BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
~~Cir~~							
1077/98	954-99	20/8/98					
1281/98	13-14	5.10.98					
265/99	157-58	8-2-99					

Political (1898) Department.

Note

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~~2447: 4.6.95~~
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12 JUL 1898
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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From

The Government Agent
Tanjore

Order RDJ 14.7.98

P 19/7/98

No. 66

Dated 9th July 1898

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SUBJECT.

Submitting for the orders of Government a Memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies London by Alagiamanavalasinhala Raja a Malabar Pensioner praying for the increase of his pension and for the liquidation of his debts.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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211/2	2·4·95	810/1:31	10·8
84/5	31·1·95	674	20·8
741/2	25·10·94	645/6	13·8
693/4	10·10·94	446	10·6·8
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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

To

The Right Honourable

THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL

FOR THE COLONIES,

LONDON.

VI

THE PETITION OF PRINCE ALAGIA MANAVALA SIMHALA RAJAH, NOW RESIDING AT TANJORE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, INDIA.

Humbly Showeth :—

That, as both the daughter's son and adopted son of the late Ex-king of Kandy, your Petitioner is the direct representative of the Royal Wijayan Dynasty which reigned over the Island of Ceylon since 543 B. C., and that, as the lineal descendant of that ancient house, he begs humbly to draw your Lordship's kind attention and good will, towards his grievances and sufferings, with a prayer that his grievances may be redressed and his sufferings ameliorated.

2. In 1893, Mr. William Digby, C. I. E. of the Indian Political Agency, London, had submitted a **Statement** on behalf of the Petitioner, with the permission of Lord Ripon, the then Secretary of State, for redress of **his** grievances. A Copy of the Statement, he begs to enclose herewith for better reference.

3. Lord Ripon kindly referred the subject matter to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon who then appointed a select committee **to sit in Ceylon** and to enquire into the causes of his grievances and to suggest measures to ameliorate the condition of the Kandian pensioners who live far away from the Colony.

4. Instead of selecting such men who have had some knowledge of the sufferings of pensioners of the ex-Royal family to assemble in the place where the exiles reside in view to better understanding the real state of things and then form their opinion as the subject-matter deserved, it so happened that the gentlemen who were appointed were foreigners and persons who had no personal idea of the actual sufferings of the Petitioner and other members and who had therefore no sympathy for them.

5. After all the deliberations of the Committee did not at all concern him and did not contribute to relieve him at all. The Reports of the Local Government Agents and Collectors of the Madras Presidency who actually see the condition of the Petitioner and of the members of the ex-family were not taken into due consideration though the Government Agents and Collectors were formally asked to report upon the condition of the Kandyan pensioners.

6. Mr. Wenterbotham, Government Agent at Tanjore in his Report dated 2nd July 1893 says :—

> "The description of the miserable condition of the pensioners as depicted in 1871 can be in no way softened at the present date. Their circumstances (with two exceptions) have undergone no change for the better. *I am unable to suggest any way of improving the condition of these unhappy people other than the obvious one of improving their pecuniary allowances.*

7. The Select Committee had taken an erroneous view of the position and rank of the Kandian exiles and they say in their Report :—

"With reference to the question whether any further measure of general assistance should "be extended to the pensioners, the committee desire to point out that the original political refugees "and exiles from Kandy were not natives of Ceylon but *aliens*, who spoke the Telugu and Tamil "languages and were generally natives of Madura in the Madras Presidency and that the Minute by "Lord Napier and Ettrick of 24th May 1869 was written under the mistaken impression that Ceylon "was their native country."

8. The remark that "the original political refugees and exiles from Kandy "were not natives of Ceylon but aliens", may apply to pensioners who were merely **servants** of the exiled King and to distant relatives and not to the Petitioner and to the King's grand-daughters and their sons. This view of their relationship to the line of Kings was most uncharitable and erroneous, but it was so adopted by the Select Committee without any ground but solely to easy disposal of their case. *The Committee assumed to know their condition and state better than their Local Government Agents.* The learned Minute of Lord Napier and Ettrick of the 24th May 1869 could not be so easily set aside except by taking so uncharitable a view of their connection with the royal family.

9. The Select Committee say :—

"The Indian political pensions alluded to by the Most Honourable the Secretary of State "differ so materially in the circumstances surrounding their origin that they cannot be rightly compared "with the allowances made to the Kandyan Dynasty, and they observe that in 1803 the question of a "proper allowance for the then Royal family, if exiled, was discussed between Prince Muthusawmy and "Major Macdowall the sum then proposed being 500 dollars, a month for the term of the King's life "only. The Committee are of opinion that the Kandyan pensioners received adequate allowances at the "time they were originally awarded. That having regard both to the circumstances of the Kandyan "kingdom and the wants and position of the refugees and exiles, these allowances were in accordance "with the credit and dignity of the colony and of the recipients and that the smallness of the amounts "now received by particular individuals (?) is due principally to excessive subdivision of the original "allowances amongst heirs both natural and adopted of the original grantees. This subdivision has "doubtlessly been made owing to a desire on the part of the Government not to bring to an end too "abruptly the payment of the pension to the heirs of the original possessors, even though these "pensioners were only *dependants* of the royal family. A majority of the Committee recommend that "**each existing pension which is less than Rs. 20 per mensem be augmented** "to Rs 20."

10. Here petitioner begs your Lordship to consider for a moment, what are the grievances contained in the **Statement** and with what object Lord Ripon referred

the matter to the Ceylon Government, and how it resulted. The **Statement** submitted by Mr. Digby, on behalf of your petitioner was for the redress of *his* grievance The *result of the enquiry made thereupon terminated in the increase of pensions of a large number of servants who never expected nor prayed for it.*

11. It may be remarked here that the original servants of the king were paid only for their services in Ceylon. When the king was deported to India they also followed him [illegible] their services were dispensed with; still as a matter of grace, Government allowed them pensions to which they had no right to claim. But instead of recommending the pensions of servants to be discontinued, the Select Committee inadvertently recommended the pensions of **descendants of a 3rd generation of those original servants** to be augmented to Rs. 20, though they render no service to the ex-family and though they are maintaining themselves by their own servant profession.

12. The history of the successive Kings of the Kandyan Dynasty and of the policy adopted for its downfall is not a secret. Sir Emerson Tennent says :—

"King, Rajadhi Raja Singha, was deposed, and died in 1798, two years after the arrival "of the British and leaving no issue, the Adigar or Prime Misister, Pilame Talawe, in virtue of "a Kandyan usage, proceeded to nominate as his successor, a nephew of the queen, a boy 18 years "old, who ascended the throne as Vikrama Simhala Maharaja; the last in the long list of kings who "reigned over Ceylon.

"Although the late king had died without ratifying the treaty negotiated in 1796 the "most amicable relations subsisted between his successor and the English. And Mr. North was "preparing to do honour to the new sovereign by an embassy of unusual magnificience when "communications of a most confidential nature were opened with him by the Adigar. In the course "of numerous interviews with the Governor and his Secretary, Pilame Talawe avowed unreservedly "his hatred of the reigning Malabar family, his desire to procure the death or dethronement of "the king and his ambition to restore in his own person a national dynasty to the kingdom. Mr. "North while he disclaimed participation in projects so treasonable, discerned in the designs of the "Adigar an opportunity for establishing a military protectorate at Kandy with a subsidised British force, "on the model of the mediatised provinces of India; and it must be regretted that in the too eager "pursuit of this object, Mr. North not only forbore to denounce the treason of the minister but "lent himself to intrigues inconsistent with the dignity and honour of his high office."

13. Such were the hard circumstances in which the reigning family of which *the Prince is the only representative* was exiled and taken to the shores of India. And such were the circumstances in which the question of a proper allowance for the then Royal family was discussed between Prince Muthusawmy and Mr. Macdowall. The sum then propesed was only 500 dollars. But what did the exiled king actually receive while a prisoner in Vellore? It was not 500 dollars but Rs. 4000 a month as will be seen from the figures in the records of the Paymaster at Vellore. This so called Prince Muthusawmy was one of the descendants of the last king who came from Rayadrug to eke out a living in Kandy. The King merely took a fancy for a girl of his family and took her into the royal sergalio. This self-styled prince is not a Kshatriya by birth. He had no relationship with the king. Muthusawmy for a grave fault of his was severely punished by the king Rajadhi Raja Singa. To take him who owed a grudge to the Royal family into confidence to settle for a pension to the representative and the members of the

family of the exiled king is ill-advised. This Muthusawmy was only an alien. He was merely a tool. Even now his family has no intermarriage with that of the Petitioner. The relation between his family and the royal family is just the same as what exists between an Englishman and a Mongrel Eurasian.

14. The strictures made by the Select Committee on the position of the members of the Royal family "that they are aliens" are highly unsympethetic and uncharitable.

15. The pension of £ 6 a month temporarily assigned and now received by the Petitioner as the direct representative and close blood-relation of the ex-king bears no comparison to the allowance made to the exiled king or to any of the Indian Political exiles.

16. The opinion of the Select Committee that "the Kandyan pensioners received adequate allowances at the time they were orginally awarded" may hold good with regard to persons who are **mere distant** relations of the exiled king and to his **servants,** but with regard to the close blood-relations of the king, the pensions orginally awarded were **quite inadequate**. Those times helped cheap living; but at present even the necessary articles sell three or four times dearer than at the time the pensions were granted.

17. Under the recommendation of the Select Committee the Ceylon Government now pays more than Rs. 2700 a month to persons quite unconnected with the Royal family. This expenditure is due to ill-merited mercy. It is also quite unjust that servants and blood-relations of the ex-king should be placed on the same level. A member of the Royal family such as grand-daughters and their sons are now in receipt of Rs. 20 a month and the descendants of the servants also under the above unreserved recommendation of the Select Committee receive similar amounts. By this unqualified recommendation, the servant's interests only are considered.

18. Tammayya a grandson of Subban a servant of the ex-king, subsequent to the appointment of the Select Committee was newly made a pensioner to receive Rs. 5 a month at Tanjore and only after a lapse of one or two months that pension of Rs. 5 was raised to Rs. 20!! This Tammayya was never a pensioner for the last 40 years. This very man had Petitioned many a time for a grant of a small pension but they were one and all rejected by the local Government agents as well as by the Ceylon Government, on the ground that he was not entitled to a claim at all. In North Arcot District one Govindan a son of Mallan, one of the servants who originally received, Rs. 6-8-0 a month, also now receives Rs. 20!! While Santanarajah the daughter's son of the Ex-king's daughter is drawing Rs. 20 a month and is placed on the same level with the servants and treated without any distinction as to his parentage.

19. Thus the servants were in the eye of the Select Committee deserving objects of pity while your Petitioner and the members of the ex-king's family are left to languish in utter poverty. All this is due to want of reliable and correct information required by the Gevernment of Ceylon.

20. To remedy this evil may your humble Petitioner venture to suggest the appointment of a commissioner who may be instructed to make careful revision of those pensions along with the local Government Agents. This step of the Government would save them a large sum at present ill-spent and at the same time they would be doing justice to the claims of your Petitioner out of such savings without incurring further expenditure.

21. Ever since your Petitioner was pensioned (1888) after the death of the 3rd ex-Queen, he had *never* troubled the Government to help him with pecuniary aid to liquidate his debts incurred owing to his smallness of pension and by maintaining a large number of commuted pensioners and other dependents as (Mr. Winterbotham says) with the sole object of clearing them himself from an increased pension for which he had been all the while petitioning the Government.

22. The Government have however liquidated in many cases the debts of other pensioners of minor importance in comparison to him, Finally your Lordship's petitioner most humbly craves that the direct representative of a Royal family should not be thus neglected and should not be looked down with contempt by being thus treated. And he humbly prays (1) for a suitable increase of his present pension, (2) for the liquidation of his debts, (3) and for such other kind relief as your Lordship in Council deem it advisable under the peculiar circumstances of his case.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioner will **EVER PRAY**.

Tanjore
8th January 1898

Statement respecting the condition of PRINCE ALAGIA MANAVALA, SIMHALA RAJAH, grandson and adopted son of the ex-King of Kandy, Ceylon; Prepared for the Most Honourable THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., etc., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I

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1. In the various papers which, from time to time, have been published concerning the distressful condition of the ex-Kandyan royalties exiled to Southern India, much has, not unreasonably, been made of the circumstances under which the Kandyan territory was obtained by the British authorities. A quarrel with the King of Kandy was, in 1802, deliberately brought about by the highest British official in Ceylon. This was rendered easy through the treachery of Pilame Tilawe, the chief Adigar at Kandy, a treachery stimulated by the British official referred to, Mr. North, the Governor. A brief quotation from volume ii. (p. 75, *et. seq.*) of Sir Emerson Tennent's History of Ceylon, will suffice to show this. Sir Emerson, who was one of the most distinguished of British officials who ever served the Queen in Ceylon, says:

"In the development of the Governor's plans the Adigar was encouraged to disclose his designs for the ruin of the young king, whom it was his intention to stimulate to acts of atrocity such as would make him at once odious to his own nation and hostile to the English, thus provoking a war in which the Adigar was to profit by his overthrow. Mr. North did not consider it unbecoming his high position to discuss with him the terms of a compromise in a matter so revolting; and, stipulating only for the personal safety and nominal rank of the king, he came to an agreement by which the Kandyan sovereign was to be reduced to a nonentity, and the Adigar to be virtually invested with regal authority. It was even contemplated that the king should be induced to retire altogether from the capital, to take up his residence at Jaffna, within the British dominions, and that Pilamé Talawé was to become regent of the kingdom, within which a British force was to be maintained at the cost of the Kandyan people.

"The project was to be carried into execution by means of an embassy, which was forthwith to be despatched, ostensibly to negotiate a treaty with the king, but it was privately arranged that the ambassador was to be the General commanding in the island; and the intended subsidiary force was to be introduced under the name and guise of his 'escort.'

"It is impossible to read without pain the letters in which Mr. North communicates confidentially, for the information and approval of the Governor-General of India, the progress of this discreditable intrigue. He labours to persuade himself that in taking a disingenuous course he was adopting the only line open to him at once to save the life of the king of Kandy and to promote the political interests of Great Britain."

With a deposition made necessary by a course so described, the least that could have been expected or hoped for would have been that the victimized monarch and his family should be fairly recompensed for the large revenues taken from them. From the beginning, however, the conduct of the authorities in Ceylon has been

marked by an avoidance of their duty in this respect, and, as time has gone on, the condition of the unhappy descendants of a victimized King has become worse and worse. The present state of the descendant of the ex-King, and of those dependent upon him, is deplorable in the extreme. Their daily life is one of degrading and hopeless poverty. The pittance granted to him is so small as not to suffice for mere bodily sustenance, while the decencies of respectable living, the possibility of education, and the consequent chance of leading a useful life, are impossible. It seems almost incomprehensible that an Administration, so generally enlightened as that of Ceylon has been for many years, can have acted with so much harshness, not to say cruelty, towards the ex-Kandyan royal family.

2. More than twenty years ago the then Governor of Madras, Lord Napier and Ettrick, on the occasion of a visit to Tanjore, where the exiles live, was so deeply moved at the sight of the deplorable distress endured by the unfortunate Sinhalese royalties as to pen a strongly-worded Minute. Lord Napier wrote:—

"1. The accompanying papers have reference to the condition of the Kandyan exiles and pensioners who, as a measure of State policy, were, in the early part of the present century, transported to the Madras Presidency, and have since been maintained in the district of Tanjore at the expense of the Government of Ceylon.

"I ought to have brought the question sooner under the consideration of the Government. The delay has been caused by a certain reluctance to initiate proposals which I fear may not be acceptable to the Colonial Government; but I feel that there is a duty involved in this matter which ought no longer to be deferred.

"2. The Kandyan exiles, if I understand the matter aright, are divided into two classes, and derive their origin from two families which successively occupied the Throne of Ceylon, and fell in part by their own errors; in part, it may be, by the Policy of the English Government. Whatever may be the share of culpability justly attributable to either, all are now the representatives of misfortune rather than of guilt in our eyes, and, no doubt, still more so in the eyes of the people of this country.

"3. It cannot be the desire of Her Majesty's Government or of the Government of Ceylon that exile should take the form of punishment, or that it should be perpetrated after the motives of expatriation have ceased to be imperative. I venture, however, to affirm that the support awarded to the unfortunate class of persons under consideration is so inadequate to their natural wants as to leave them in actual distress, and, I am disposed to believe, subject to the better judgment of the Colonial authorities, that the time has come when they might be sent back to their country.

"4. An inspection of the list furnished by the Collector of Tanjore will show Venkatasamy Rajoo, a near relative and in some sort a representative of Muttusamy Rajoo, a sovereign of Ceylon, formerly in alliance with the English Government, is in receipt of a pension of £3 9*s*. per month, though invested with some of the obligations of distinguished rank and burdened with a train of relatives and dependents. Others, closely connected with the same sovereign, nephews by blood and adoption, are endowed with monthly stipends descending from £7 to £2. These allowances are subject to a rapid system of diminution at the death of the existing recipients. In another generation the progeny of these former princes will be placed in the position of domestic servants, in the next they will be reduced to the lowest level of helpless indigence.

"5. In the other class of pensioners, known as the section of Sri Wickrama Simhala Maharajah, some of the older female relatives of the dispossessed sovereign are still in the enjoyment of stipends which may be sufficient for the decencies of life; but the younger members of the race have already fallen to pensions of £1 12*s*. and less, which the distant relations dispute for a pittance of a few shillings.

"6. It strikes me that this state of affairs is not generous or politic. The

victims of the past revolutions of Ceylon ought not to exhibit before the eyes of the people of India a picture of parsimony and neglect on the part of the English authority.

"7. If the Government of Ceylon deem it indispensable that these people should still be maintained abroad, they should be maintained in comfort; and not only in present material comfort, but with some provision for education and for employment, in order that their descendants may not be reduced to unavoidable beggary or remain a burden on the state for ever. The Government of Ceylon might be requested, in my humble opinion, to dispatch an officer to this country for the purpose of reviewing the condition of the exiles, first with a view to the increase of their present scale of maintenance, and, secondly, with a view to the education and eventual settlement of the younger members of the two communities, either in connection with the land or in connection with public service.

"8. But the Government of Ceylon should also, I think, be asked seriously to consider whether the exiles might not be permitted to return. Ceylon is now a settled and prosperous country. All traces of disaffection to Government and elements of revolt or civil strife have probably long since disappeared. Restored to their proper country these unfortunate families could become objects of solicitude to Government. They would elicit sympathy, they would find protectors, and they would discover avenues to an independent and honourable existence, which will probably remain closed to them for ever here.

"9. Such are my impressions respecting the position of the Kandian exiles in general."

3. Soon after this Minute was written the Ceylon Government sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 8,000 for the payment of the debts of the Third Queen, and, in August, 1877, made a personal allowance to her of Rs. 15 per month on account of house rent. I believe I am correct in stating that, so low was their condition, some of the households of the exiles received assistance from the Madras Famine Fund so generously raised by the British public in 1877-78; a statement to this effect was made to me, verbally, as hon. sec. of the fund, in 1877. In 1886 the Third Queen (the last surviving member of the King's household) died, and a representation was made to the Ceylon Government by Prince Alagia Manavala—in whose behalf this Statement is prepared—in which it was shewn that, with the ex-Queen's death, all payments to the royal exile ceased, while the *Stridhana*, the private property of the ex-Queen, was confiscated. In that representation the Prince remarked that he was not in receipt of any pension or allowance for the maintenance of himself, of his family, and of his numerous attendants. Indeed, the late Queen had left him engulfed in liabilities, and her creditors were "tormenting him wofully, so as to render existence itself intolerable." The Prince prayed for consideration and asked for relief in the following terms:—

"1*st*. To please to grant Memorialist a liberal pension of at least 10 per cent. of the revenue derived by Government from the estates confiscated. [There are several precedents adducible to prove that the Indian Government has evinced a like warm interest towards dispossessed Potentates; hence Memorialist is emboldened to supplicate a similar favour.]

"2*nd*. In calculating the amount of pension Memorialist humbly begs to note that Government has unjustly taken from the ex-Queen her *Stridhana* or woman's property, which Government has not done in any other case while confiscating State property.

"3*rd*. To provide Memorialist with a suitable house, since Government already was kindly pleased to issue orders for the purchase of one when the late dowager Queen was alive.

"4*th*. To kindly rescind the provisional order interdicting the family from going to Ceylon.

"5*th*. To be pleased to institute enquiry as to the amount of the Queen's liabilities and to relieve Memorialist of them, he being now amenable for them to her numerous creditors."

By way of answer, in January, 1888, the Ceylon authorities advised the Prince that a pension of Rs. 100 per month would be assigned to him for his life, but that none of his debts would be paid. Later, through the Madras Government, the Ceylon authorities liquidated the debts of the ex-Queen to the extent of Rs. 16,280.

4. There has been no change for the better in the unfortunate Prince's position since 1888. That position has, in fact, gone from bad to worse. His necessary expenses, combined with the obligations incumbent upon him, have caused the most intense suffering and deprivation. The Prince begs:—

a. That a liberal pension, calculated at a percentage on the revenues now derived from the territory once ruled by the Prince's progenitors, may be granted to him; or, the revenues of a particular group of villages in the Kandyan country, where he may dwell, may be assigned to him;

b. That the ex-Queen's *Stridhana* (private property) may be restored to him; and,

c. That, if it be desired by the authorities in Ceylon that he should remain in India (against which, as a loyal subject of the Queen, he protests), a suitable residence may be provided for him in Madras, and an adequate pension granted.

It is hoped that one of these moderate proposals may meet with the favourable support of your lordship.

5. Finally, I venture to urge, most strongly, the claims of the Prince upon your lordship's most kindly consideration. He, especially, desires that he may be permitted to reside in Ceylon, and be secured either an inalienable allowance or a grant of villages in perpetuity. He wishes your lordship to bear in mind that he is the descendant of the royal Wejayan dynasty, which, according to a table of Ceylon kings compiled by Sir Emerson Tennent, has ruled in Ceylon since 543 B.C. With two insignificant interruptions, the dynasty reigned uninterruptedly throughout the whole of this long period of over two thousand three hundred and forty years. The interruptions were thirteen years (13 B.C. to 90 B.C.) and twenty-five years (434 A.D. to 458 A.D.) respectively. The lineal descendant of a royal family so ancient, a family, too, dispossessed of its throne and dominions under circumstances so peculiar, has, I beg to urge, a powerful claim on your lordship's attention and kindly good-will.

Suppose the unhappy position and circumstances described were those of the Orleans Princes, or of the ex-Empress Eugenie, or of the ex-Imperialist family of Brazil, there can be no douht as to what would be the opinion of the civilized world at such ungracious treatment. And, in none of the cases just mentioned, are there either the very ancient lineage of the Kandyan monarchy, or discreditable circumstances such as those under which the Wejayan dynasty was deposed and its territory annexed. The grievousness of the treatment of the Prince and his dependents is heightened by the remembrance of the marvellous prosperity which, for many years past, has, under British administration, marked what was once the Kandyan kingdom.

The heir to this kingdom is now a British pensioner on £6 a month—less than the wages of an English artisan. A large portion of the handsome annual revenues of Ceylon is derived from the mountain-country over which the grandfather of Prince Alagia Manavala reigned.

The appeal I make on behalf of the Prince, of whose really distressful condition I satisfied myself recently, while in Madras, is one for the exercise of gracious and merciful consideration, and I pray, in faith, that the appeal will not be unheeded by your lordship, who, as her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the arbiter of the affairs of Ceylon.

WILLIAM DIGBY.

Indian Political Agency:
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
LONDON.
April 26, 1893.

XVI.—1894.

CORRESPONDENCE

REGARDING THE

CONDITION OF THE KANDYAN PENSIONERS

RESIDING

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo, price 20 cents.

1896.

KANDYAN PENSIONERS.

(Names in heavy black letters are on the Reserved List of Pensioners.)

Government of Madras.—Political Department.

READ again G.O. dated 20th March, 1893, No. 156, Political.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Government Agent, Tanjore, and the Collectors of North Arcot and Madura, for report, letter from the Ceylon Government requesting to be furnished with certain information desired by Lord Ripon regarding Kandyan Pensioners.

READ also the following papers :—

From J. HEWETSON, Esq., Acting Collector of North Arcot, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to Government, dated Kávérippákkam, 5th June, 1893, No. 550-In.

WITH reference to G.O. No. 156, Political, dated 20th March, 1893, I have the honour to report as follows :—

2. At present there are only two Kandyan pensioners in this district, one named Doraisami Raja and the other **Venkatasami Raja.** The former is the grandson of Kandasami Raja and grand-nephew of Muthusami Raja, and is in receipt of a monthly pension of Rs. 26–8–8, sanctioned in G.O. No. 665, Political, dated 6th October, 1858. He is now aged about sixty years. He possesses dry lands about four cawnies in Kondama Nayadu Poliem of Naraganti zemindari. He has no house of his own, the one in which he is now living having been obtained on mortgage on payment of Rs. 150. The mortgage deed is in the name of his fourth son. He is not well off, and his income is not sufficient to meet the demands of his large family. He has four sons, whose names are given in the margin. The first and fourth are living with their father at Greamspet in Chittoor. The former, being a sickly man, remains idle at home. He has got a son named Baja Raja and two daughters. Baja Raja and the fourth son, No. 4 Ramaiya Raja, are reading in the third class in the Local Fund School at Chittoor. The former is reported to be regular in attendance, but the latter is not. Both of them are, however, said to be intelligent. The second son, Kandasami Raja, leads an idle life in Mysore, receiving a monthly allowance of Rs. 3 from his father. None of these is reported to be fit to hold appointments under Government.

1st son, Venugopal Raja,	aged about	40	years.
2nd son, Kandasami Raja,	,,	32	,,
3rd son, Venkatasami Raja,	,,	30	,,
4th son, Ramaiya Raja,	,,	11	,,

3. As regards the other pensioner, Venkatasami Raja, he is the third son of the first-named pensioner Dorasami Raja. He has been adopted by the late Kandyan pensioner Venkatasubbarayulu Raja. He is in receipt of a monthly pension of Rs. 36–6–6, sanctioned in G.O. No. 632, dated 29th September, 1875. He has been residing at Narasingarayanipet of Naraganti zemindari for the last two years. He possesses about 14 cawnies of land, dry and wet, in the villages of Atmakúru and Kondamanayanipoliem and derives an income of about Rs. 120 per annum, exclusive of Government kist. Besides these, he owns two thatched houses at Narasingarayanipet worth about Rs. 50. He knows English, Telugu, and Tamil, and is leading a quiet life. He has three sons, aged about 10, 8, and 1 year respectively. The first two are reading in the Narasingarayanipet Local Fund School.

4. Besides these two pensioners, there is one Govindarajulu. He is the son of one Mulla, a servant of the ex-king of Kandy, and as such is in receipt of a monthly stipend of Rs. 6–10–8, sanctioned in G.O. No. 377, dated 8th October, 1872. He owns also some lands, measuring 1·36 acre, in Satupoliem village in Vellore. He has two sons and a daughter; the elder son, aged about 5 years, is reading in a village school.

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Acting Government Agent, Tanjore, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to Government, dated Vallam, 2nd July, 1893, No. 5.

WITH reference to G.O. dated 20th March, 1893, No. 156, Political, I have the honour to enclose a statement affording information regarding the existing number of Kandyan pensioners residing in the Tanjore district, with particulars regarding their families.

2. The Auditor-General's list No. I. of 1871 shows that there were then in this district 29 pensioners (20 males and 9 females). The number of wives, children, and dependents, so far as stated, was 88, but this was obviously only a fraction of the total.

3. No. 8, Doraisami Raja, is now in Madura, and draws his pension there. Savitri Devis' name is twice entered—*vide* Nos. 7 and 31. No. 27, Kuppamal, is no longer traceable, and is presumably deceased. Nos. 26, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, and 46 commuted their pensions, and I have not been able to trace them. I could no doubt do so if more time be allowed and if any inquiry be deemed expedient. Deducting the above 13, there remain 16. Eight of these are still alive and drawing their pensions, and eight have been succeeded by their heirs. The identity of these 16 will be apparent on a reference to the enclosed statement. No. 29 in list II. of the

Auditor-General was transferred to list No. I. Six new names have come on the list by transfer from other districts, bringing up the present total to 23.

4. Of the 23 existing pensioners, 12 males and 7 females reside in Tanjore town, 1 male in Tiruválúr, and 3 males in Negapatam.

5. The description of the miserable condition of the pensioners as depicted in 1871 can be in no way softened at the present date. Their circumstances (with two exceptions) have undergone no change for the better, while in the case of 11 families their allowances have been reduced by one-half or two-thirds. The two exceptions above referred to are the following:—

Venkatasami Raja, No. 20 on the Auditor-General's list, is practising as a First-Grade Pleader at Negapatam, and is assessed to income tax on an income of Rs. 1,200. He is an elected Municipal Councillor and an Honorary Magistrate. He has a large family, and is heavily burdened by dependents and debts.

Tayasimmala (properly Tyágasimhala Raja), No. 6 in the Auditor-General's list, holds the office of Sub-Registrar—a post that brings him in about Rs. 95 a month. He is overwhelmed in debt and would be bankrupt but for the wise forbearance of his creditors. This gentleman was educated at St. Peter's College, Tanjore, at the cost of the Ceylon Government, and is now 37 years of age. In response to his appeal for the liquidation of his debts, the Ceylon Government has recently sanctioned the appointment of a tutor on Rs. 30 for his three small sons—*vide* correspondence ending with G.O. dated 1st June, 1893, No. 345.

The other adult members of the pensioned families have neither the desire nor the ability to discover a means of livelihood, and although the younger members have had good educational opportunities at St. Peter's College, Tanjore, and the Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam, I regret to say that there is not one of them who has yet succeeded in qualifying himself by examination for Government employment. Their attendance at school is generally irregular and their progress unsatisfactory. They would say, I suppose, that it is ill studying on an empty stomach, and that chill penury repressed their noble rage and froze the genial current of the soul. The younger members are quite unfit for the long hours of clerical drudgery that fall to the lot of the clerks in our Taluk, Divisional, and Huzur Offices, and in the Revenue Department there are no sinecures left where incompetence can be tolerated, nor am I able to point to any of them whose bodily strength, industry, and force of character give promise of making up for a want of book-learning. Of those at school, several are of tender years, and may develop talents which are as yet hidden.

6. As to their amalgamating with the general population, I see little prospect of it. They profess to belong to the Kshatriya caste, and do not intermarry beyond the limits of their own circle.

7. It is not, as I understand, necessary to refer in this report to the numerous individuals specified in the Auditor-General's list No. II. who were allowed to commute their pensions. I will merely say that most of them are living as hangers-on upon the pensioners, whose distress is aggravated by the necessity (real or supposed) of supporting them. So far as I have been able to ascertain, only four of them have found work of a sort—one is a copyist in the Negapatam Sea Customs Office, one is a painter, and one a fitter's cooly in the railway workshops, Negapatam, and the fourth is a railway cooly.

8. I am unable to suggest any way of improving the condition of these unhappy people other than the obvious one of increasing their pecuniary allowances.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the existing Number of Kandyan Pensioners in the Tanjore District, with particulars regarding their Families, Pensions, Qualifications, &c.

No.	Names of Pensioners and their Dependent Relatives.	Number in Auditor-General's List No. I., or Relationship to Persons therein named.	Age.	Monthly Pension.	Date of Authority (Number and Date of the Madras Government Order.)	Residence.	Employment and Qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Years.	Rs. A. P.				
1	**Alagiamanavalasimhala Raja** ...	Son of No. 4 ...	40	100 0 0	G.O. No. 674, dated 30th August, 1887	Tanjore ...	No employment nor capacity for it. Knows only Telugu.	Maintains a number of commuted pensioners and other dependents. Involved in debt.
	Family.							
	Venkatache Ammal, wife ...	—	38	—	—	do.		
2	**Andala Devi** (sister of No. 1)...	No. 12 ...	37	16 10 8	G.O. No. 552, dated 10th December, 1861	do.		
	Family.							
	Narasimha Raja, son ...	—	21	—	—	These three reside at Tiruválúr with Tiagasimhala Raja, father-in-law of Narasimha Raja	No employment. Has passed Middle School examination in second class, which does not qualify him for Government superior service. Handwriting and abilities indifferent.	
	Raja Nachiar Devi (daughter-in-law)	—	17	—	—			
	A child, granddaughter ...	—	4 mos.	—	—			
	Ramachendra Raja, son ...	—	14	—	—	do. ...	At School in Tanjore town. Ceylon Government pays the schooling charges.	
	Varada Raja, son ...	—	7	—	—			
3	**Dharma Raja** ...	No. 5 ...	39	50 0 0	G.O. No. 472, dated 25th October, 1861	Tanjore ...	No employment nor capacity for it.	
	Family.							
	Muthukrishnachee Amma, wife	—	25	—	—	do.		
	Ramachendra Raja, son ...	—	14	—	—	do. ...	At school in Tanjore town. Ceylon Government pays the schooling charges.	
	Rajalakshumi, daughter ...	—	3	—	—	do.		
4	*Santana Raja* ...	Son of No. 11 ...	78	16 10 8	G.O. No. 122, dated 2nd March, 1893	do. ...	Was studying at St. Peter's College, Tanjore town. Ceylon Government pays the fees. No prospect of his qualifying by examination for Government service. Left school without permission in January, 1893.	
5	**Kirthisimhala Raja** ...	No. 13 ...	37	44 3 6	G.O. No. 365, dated 15th November, 1870	do. ...	No employment nor capacity for it.	

Statement showing the existing Number of Kandyan Pensioners in the Tanjore District, with particulars regarding their Families, Pensions, Qualifications, &c.—*contd.*

No.	Names of Pensioners and their Dependent Relatives.	Number in Auditor-General's List No. I., or Relationship to Persons therein named.	Age.	Monthly Pension.	Date of Authority (Number and date of the Madras Government Order.)	Residence.	Employment and Qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Family.		Years.	Rs. A. P.				
	Raja Nachiar Devi, wife ...	—	21	—	—	Tanjore		
	Kamsallia Devi, daughter ...	—	11	—	—	do.		
	Nila Devi, daughter ...	—	7	—	—	do.		
	Bhoja Raja, brother ...	—	35	—	—	do.		
	Venkatachiamma, brother's wife	—	25	—	—	do. ...	Unemployed; no qualifications.	
6	**Tiyagasimhala Raja** ...	No. 6 ...	37	56 10 8	G.O. No. 478, dated 29th October, 1861	Tiruválúr ...	Sub-Registrar of Tiruválúr with salary and commission of about Rs. 95 per mensem. Has good knowledge of English. Exempted from passing Government tests.	Has a large number of dependents, and is heavily in debt. Is a man of good conduct and fair ability.
	Family.							
	Muddukannamma, wife ...	—	32	—	—	do. ...		
	Venkatanarasimhala Raja, son...	—	12	—	—	do. ...		
	Varada Raja, son... ...	—	8	—	—	do. ...	Ceylon Government recently sanctioned a tutor on Rs. 30 for these three boys (*vide* G.O. No. 345, dated 1st June, 1893).	
	Vikramasimhala Raja, son	—	6	—	—	do. ...		
	Daughter married to son of No. 2 in this list					do. ...		
7	**Mandalasami Ammal** ...	No. 10 ...	45	16 10 8	G.O. No. 532, dated 10th December, 1861	Tanjore		
	Family.							
	Bungartirumalai Naik, husband...	—	55	—	—	do. ...	No employment nor qualifications.	
8	**Savitri Devi** ...	No. 7	48	63 5 4	G.O. No. 53, dated 15th January, 1857	do. ...	Widow ...	Says she owes Rs. 9,000 and lives in constant dread of being dragged into court by her creditors. Very importunate that her debts should be paid.
9	**Bungarasubbammal** ...	Wife of No. 2 ...	46	58 5 4	G.O. No. 162, dated 17th April, 1873	do. ...	Widow.	
	Family.							
	Rajagopaul, grandson ...	—	12	—	—	do. ...	At school in Tanjore town. Ceylon Government pays schooling charges.	
	Chinnakrishnaswamy, grandson	—	9	—	—	do. ...		
10	*Chellamma* ...	No. 29 in list No. II. of the Auditor-General, but since transferred to list No. I.—*vide* G.O. No. 634, dated 26th June, 1886	72	7 0 0	G.O. No. 935, dated 31st October, 1857	Tanjore ...	Widow.	
11	*Doraisami Naik* ...	Son of No. 23 ...	47	12 2 8	G.O. No. 25, dated 13th January, 1885	do. ...	Knows Telugu and a little Tamil. No employment nor qualifications	
	Family.							
	Renga Raja, son ...	—	12	—	—	do.	At school in Tanjore town. Ceylon Government pays schooling charges.	
	And four daughters of from 9 to 16 years of age; names not known							
12	*Kannusawmy Naik* ...	Son of No. 40 ...	55	10 5 6	G.O. No. 531, dated 13th September, 1877	Pudukkóttai ...	Knows Telugu and a little Tamil. No employment nor qualifications.	Draws his pension at Tanjore.
	Family.							
	Lakshumi Devi, wife ...	—	40	—	—	do.	Were at school at Pudukkóttai at cost of Ceylon Government, but no longer attend. The elder has no qualification for employment.	
	Doraisami, son ...	—	20	—	—	do.		
	Ramakrishnasawmy, son ...	—	9	—	—	do.		
	A third son and two daughters; names and ages not known							
13	*Lekshumamma* ...	No. 48 ...	47	4 0 0	G.O. No. 270, dated 17th June, 1880	Tanjore		
14	*Ramachendra Raja* (son of No. 13)	Brother's son of No. 44	24	3 10 1	G.O. No. 958, dated 26th October, 1896	do.	Unemployed. Wants employment. Knows some English. Has not passed any examination. Is in no way up to the standard for Government employment.	Doraisami Naik, No. 44 in the Auditor-General's List No I., had a pension of Rs. 14-1-0. When he applied for commutation, his brother Tirumalai Souri objected and about half of this pension was granted to Tirumalai Souri. One-half of Tirumalai Souri's pension was inherited by his son Ramachendra Raja.
	Bungaru Raja, brother ...	—	18	—	—	do.	Studying at St. Peter's College. Ceylon Government pays the fees, &c. Not likely to qualify by examination for Government service.	
	Nos. 13, 14, and Bungara Raja live together as one family							
15	*Tiruvengadakrishnasamy Raja* ...	Son of No. 25 ...	46	20 0 8	G.O. No. 673, dated 21st December, 1889	do.	No employment nor capacity for it. Knows only Telugu.	
	Family.							
	Kumaramma, mother ...	—	65	—	—	do.		
	Bhima Raja, son ...	—	19	—	—	do. ...	Was at school at cost of Ceylon Government, but has ceased to attend. Not likely to qualify for Government employment.	
	Rajanachiar Devi, daughter ...	—	9	—	—	do.		

Statement showing the existing Number of Kandyan Pensioners in the Tanjore District, with particulars regarding their Families, Pensions, Qualifications, &c.—*contd.*

No.	Name of Pensioners and their dependent Relatives.	Number in Auditor-General's List No. I., or Relationship to Persons therein named.	Age.	Monthly Pension.	Date of Authority (Number and Date of the Madras Government Order.)	Residence.	Employment and Qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	*Venkatasubbasami* ...	No. 32 ...	Years. 74	Rs. A. P. 13 10 2	G.O. dated 27th February, 1838	Tanjore ...	No employment nor capacity for it. Knows only Telugu.	
	Family.							
	Chekkaniamma, wife ...	—	65	—	—	do.		
	Kumarasami, son ...	—	43	—	—	do.	Unemployed, and no capacity for business.	
	Ramakrishnasami, son ...	—	38	—	—	do.		
	Soundara Rajulu, grandson ...	—	11	—	—	do.		
	Lakshumamma, daughter-in-law	—	27	—	—	do.	At school in Tanjore town at the cost of Ceylon Government.	
17	*Venkatanarasimhala Raja* ...	Grandson of No. 22	19	11 15 8	G.O. No. 673, dated 25th September, 1885	do. ...	At school in Tanjore town at the cost of Ceylon Government; not likely to qualify by examination	
18	*Venkataramakrishnasami Raja* ... Santana Raja, No. 4 in this list, is the son of the above. Both live together.	Son of No. 24 ...	54	24 10 8	G. O. No. 957, dated 26th October, 1886	do. ...	No employment or capacity for it.	
19	*Muthialammal* ...	No. 42, Kuppammal's husband's brother's wife	56	3 0 0	G. O. No. 390, dated 21st September, 1874	do. ...	Widow	Kuppammal was drawing a pension of Rs. 10, and a deduction of Rs. 3 was made from her pension and granted to Muthialammal for her maintenance.
20	*Govindasami Raja* ...	Son of No. 18 ...	32	10 15 0	G.O. No. 623, dated 7th November, 1877	do. ...	No employment or capacity for it.	
21	*Venkatasami Raja* ...	No. 20 ...	54	58 5 4	G.O. No. 1,019, dated 4th December, 1857	Negapatam ...	First-Grade Pleader, Municipal Commissioner, and Honorary Magistrate. Knows English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani. Has passed the Anglo-Vernacular Branch of the General Test, also Criminal Higher, Précis-writing, Higher Translation, and Civil Lower. Exempted from passing Civil Higher.	Circumstances moderate. Pays income tax on an income of Rs. 1,200. Has houses and some other property, but not sufficient to keep up his position. Has a large family and many dependents to support. Suffers from elephantiasis of both legs.
	Family.							
	Muthukannamma ...	—	42	—	—	do.		
	Govindasamy Raja, son ...	—	29	—	—	do.	Unemployed, and not willing to serve. Knows Tamil and Telugu.	
	Parthasarthi Raja, son ...	—	22	—	—	Negapatam ...	Unemployed. Has passed Middle School examination in the second class. Writes a neat hand in English. Wants employment, but is not qualified by examination nor up to Tanjore standard.	
	Rajagopal, son ...	—	19	—	—	do. ...	Unemployed, and without qualifications.	
	Abboy, son ...	—	13	—	—	do.	At Wesleyan Mission College in Negapatam. Ceylon Government pays the charges.	
	Dharma Rajah, son ...	—	10	—	—	do.		
	Rajammal, widowed daughter ...	—	25	—	—	do.		
	Vencatachamma, daughter-in-law	—	23	—	—	do.		
	Ammayiamma, daughter-in-law	—	19	—	—	do.		
	Gopalakrishna Raja, grandson ...	—	1	—	—	do.		
	Rathakrishnasami, grandson (daughter's son)	—	8	—	—	do.	At school. Ceylon Government will pay schooling charges on application.	
	Ramasami Raja, grandson (daughter's son)	—	6	—	—	do.		
	Srinivasulu, grandson (daughter's son)	—	3	—	—	do.		
	Renganadam, grandson (daughter's son)	—	1	—	—	do.		
22	*Muthusami Raja* ...	Son of No. 19 ...	45	14 9 4	G.O. No. 789, dated 29th November, 1884	do.	Unemployed. Would accept employment as process server or dufterbund, but in Tanjore we want a different sort of man.	Has no house. Circumstances deplorable. Lives in Puthur outside the Negapatam Municipality to save house rent.
	Family.							
	Janakiammal, wife ...	—	25	—	—	do.		
	Bungarathayamma, mother ...	—	67	—	—	do.		
	Sithayammal, mother-in-law ...	—	60	—	—	do.		
	Govindalekshumiammal (cousin's daughter)	—	8	—	—	do.		
	Ramakrishnasami (cousin's son)	—	3	—	—	do.		
23	*Kannusami Raja* ...	Not immediately traceable. Has a separate P. P. O. and draws his pension at Negapatam.	20	14 9 4	—	do.	Unemployed. Would accept any non-menial post, but is not qualified.	Involved in debt to extent of Rs. 800. Is in bad circumstances.
	Family.							
	Seethayammal, wife ...	—	14	—	—	do.		
	Bungarusubbammal, mother ...	—	50	—	—	do.		

From E. Turner, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Uttamapoliem, 23rd August, 1893, No. 79.

With reference to G.O. dated 20th March, 1893, No. 156, Political, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement giving the information called for by Government regarding the condition of the existing Kandyan pensioners.

2. These depend entirely on their pensions, and generally have a large number of dependents hanging on them. They do not educate themselves or make any effort to support themselves by their own exertions, and are therefore generally impecunious and in need of help. Some of them are involved heavily in debt, and find it impossible to extricate themselves. They are all in need of help from the Ceylon Government.

3. A number of pensioners whose pensions were commuted and paid in lump sums have put in petitions that they are also in need of help, but as I have not been required to report on their condition I have made no inquiries about them.

Enclosure.

Statement showing the Number and Names of the existing Kandyan Pensioners in the District of Madura, and their present condition.

Serial Number.	Names of Pensioners.	Amount of Monthly Pension.	Authority sanctioning the Grant.	Their Children and Dependants.	Number of Persons depending.	Their connection to the Royal Family of Kandy.	Present condition of the Pensioners.
		Rs. A. P.					
1	**Dorasami Rajah,** aged 67 years	70 0 0	G.O. dated 23rd August, 1856, No. 262, and 15th November, 1884, No. 324	(1) Wife. (2) A son, aged 12 years, by his fifth wife. (3) A widowed and issueless daughter by his fifth wife. (4) A widowed daughter, aged 30 years, by his third wife. (5) His son Subbusami, by his fourth wife, died, leaving behind— (1) a wife (widow), aged 25 years; (2) four sons, viz., Rathakrishnan, aged 10 years; Sinna Rajah, aged 5 years; and two others, aged 2½ and 1 year respectively; (3) a daughter, who is married and has a son aged 12 years reading at Tanjore. (6) A sister, aged 50 years. (7) Another sister and her 3 sons, aged 50, 45, and 30 years (respectively), and a daughter.	17	He is the son of Prince Angalasamy Rajah, the brother of Laxshmi Ammal, the senior wife of Keerthi Simhala Maha Rajah, a previous king of Kandy.	He has to maintain the dependents mentioned in column 4, and to educate his son and grandsons. The first two grandsons by his fourth wife are reading at Negapatam and are under the protection of their maternal uncle. Venkatasawmi Rajah. His son by his fifth wife is reading at Tanjore. He has put in a petition (enclosed) forwarding copy of a printed petition submitted by him to the Ceylon Government.
2	**Sundara Rajah,** aged 23 years	35 0 0	G.O. dated 6th January, 1874, No. 2	(1) Mother, aged 40 years. (2) Step-sister, aged 36 years (widow). (3) A son (Bungaru Dorai, No. 3 in the list) and two daughters of No. 2, aged 18 and 7 years respectively. (4) A female child of the elder daughter of No. 2	6	He is the brother's son of Dorasami Rajah (pensioner No. 1 in the list).	He is not yet married. He is becoming involved in debts.
3	Bungaru Dorai, aged 16 years	2 4 0	G.Os. dated 25th March, 1885, Mis. No. 204; 6th November, 1885, Mis. No. 781; and 6th January, 1886, Mis. No. 11.	—	—	He is the son of the sister of Sundara Rajah (No. 2 in the list).	He is a minor not yet sent to school. The allowance is too small, but he is under the protection of his uncle (No. 2 in the list).
4	**Muthusami Rajah,** aged 50 years	50 0 0	G.O. dated 8th June, 1883, Mis. No. 441.	Son, aged 20 years, and four daughters ...	5	Son by the first wife of Kumarasami Rajah, the adopted son of Alamelu Ammal and Renganayakee Ammal, wives of Rajathi Raja Simhala Maha Rajah, a king of Kandy.	His son is too old to be educated. His daughters have not yet been married for want of money, though two of them have attained their age. He has contracted debts and has put in a petition, which is enclosed.

Statement showing the Number and Names of the existing Kandyan Pensioners in the District of Madura, and their present condition—*contd.*

Serial Number	Names of Pensioners.	Amount of Monthly Pension.	Authority sanctioning the Grant.	Their Children and Dependants.	Number of Persons depending.	Their connection to the Royal Family of Kandy.	Present condition of the Pensioners.
		Rs. A. P.					
5	**Kumaramma Devi,** age not known	25 0 0	G.Os. dated 11th March, 1884, Mis. No. 166; 3rd April, 1884, Mis. No. 229; and 28th June, 1887, No. 507, Political.	(1) Her eldest sister. (2) Her eldest sister's husband, aged 55 years. (3) Two sons, aged 30 and 27 respectively, and a grandson of No. 1. (4) A maid servant.	6	Second wife of Kumarasami Rajah, father of Muthusami Rajah (No. 4 in the list).	She finds it difficult to support her dependants with her pension.
6	Alamelu Ammal, aged 56 years.	2 0 0	G.O. dated 17th July, 1866, No. 165.	(1) Her husband's brother. (2) His son, aged 16 years.	2	Widow of the deceased Chinnatamby Naik, *alias* Subarayalu Naik, a Kandyan pensioner.	The minor son has not yet been educated for want of money. The pensioner is very old and feeble. The allowance given her is far too small. She finds it difficult to maintain herself and her dependants.
7	Rengappa Naik, aged 35 years.	11 10 0	G.O. dated 21st January, 1870, No. 29.	(1) His wife. (2) Mother. (3) Three daughters.	5	Son of the late Rengappa Naik, a Kandyan pensioner.	He finds it difficult to maintain himself and dependants on his pension.

From the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Colombo, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to the Government of Madras, dated Colombo, 21st June, 1893.

Education of Children of the Kandyan Pensioners.

ADVERTING to your letter, Political Mis. No. 258, of the 1st May, 1893, on the above subject, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon to state that his attention having been directed to the question of the education of these children, His Excellency will be glad that they should, if this be feasible, be provided with a better education. His Excellency would wish that they should be given every educational advantage possible for people of their class to obtain within reason, and I am to state that any additional cost which His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council considers to be properly incurred for this purpose will be gladly defrayed.

From H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Acting Collector and Government Agent, Tanjore, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to Government, dated Vallam, 6th August, 1893, No. 36.

WITH reference to the endorsement from Government dated 5th July, 1893, No. 1,173, I have the honour to state that a list of the children of the Kandyan pensioners who are of a school-going age—*i.e.*, between the ages of 6 and 19—was submitted to Government with my letter dated 6th July, 1893, No. 5. It will be seen from this list that there are in all 19 boys, of whom 11 are in Tanjore, 3 in Tiruválúr, and 5 in Negapatam. Of the 11 lads in Tanjore, I have personally seen and talked to 8. I have already reported in my letter quoted above the unsatisfactory state of their educational progress. For their irregular attendance they assign various reasons: *e.g.* (1) the distance of the college from their homes—they cannot walk and have no carriage; (2) the interval of one hour in the middle of the day does not admit of their returning home for food—they thus lose their dinner; (3) they have not enough to eat and have no proper clothes; (4) bad health. All of these excuses are more or less plausible. I have talked over the matter with the Rev. W. H. Blake, Principal of the College, but have not been able to devise any means of promoting their education. The college offers them as good tuition and training as can be reasonably required, and the difficulties that stand in their way all ultimately spring from the poverty of their parents or guardians, want of industry, or natural inaptitude.

2. As regards the three children at Tiruválúr, the Government of Ceylon recently sanctioned the entertainment of a tutor* on Rs. 30 a month; but here again there are difficulties in the way which I did not foresee. Their father, M.R.Ry. P. Tyagasimhala Raja, has represented to me that he has not even a vacant pial where the children and the tutor can sit, and he urges the difficulty of one man attending to three boys of such different ages that each requiries quite a separate course of study. He greatly prefers that his sons should continue to attend the high school at Tiruválúr, and desires that they should receive the help of a tutor in preparing their lessons at home. For this he requires a schoolroom, a certain amount of furniture, and a lamp. I think probably the best arrangement would be to allow the boys to continue to attend the high school and to engage one of the teachers of the high school to act as private tutor to the boys out of school hours. Rs. 15 would be an ample remuneration, and Rs. 15 would thus remain available for renting a suitable schoolroom, furnishing it, and meeting school fees and sundry expenses. I should be glad if Government would sanction this arrangement as an experiment.

3. The boys at Negapatam are the sons and grandsons of M.R.Ry. Venkatasami Raja, referred to in paragraph 5 of my letter dated 6th July, 1893, No. 5. Their father has a good income, and the Wesleyan College offers as good an education as they could desire. They do not take advantage of their opportunities, and I see no way in which any additional facilities can be afforded them.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., Acting Government Agent, Tanjore, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to Government, dated Vallam, 9th October, 1893, No. 76.

WITH reference to Government memorandum No. 1,720, dated 27th September, 1893, I have the honour to state that the Auditor-General's list referred to in my predecessor's letter No. 5 dated 2nd July, 1893, is the "amended list" received with G.O. No. 449, dated 17th December, 1872.

2. The enclosures of the memorandum under reference are returned.

From T. W. RAWLINS, Esq., Accountant-General, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to Government dated Fort St. George, 16th October, 1893, No. I.A.D., 683.

WITH reference to your memorandum No 1,721, dated the 27th September, 1893, I have the honour to state that the Collectors' letters referred to contain the names of all the Kandyan pensioners who draw their pensions in this Presidency.

2. I might add that the pensioner Doraisami Raja, referred to in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Collector of North Arcot, died on 28th May, 1893.

ORDER dated 14th November, 1893, No. 763, Political:—

The Ceylon Government will be addressed.

[Here enter No. 764, dated 14th November, 1893.]

(True extract.)

J. FREDERICK PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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* *Vide* G.O. dated 1st June, 1883, No 345.

Reprinted from the original.

Irish Press—Madras.

XIX.—1894.

POLITICAL PENSIONERS IN MADRAS.

REPORT of a SELECT COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to consider His Excellency's Message of the 10th August, 1894, relative to the condition of certain inhabitants of the Madras Presidency now in the receipt of political pensions from Ceylon.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1896.

POLITICAL PENSIONERS IN MADRAS.

IV

The Select Committee appointed to consider His Excellency the Governor's Message of the 10th August, 1894, relative to the condition of certain inhabitants of the Madras Presidency now in receipt of political pensions from Ceylon, have the honour to submit the following report:—

The Committee note that the old Regulation No. 6 of 1816, which imposed a penalty, for resorting to or remaining in Ceylon without permission, on all deported prisoners of war taken in 1815, and on all persons commonly called Malabars who had been resident in Kandyan territory within a year and a day previous to 14th January, 1815, was repealed by Ordinance No. 5 of 1869. The repeal appears to have escaped attention.*

With reference to the question whether any further measure of general assistance should be extended to the pensioners, the Committee desire to point out that the original political refugees and exiles from Kandy were not natives of Ceylon, but aliens, who spoke the Telegu and Tamil languages, and were generally natives of Madura in the Madras Presidency,† and that the Minute by Lord Napier and Ettrick of 24th May, 1869, was written under the mistaken impression that Ceylon was their native country.‡

The Select Committee consider that the Indian political pensions alluded to by the most Honourable the Secretary of State differ so materially in the circumstances surrounding their origin that they cannot rightly be compared with the allowance made to the Kandyan dynasty: and they observe that in 1803 the question of a proper allowance for the then royal family, if exiled, was discussed between Prince Muttusami and Major-General Macdowall, the sum then proposed being five hundred rix dollars§ a month for the term of the king's life only.

The Committee are of opinion that the Kandyan pensioners received adequate allowances at the time they were originally awarded.

That having regard both to the circumstances of the Kandyan Kingdom‖ and the wants and position of the refugees and exiles, those allowances were in accordance with the credit and dignity of the Colony and of the recipients; and that the smallness of the amounts now received by particular individuals is due principally to excessive subdivision of the original allowances amongst heirs, both natural and adopted, of the original grantees. This subdivision has doubtless been made owing to a desire on the part of the Government not to bring to an end too abruptly the payment of pension to the heirs of the original pensioners, even though those pensioners were only dependents of the royal family.

The Committee are of opinion that it would be wiser to commute such pensions when by subdivision they became inconsiderable, and a majority of the Committee recommend that each existing pension which is less than rupees twenty per mensem be augumented to rupees twenty, and that no subdivision which would give any pensioner less than this sum monthly be permitted in future.

That all pensions augmented under the rule (except such as may belong to persons on the reserved list) should be compulsorily commuted on the decease of the present pensioner, and that the same rule be applied to pensions subsequently augmented.

In addition to the boon of free education already granted to the children of the pensioners, the Committee recommend that steps be taken to secure, at the expense of the Ceylon Government, free boarding in or near superior schools for such boys as qualify themselves to receive higher education.

The Committee further recommend that reasonable aid be granted to any pensioner, or son of a pensioner, who may hereafter qualify for any profession or for superior employment.

The Committee are unable to recommend any further general increase of existing pensions, and they deprecate all future payment of the debts of any of the pensioners, as past experience has shown that such a practice is objectionable.

J. A. SWETTENHAM.
F. R. SAUNDERS.
P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D.
W. W. MITCHELL.
A. SENEVIRATNE.
J. J. GRINLINTON.
T. B. PANABOKKE.
M. C. ABDUL RAHEMAN.
P. COOMARASWAMY.
GILES F. WALKER.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, August 29, 1894.

In the interests of the pensioners themselves and their descendants, I think that all pensions should cease within a certain time, and I am of opinion that no pensions should now be continued for more than three lives.

In the case of such small pensions as these, it is no kindness to continue them for an indefinite period: if the period were limited there would be a chance that the pensioners would realize the necessity of educating their heirs into supporting themselves by their own industry.

During the continuance of the pensions reasonable assistance should be given to the pensioners towards the education of their heirs; but to continue these small and decreasing pensions indefinitely is only to encourage existing habits of thriftlessness and want of industry.

GILES F. WALKER.

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* Sessional Paper No. II. of 1871: Sir J. Douglas's report, paragraph 23. *Idem*, page 57, Lord Napier and Ettrick's Minute, paragraph 8.

† Sessional Paper No. II. of 1871: Sir J. Douglas's report, paragraphs 3 and 41. Sluijskin's Journal, October 29, 1770. "Mahâwansa," English translation, pages 333, 335, 337, 344, 375, and 376.

NOTE A.—*Extracts from the "Mahâwansa."*

Page 333, *King Rája Sinha*, A.D. 1627–1679.—And after that he had brought royal maidens from the city of Madhura (and made them his consorts), this mighty king governed the kingdom for fifty and two years.

King Wimala Dharma Súriya, A.D. 1679–1701.—And after that his son Vimala Dharma Súriya became king. He was adorned with faith ..... and he took to wife the daughter of the queen who was brought from Madhura, and made her his chief queen.

Page 335, *King Sri Vira Parákrama Nárendra Sinha*, 1701–1734.—Then his son Siri Vira Parákkama Nárenda Síha became king ..... and to the intent that he might make the crown of Lanká certain, the king procured royal maidens from Madhura and made them his chief queens.

Page 337, *King Sri Vijaya Rája Sinha*, 1734–1747.—After that the younger brother of the queen of that same king became king. He was adorned with virtue and was celebrated as Sri Vijaya Rája Síha ..... and that he might maintain the purity of his family be brought hither royal maidens from the city of Madhura and made them his queens ..... and the queens also of this king renounced the false religion which they had long believed, and followed, as became them, the true religion which gives everlasting happiness.

Page 344. *King Kirti Sri Rája Sinha*, 1747–1780.—And when this great and virtuous king was dead, his wife's brother, a prince of great beauty and youth, became the supreme king .....

Page 375, *King Rajadhi Rája Sinha*, 1780–1798.—After his (Kírti Sri's) death Siri Rajadhi Rája Sinha, his younger brother, was anointed king over Lanká .....

Page 376, *King Siri Vikkrama Rája Sinha*, 1798–1815.—Thereupon Siri Vikkrama Rája Sinha, a firm man, and Rajadhi Rája Sinha's (wife's) sister's son, became the ruler of the land.

NOTE B.—*Governor's Diary.*

Page 662.—Major-General Macdowall to the Governor, dated Kandy, 28th May, 1803:—

. . . . . .

I have before made a request for some cash, and I hope you will add to whatever sum may be transmitted a certain portion for Muttusami. If he stays he will require money for his necessary disbursements, and if he proceeds soon to Jaffna he will have occasion for a supply: almost all his people are sick, and there are only now about his apartment five or six squalid and famished wretches. I presume the Adigar, when he fulfils the chief part of his agreements, will readily allow a few coolies to get rid of the latter incumbrance .....

Lee's Report on the Pearl Fishery (MS.), Vol. V.—Literary Register, Vol. III., page 254.—Extract from journal kept by the Senior Merchant and Dessave Peter Sluijskin during the performance of a commission with which he was charged to the court of the Nabob (of Arcot) Machmed Alikhan, and sent by way of report to His Excellency Iman William Falck, Extraordinary Councillor of Netherlands India, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies:—

"Monday, October 29, 1770.

The Nabob ..... said ..... "on the last war between the "Company and the Kandyans the latter asked my assistance. "I showed my regard for the Company and refused the "Kandyans help. At that time there were Europeans ill-"disposed towards the Company, who spoke to me on the "subject, but I was never found wanting in esteem for the "Company. The King of Kandy! Who is he? nothing but "an *Aldeaar* [*Aldea, Port. for a village*] coming from "Madura. To such persons the Company shows much respect, "but what to me? What nations inhabited these lands "formerly?"

‡ Sessional Paper No. II. of 1871, page 51, paragraphs 3 and 8.

§ The rix dollars coined in 1803 were worth 1*s.* 4½*d.* each—"Chalmer's Colonial Currency," page 353. See also Sessional Paper No. II. of 1871, page 34, article tenth.

‖ NOTE C.—*Governor's Diary.*

19*th March*, 1803, *p.* 366.—Articles of convention proposed between prince Muttusami and the Governor of Ceylon for the attainment of the just objects of the present war, the restoration of peace, and the general security and happiness of the inhabitants of this Island.

. . . . . .

11. Prince Muttusami furthermore engages to give a safe conduct to the prince now on the throne, to retire into the British territories with his family, and to allow him a certain sum for his maintenance, which shall be agreed upon by the parties to these articles hereafter, provided it be not less than five hundred rix dollars per mensem during the term of his natural life.

Kandy, March 6, 1803.—Prince Muttusami's answer:—

The fugitive king not being of royal descent, and having injured Prince Muttusami in his nearest and dearest interests, he cannot help feeling a great degree of repugnance at being obliged to pension his greatest enemy.

If, however, the British Government do not think they would act a more dignified part by taking the late king under their own protection, the prince will grant a sum not exceeding five hundred rix dollars per mensem for his support, while he lives, and he wishes that all his enemies ma[illegible] conveyed to the coast, as he fears they will endeavour to foment discord in his dominion.

Idem, page 373.—Letter from Prince Muttusami to Major-General Macdowall:—

I now inform you that the Pallegampaha Adigar [*i.e.*, Pilame Tilawwe Adigar] was so enraged at the friendship which subsisted between my brother-in-law the late king of Kandy [*i.e.*, King Rajadhi Rája Sinha], and the English, that he caused him to be destroyed, and seized upon the royal treasures. Upon the decease of the king I became the true heir to the throne, but was thrust into prison by the Adigar and confined there by him fourteen months, after being plundered by his orders of all my jewels and property, and then was liberated, but turned out of the kingdom. The Adigar seized the jewels of my sister, the wife of the late king, and placed upon the throne a person who had no right to it, but retained for his own use the royal jewels and treasures which he had seized. These circumstances are all well known to His Excellency the Governor and to you, Sir, and that the Adigar now keeps in prison my mother, two brothers, and my four sisters, who are entirely at his mercy.

Reprinted from the original.

Irish Press—Madras.

5,000—20-7-08.

Current No 957 1898.

C. 3

No. 66

TANJORE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

CAMP, 2nd July 1898.

Despatched 9th July 1898 ed

FROM

T. Twigg ESQUIRE,

Offg: COLLECTOR,

TANJORE,

To

The Chief SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Political DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, received from Alagia Manavala Simhala Raja, a Kandyan pensioner.

2. The memorialist is the son of one of the three daughters of the 4th Rani and the adopted son of the 3rd Rani of Vikrama Simhala Raja, the late ex-king of Kandy. (Vide pedigree table

table enclosed); and is No 1 in
the list embodied in G. O. No
76 3/4 dated 14th November 1893. hA

3. His own mother Raja-
lakshmi Devi. was in receipt of
a monthly pension of Rs 50 which.
on her death. was divided equally
between her 3 daughters; and no
portion of it was assigned to the
Memorialist by reason of his
adoption by the 3rd & Rani.

4. His adoptive mother died
on 22nd October 1886. The pen-
sion formerly allotted to her. for
her own maintenance. was Rs80
per mensem; but in 1858 the
amount was increased to Rs
125. upon Special Considerations
(para

(para 72 of the Auditor-Generals rep.
dated 15th June 1871).

5. The Memorialist was entitled
to two thirds of Rs 80. the pension prop.
of his adoptive mother. but the Ceylon
Government Sanctioned an increased
pension of Rs 100 per mensem as a
temporary measure pending the Settle-
ment of his Case G. O. No 674 dated
Mrs D 30th August 1887.

6. The grant of Rs 100 was Sub
sequently Confirmed in G. O. No 970
Mrs E dated 20th December 1887.

7. The debts incurred by his
adoptive mother to the extent of
Rs 16. 280 were also discharged by the
Mrs F Ceylon Government (G. O. No 293 dated
21st April 1888) on the distinct
understan

understanding that nothing more would be paid on account of any other debts.

8. The deceased Rani was in receipt of a Special House allowance of Rs 15 per mensem which was also sanctioned in favour of the memorialist (G. O. N. 366, 367. dated 11th June 1895). B

9. Alagiamanavala Simhala Raja has not been satisfied with these grants. In April 1893. a Statement was submitted to the Secretary of State on behalf of the petitioner by Sir William Digby. The Ceylon Government then appointed a special Committee to Consider the Condition of all the Kandyan

Kandyan pensioners. C
of this enquiry was that in
several Concessions were made to the
Kandyan pensioners. (Sessional paper
XIX of 1894 and G. O. N. 211, Political
dated 2nd April 1895).

10. The petitioner now represents that the result of the enquiries instituted in 1893+94 has brought no benefit to him personally and again urges his claim to more liberal treatment.

11. The petitioners requests are two (1) to liquidate his debts and (2) to increase his pension. As regards the first. The order referred to in para 7 dealt I think only with the existing debts, and did not expressly declare that no assistance would ever be given in regard to future debts.

As

tendent regard the second. The Com-
mittee have reported that all the
pensioners were suitably provided
when the pensions were originally
granted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Srinivasa Pillai
8-7-98.
for Collector & Govt Agent.

Pol. [illegible]

5,000—20-7-98.

[G. / 40]

3,000—9-7-98.

[Pol. / 10.]

200—5-3-98.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Political Department

CHIEF SECRETARIAT MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following paper:—

From the Government-Agent, Tanjore No. 66 Secretary of
dated 22nd July 1898, forwarding petition addressed to the ~~Governor~~ Secretary of State for the Colonies by Kandyan Pensioner, Alagia manavala simhala Raja

ORDER—No. 502, Political, dated 21st July 1898.

The petition will be forwarded to the Ceylon Government.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To
The Govt. Agent
Tanjore

P.T.O.

Government {189} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recd. / *Regd.* {189 . *Enclosures* / *Spare copies*

G. O., No. July **1898.**

Petition from Kandyan Pensioner.

Directing that the — be forwarded to the Ceylon Government.

[G. / 40]
3,000—9-2-95.

[Pol. / 10-A.]
100—12-10-96.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 503. *Dated* 21st July 1898.

From

THE HONOURABLE

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

COLOMBO.

SIR,

I am directed to forward the accompanying petition addressed to the ~~Ceylon~~ Secretary of State for the Colonies ~~Government~~ by Kandyan Pensioner Alagiamanavala Simhala Raja together with a copy of a report * thereon by the Govt. Agent, Tanjore.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Dated 2nd July 1898.
No. 66

Government {189} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

From

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, COLOMBO.

Letter No. July 1898.

Petition from Kandyan Pensioner.

Forwarding — together with a report thereon.

[G. 40]

3,000—8-2-98. for copying

1898

G.O., No. , DATED

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108—15-4-98.

Political (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 502 -3

DATED 21-7-98

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Forwg to the Secy to Govt. addressed to the Secy of State for the Colonies by Kandyan Pensioner Alagiamanavala Sinkala Raja praying for the increase of his pension & the liquidation of his debts, together with a copy of a report thereon by the Joint Agent, Jaffna.

