defective.”

A treaty was made between the East India Company and the Rajah when he came to the throne in 1787, by which the former bound themselves to stand by the latter, whenever their help was required. It will be well to give here the beginning of the treaty in question:—

“The Court of Directors of the East India Company having taken into their serious consideration the great advantages which may be attained by improving the blessings of peace, now happily re-established on the Coast of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, and the country of Tanjore, and considering the present hour best suited for settling and arranging by a just and equitable treaty a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic, the Tanjore country and the Northern Circars, on a solid and lasting foundation, have communicated these their sentiments to his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, who, being fully impressed with the propriety and wisdom of such an arrangement, has, for himself, his heirs and successors, adjusted and concluded a solid and permanent treaty with the Honorable East India Company, upon the principles and conditions hereinafter mentioned. In consequence whereof, it is stipulated and agreed, that due provision shall be made for the Military Peace Establishment, and also that for discharging the expense of war, in the event of war breaking out in the Tanjore country or in the Carnatic, or any part of the Coast of Coromandel, certain contributions or proportions of the revenues of the contracting parties, shall be united into one common stock, to be applied for their mutual security and defence, and as it is necessary that the application of the said contributions, both for peace and war, should be reposed in the United Company or their representatives, together with the directors of the war, the command of the army, magazines of stores and pro-

visions, with full power to occupy or dismantle such forts, as by them shall be deemed necessary for the general security, the said contracting parties do hereby solemnly engage and agree for themselves and their successors, to and with each other, in manner following.”

Perfect confidence was placed in him by the East India Company when he first ascended the throne, and he continued to have it for some years, when they professed to have doubts about his right to succeed his brother. It seems very remarkable that he should have been declared the true successor to the throne in 1787, and then a few years after it should have been found out that he had no right, but that the person who was declared to have no right at first should have been declared to be the person who ought to reign over Tanjore. Complaints began to be made about Ameer Sing in 1793, and then it was plainly seen that the opposite party wished to bring Surfojee forward and place him on the throne. The Company first declared their intention of making Surfojee the successor of Ameer Sing, declaring that it would tend to keep the country quiet, and be the means of producing good to the people. But the Maharajah very naturally objected to having his birthright taken away from him in this way, and told this to the Government in very plain terms. His Highness seems to have been very outspoken to the East India Company and the Governments of Madras and Calcutta, and he manfully stood up for his rights, and this was considered a great crime in their eyes.

From 1793 to 1799 the Government was continually trying to bring charges against the Rajah, and in the latter year the crisis came, and Ameer Sing was deposed; the plea put forward was that he had no legal right to the throne. It is very remarkable that it required twelve years to find this out. Sir Archibald Campbell and the Committee of Enquiry came to the conclusion that Ameer Sing was the rightful heir, and he and those who worked with him had better opportunities of judging than the Government in Calcutta that recommended his dethronement. It is perfectly clear that Ameer Sing was the rightful person to succeed the Maharajah Tooljajee, and that Surfojee was a usurper. But the Government had their own purposes to serve when they dethroned one prince and set up another, for they gained greatly thereby. Before Surfojee came to the throne he had entered into a treaty with the Government that he would resign the kingdom, and when he ascended the throne he made a treaty with the company by which he gave up the kingdom into their hands. He sold his birthright, and it is quite clear that if Ameer Sing had been willing to do the same, he would not have been dethroned, but would have remained on the throne of Tanjore all his life, and his descendants would have succeeded to his right.

Thus the Government of the day set up and pulled down just when and whom they pleased. When it pleased them to keep Ameer Sing on the throne they kept him, and when they thought they could gain more by dethroning him, they did so. The question simply resolved itself into a matter of Rupees. The throne of Tanjore was transferred to another line without the loss of a Rupee to the Company, and without one drop of blood being shed, and these things ought to plead in favor of the descendants of the dethroned prince. But up to this time they have not been taken into consideration.

There is another point that ought to be mentioned. The treaties that were made with his Highness Ameer Sing, in 1787 and 1792, were made "for himself, his heirs and successors," but the treaty that was entered into between the Government and Surfojee was a personal one and extended no further than himself, so that when he died there was no reason why the throne of Tanjore should have been given to his branch of the family. But the Company willed that injustice should be done, and they did it. To show the confidence that the Resident of Tanjore had in Ameer Sing, a portion of a letter may be quoted that he wrote. Mr. Blackburn, says:—

"Having written very fully to your vakeel, Trimbeck Sumbajee, by every opportunity, and given him all the details relative to your Excellency's affairs in England, I have not thought it necessary to trouble your Excellency with frequent letters. I cannot, however, refrain from intruding upon your Excellency with a few lines in consequence of the intelligence I have received from your Vakeel's letter of the 18 October 1794, that a decision had been obtained from the Pundits of Bengal and Benares, contrary to every principle of law and justice, and unfavourable to that inherited right which entitles your Excellency to the throne of your ancestors. This decision has given me much concern, as it may be the cause of some uneasiness in your Excellency's mind; but it has excited far more indignation than alarm, for I entreat your Excellency to be fully assured that a decision so unworthy and absurd, which violates all the essential principles of justice, as well as the express laws of the Hindus, will never be allowed to effect the stability of your Excellency's Title, founded upon a natural and inherent right, formally established by the wise and just decree of Sir A. Campbell, and fully acknowledged by the Governments in India and England. These serious and deliberate public and national acts are not to be shaken by a decision secretly and perhaps surreptitiously obtained or at the least, influenced by the previous measures of Sir Charles Oakely. On this subject, therefore, I trust your Excellency will be at

ease and rest contented in the firm conviction that you stand upon a basis, immoveable alike by the secret artifices and open violences of your enemies. I was in Tanjore, at your Excellency's accession, employed by Sir Archibald Campbell in translating the communications between you and him, and intimately acquainted with all that passed upon the subject, therefore, I can speak with precision and certainty, and will never discontinue my own exertions until your Excellency shall have obtained complete triumph over your enemies. Sir Charles Oakely, since his arrival in England, has not, as far as I can learn, taken any steps to prejudice your Excellency, and disclaims all idea of doing more than provide for the succession of Surfojee, a point in which I trust, he will soon find himself completely disappointed."

The Governor, Lord Clive, also wrote to Ameer Sing's successor, and the following is what he said:—

"I have received with much concern the afflicting intelligence of the death of your father, the Rajah Ameer Sing, and offer you my condolences on an event so distressing to the feelings of his family. In assuring you of the concern, which I feel at a misfortune to which the dispensation of Providence requires us to submit with resignation, it is satisfactory to me to add that the event will be attended with no diminution of respect, or of those comforts which yourself and the rest of His Excellency's family have enjoyed under the protection of the British Government, and for this purpose I have transmitted to the Resident at Tanjore instructions to provide for the regular payment without deviation of the sums hitherto allotted for the expense of the late Rajah."

The following is what the East Indian Company wrote to the Rajah:—

"There is nothing we have more at heart than the prosperity of the kingdom of Tanjore, and the maintaining your Excellency in the Government of the country. These are the foundation of all our orders to the Government in Madras; your Excellency may therefore rest perfectly assured of the inviolable friendship of the East India Company."

On the death of His Highness, Ameer Sing, his son Rajah Pretaub Sing Gee succeeded him, and during his life-time the money, namely 25,000 Star Pagodas was granted to him, and it was believed that this sum would be granted to his successor, his adopted son, His Excellency Ragistree Yacoojee. But on the death of Pretaub Sing in 1849 Ragistree Yacoojee was left without any allowances, whatever, and it was only in October 1872 that a pittance of Rs. 1000 per mensem was granted to him by the Supreme Government through the exertions of the local Government. The treatment that he has received since the death of his adoptive father has been of the harshest kind. From 1849 till October 1872 he did not receive a Rupee from the Government of

this country, although that Government had been drawing, during the time, vast sums of money from the district over which his ancestors ruled and to the throne of which he is the rightful heir. He inherits the right of Ameer Sing who was unjustly deposed in 1799, and if right, and not might, had been the order of the day in past times instead of a paltry thousand being his sole income, he would now be receiving the whole revenues of Tanjore.

It is well known that Tanjore is one of the most fruitful districts in the whole of India, the most fruitful in the Madras Presidency. It is a land of rivers and streams, and every piece of land is cultivated and bears great abundance. Twice in the course of the year does this fertile tract of land produce grain that supports a dense population, and that yields a large revenue to Government. So numerous are the villages, that in some parts they almost join each other, and the houses are more substantially built than in any other part of the Madras Presidency. Where in other parts people travel by railway in tens, in Tanjore they travel by hundreds, or it may be said, by thousands. Is it right, is it just, that in such a fruitful land, the descendant of former kings should be left in poverty and destitution? There are villages in this district, the rent of one of which would be sufficient to support this nobleman in question in comfort, if not in affluence. Surely one might be given to him and it would be very little to grant, after dispossessing his family of their lawful rights,—the whole of Tanjore. The East India Company have passed away and a more merciful rule has now been established in the country, and it is very hard that a descendant of the old rulers should not share in the benefits that others may derive from the new order of things. The Queen's Proclamation told the whole country that the chiefs would be protected in their rights, and how has this been fulfilled in the case of this nobleman of Tanjore? In the way we have described. He surely ought to receive the grant that his grandfather received, and it would be only common justice to give it to him.

It is painful to see the dwelling of this nobleman, for in many parts it is in a dilapidated state, and he has no means wherewith to repair it. Then there are faithful followers to be supported, many of whom might have been in good circumstances if they had not followed him whom they knew to be their rightful ruler. Many relatives too have to be supported, and the small sum of money granted is entirely insufficient for the purpose. For the sake of right, and for the sake of kindness, the prayer of this nobleman, the descendant of a once rich and proud house should be listened to, and his request granted. He has been kept out of his rights too long already, and no further delay ought to be made in giving them back to him.

Encl. no. 1 to
Govt. C. No. 581 of 1898.

Current No 581

CHIEF SECRETARY
23 APR. 1898
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From Madharyaman
Bharani Boys Sahab
widow of the late
Maharajah of
Madharyaman
Tanjore District.

To Honorable
Mr. Curran Esq.

Chief Secretary
to the Government
Madras

Most Honored Sir
I am a very reduced
Royal member for

Current N° 581

widowed princess) I am
suffering very much.
I have submitted my
memorial through the
government agent who
is a new gentleman
to my district; and
a copy of the above
memorial is also sub-
mitted through the
private secretary to
His Excellency. I
have nothing more
to tell your honor
about my reduced

Disposed of P
by 80 296 300
229 498

condition. I most
humbly beg of your
kind honor to assist
and support me
who am a very
poor princess. What
more to a gentleman
of your stamp. A
brief narrative is
also submitted here
with for your honor's
perusal.

I most humbly
beg to be in
your honor's most
obedient servant.

श्रीरामप्रताप

Political (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 621

From

Maharaj Mathoori Banani Roy
Sahel

Order

No.

Dated 26th } April/8
Received 30th }

Registered 2nd May 1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Praying to pass favourable
orders on her behalf.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Current N° 621

Scindia Sahab when he
came there to represent
my pitiable case to
your honor. I pray
your kind honor to
take my pitiable case
into your favorable
consideration and pass
favorable orders for
the sake of charity.
What more to a gentle
man of your stamp.

I most humbly
beg to remain
your honor's most
faithful servant.
श्रीराजप्रताप

Polg. 20.4.98.
Jenani Maharaj Mathoosni
Bhanani Baiji Sahab
widow of Rajasni Gair
Rajah of Tirmidam
- roadoor.
mathurajman
26th April 1898

To Honorable
Mr. Arundal Esq.
Chief Secretary
to the Government
of Madras

Most respected Sir
I most humbly
beg to pay my humble
respects to your kind
honor for the kindness
your honor has shown
towards me Sundrasa Bore

Political (1898) Department.

Note for C.S.

The present Memorial is CURRENT No. 648.

merely a duplicate copy of
the one disposed of by the
plunked file to
G.O. No. 1000 of 1898 has
been subm'd through the Govt. Agent.

7/5/98

Subd that it may be

read with C. No. 562

below.

From

Chib
7.5.98.

The Government Agent
Tanjore

Order

7/5/98

No. 36

Dated 4th May 1898

Received } 6 - do
Registered }

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting a Supplemental
Memorial, given by Mr.
Bhavani Bai Sahab of
Madhwaraj, in continua-
-tion of my letter No. 31 dated
31st March 1898.



BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date
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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To

The Right Honourable
The Governor of
Fort St. George in Council.

THROUGH
THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, TANJORE.

The humble Memorial of Mahraj Mathoosri
Bhawani Boi Sahib, dowager of the late
Rajah Sree Yekojee, Prince of Madhiar-
junam-Tanjore and grand-son by adop-
tion of His Highness King Ameersing
Maharajah of Tanjore:—

May it please your Excellency,

In continuation of the humble memorial for an increase in my stipend dated March 1898 already submitted for the merciful consideration of Your Excellency's Government, I respectfully beg to attach hereto a true and faithful abstract of the accounts of my palace showing succinctly the income and expenditure during the past year 1897. The figures speak for themselves and render quite clear the hopelessly difficult and painful condition in which I am placed by the utter inadequacy of my income from all heads to meet the heavy charges incurred every year. I earnestly beg to assure your Excellency's noble Government that not one of these items can be dispensed with, without loss of dignity and time-honoured customs which would be ^{worse} more than death itself that the expenditure under each head is kept down to the lowest minimum possible and that it cannot absolutely be reduced any further in any manner. Your Excellency's merciful heart could easily conceive the dismay and anxiety caused to a delicate female like me with nothing but my illustrious and Royal ancestry to support me, to see year after year an increasing deficit in my finances which can be met only by borrowing from honest money-lenders a thing which fills me with sorrow even when I think of it. As already mentioned even many of my few jewels have been sold away to clear such debts both in my time and in the time of my lamented husband, Prince Yekoji.

2. It is needless for me to encroach too much upon Your Excellency's precious moments. I beg to appeal to the merciful Government which so faithfully reflects and represents the gracious and merciful Empress under whose benign sway so many Nations rejoice to save and help a poor relic of fallen Royalty from an extremely painful position and from want, especially in this famine of dire distress.

And, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

For Your longevity and prosperity,
Your Excellency's humble Memorialist,

14th April 1898.

MADHIARJUNAM



श्रीराम प्रताप

Abstract showing the income and Expenditure of the Madhyarjunam palace during the year 1897.

No.	Receipts (Items).	Rs.	As.	Ps.	No.	Items of Expenditure.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	The annual allowance after deducting the income tax. ...	5843	12	...	1	Allowances to 14 religious institutions Sri Sankarachariyar's and 2 other Matams, special annual festivities 6 Mahamadan institutions including Nagore Durga, Monuments or Tombs of family ancestors and of the late Rajah the husband of the Memorialist. ...	304	14	9
2	The annual interest for the money lent. ...	1680	...	...	2	Daily worship of family Gods and private Expenditure including charities. ...	1486	5	3
3	The annual income from the botanical gardens and others for which kist is being paid. ...	319	7	...	3	Interest on money borrowed. ...	406	14	10
4	Fines imposed on the Establishment. ...	3	10	9	4	Establishment and allowances, presents to impoverished relatives and faithful old dependants. ...	4439	5	...
	Total ...	7846	13	9	5	Travelling allowances carriage hire and postage. ...	280	5	3
					6	Expenditure on several Department in the Palace, the purchase of paddy and other articles of consumption. ...	4414	1	3
					7	Repairs. ...	103	15	6
					8	Union and other taxes. ...	82	3	3
					9	Government kists. ...	28	10	4
						Total. ...	11546	11	5
						Deduct Receipts during the year. ...	7846	13	9
						Balance. ...	3699	14	8

This amount is the debt borrowed for the expenditure during the year.

(N. B. Some of the Items in the Receipts will show decrease in some years).

1898.

FROM

Mahraj Mathoosri Bhawani Boi Sahib,
dowager of the late Rajah Sree Yekojee, Prince
of Madhiarjunam-Tanjore and grand-son by
adoption of His Highness King Ameersing
Maharajah of Tanjore:—

To

The Right Honourable
The Governor of
Fort St. George in Council.

Dated.

Despatched.

Received.

April 1898.

No.

ENCLOSURE.

Submitting the abstract of the accounts of
the Palace of Madhiarjunam or Tiruvida-
marudur—Tanjore District.

Letter N^o 648.

TANJORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

No. 36

CAMP,

April 28, 1898

Superior 4th May 1898

FROM

J. Twigg

ESQUIRE,

COLLECTOR,

Government Agent
TANJORE,

To

Chief

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Political

DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS.

SIR,

In continuation of my
letter dated 31st March 1898
No. 31, forwarding for the orders
of Government a memorial of
M. Bhavani Boi Sahib of
Tiruvidamarudur praying for
her present pension being in-
creased and for the arrears of
pension due to her deceased
husband being paid to her,
I have the honour to enclose
herein

recd. N^o 648
P. R. C. N^o 648

herein a Supplemental me-
morial since received from
the lady.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours most obedient servant,

M. Sivaprasadam Pillai

30. 4. 88.

For Government Agent

Sm

W



When given for copying 11/5
When copied 11/5
When examined 11/5
When signed 11/5 } 189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189 ,

, DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. 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.
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