

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

*1152*Press
Mis.Dated *2nd September* 18*89*.Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
from 27th August to 2d September 1859.*

Read again the following papers.

*Petition from Mir Ruknuddin eldest son of the late
Subadar Major Nuruddin No. 657 of 1856.* } (Recorded in M. C. 3d Feby. 1857, No. 130.)
*Letter from the Board of Revenue dated 11th
December 1856, No. 4167.*

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of
Revenue 1st June 1859, No. 1993.* } (Govt. Pro. 6th June 1859, No. 755.)

No. 5. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd June 1859,
No. 2407.

Read Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 6th June 1859, R. D., No. 755.
(In Con. 8th June 1859, No. 2657.)

From Government to Board, 17th March 1810, R. D. In 1810 the Governor General in Council granted 60 cawnies of lands, for three lives, to Subadar Mahomed Ghouse, of the Body Guard, "in consideration of his active and faithful services."

To Govt. 10th August 1810.

2. Mahomed Ghouse first selected 60 cawnies of land assessed at Pagodas $147\frac{1}{10}$ partly within the

ruined fort of Cauveripak and its neighbourhood and partly at Arcot.

To Government 10th December 1827.

From do. 28th idem, R. D. No. 953. 3. In 1828 he was allowed to exchange these lands (with the exception of a portion in the Cauveripak fort which he had rented out at Rupees 131½ per annum) for the village of Codumbaicum in Chingleput, comprising 823 cawnies. The income of the lands given in exchange by the Subadar was Rupees 1,433, while Codumbaicum had produced, on an average of ten years, Rupees 1,112. The large extent of improveable waste in Codumbaicum (viz., 230 cawnies irrigated and 99 cawnies unirrigated) was however considered to render the exchange a fair one.

*From Government 29th October 1830, R. D.,
No. 954.*

4. The Subadar died on the 25th September 1830, and a Military Committee, convened to ascertain his nearest heir, reported that he had left one only son, Mahomed Tahir (aged 18½ years) and two daughters.

5. Mahomed Tahir succeeded as the second life, and died at Pondicherry in 1844.

1. Ryman Shaw, daughter of Mahomed Ghouse.
2. Moorah Bee do.
3. Kumwo Bee, Nieka wife of do.
4. Suekeena Bee, sister of do.
5. Mahomed Ghouse.
6. Kaudum Khan.
7. Gholam Mahomed Surfudeen.
8. Mahomed Tahir.

6. Mahomed Ghouse had, besides the Jaghire, a Military pension for two lives. This pension, on his death, was divided among the parties noted in the margin, all of whom were dead, except the first, when the Collector reported Mahomed Tahir's death, viz. 9th April 1845.

7. Whether any of them left heirs, and who Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were, does not appear.

From Government 19th April 1845, R. D., No. 504. 8. The pension wholly lapsed to Government on Mahomed Tahir's death.

9. The succession to the Jaghire as the third life was disputed by Jainabee, widow of Mahomed Tahir, on behalf of their daughter, Huneefa (1 years old) and by Ryman Shaw Bee, (No. 1 in the above marginal list) on behalf of Mahomed Ghouse, an infant illegitimate son of Mahomed Tahir by a dancing girl.

From Chingleput 11th June 1846. 10. The latter claim was supported by a forged will and disallowed by the Collector. Moreover, both the child, Mahomed Ghouse, and his mother, had meanwhile died.

To Government 24th August 1846.

From do. 16th September 1846, R. D., No. 941.

To North Arcot 5th November 1846, No. 2300.

11. The Jaghire was then registered in the name of Huneefa Bee, as the third and last life. The rented lands in Cauveripak were also in 1846 registered in Huneefa Bee's name.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
from 27th August to 2d September 1859.*

12. Rylian Shaw Bee (No. 1 in marginal list) appears to have been married, and to have had a daughter, Badshabeebee, who married one Jalaloodeen, and had a son, Kareem Moideen. Jalaloodeen, on behalf of this son, claimed to participate in the Jaghire, but Government decided that he should look to the incumbent Humeefa Bee, and declined to interfere.

13. The above comprises all the information on the Board's records, and as the Board are unable to meet the requisition of Government for "detailed information showing the whole family and descendants of the first grantee," they resolve to request the Collector of Chingleput to supply the additional information necessary. A genealogical tree, distinguishing the living members of the family from those who have died, would be the most convenient mode of furnishing the information.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Secretary.*

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 27th August 1859, No. 1152.

In 1820 a Shrotrium of 50 cawnies of land was bestowed on Subadar Major Nuruiddin for three lives; but was subsequently exchanged* for the village of Tundalum in Chingleput, to be held on Shrotrium tenure for the same three lives. Nuruiddin died in 1853, leaving two widows, three sons, three daughters, and three grand-children. In accordance with some recent precedents in the Civil Department, based on orders from the Home Government, and in conformity with the Muhammedan law of succession, the Board of Revenue ordered that the Shrotrium should be registered in the name of the eldest son, but that the yearly proceeds should be partitioned out among all the relations above mentioned: the widows and children being regarded as the second life or generation, and the grand-children as the third.

2. Ruknuddin, the eldest son, objected to this arrangement, claiming for himself more than a mere equal share with the rest. But the Board of Revenue did not recognize his claim; and the Government, on appeal, upheld the decision of the Board.

3. Further enquiry, however, has now shown that that decision is at variance with the established practice as respects military pensions and jaghirs; which have hitherto always gone unbroken to the eldest son or other single heir, who holds the property as head of the family and gives suitable allowances to the other members.

4. It is necessary therefore to amend the former decision. The present arrangement recognizes, to some extent, Petitioner's position as head of the family; he holds and manages the land, and distributes the proceeds according to the shares fixed by the Board. What he asks is not that the allowances of the other members of the family should be left wholly to his discretion, but only that his own share should be somewhat larger than any other. He also asks that shares lapsing should not revert to Government as ordered by the Board, but to himself.

5. These demands appear to be in strict accordance with past usage in similar cases, and the Governor in Council now directs as follows. The Shrotrium shall continue in the sole charge of petitioner Mir Ruknuddin; who will manage the land as heretofore, and distribute the proceeds to the members of his father's family entitled to participate therein, after reserving a double share for himself as head of the family. Shares lapsing from time to time shall accrue to him and to his successor during the currency of the grant; after the third life, (petitioner being the second,) the whole will revert to Government.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again the following papers.

Petition from Mir Ruknuddin eldest son of the late Subadar Major Nuruiddin No. 657 of 1856. } (Recorded in M. C. 3d Feby. 1857, No. 130.)
Letter from the Board of Revenue dated 11th December 1856, No. 4167.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue 1st June 1859, No. 1993. } (Govt. Pro. 6th June 1859, No. 755.)

Read also the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting certain information respecting the succession to the Jagir granted to Subadar Major Mahomed Ghose of the Body Guard. } (Here enter 23d June 1859, No. 2407.)

ORDER THEREON, 27th August 1859, No. 1152.

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(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, for information and guidance.
To Mir Ruknuddin.

„ Military Department for information.

Exd. H. M. Elliot.

No. 2407.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE, dated 23rd June 1859.

Read Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 6th June 1859, R. D., No. 755.

(In Con. 8th June 1859, No. 2657.)

From Government to Board, 17th
March 1810, R. D.

In 1810 the Governor General in Council granted 60 cawnies of lands, for three lives, to Subadar Mahomed Ghouse, of the Body Guard, "in consideration of his active and faithful services."

To Government 10th August 1810.

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3. In 1828 he was allowed to exchange these lands (with the exception of a portion in the Cauveripak fort which he had rented out at Rupees 1311 per annum) for the village of Codumbaukum in Chingleput, comprising 823 cawnies. The income of the lands given in exchange by the Subadar was Rupees 1,433, while Codumbaukum had produced, on an average of ten years, Rupees 1,112. The large extent of improveable waste in Codumbaukum (viz. 230 cawnies irrigated and 99 cawnies unirrigated) was however considered to render the exchange a fair one.

From Government 29th October 1830.
R. D., No. 954.

4. The Subadar died on the 25th September 1830, and a Military Committee, convened to ascertain his nearest heir, reported that he had left one only son, Mahomed Tahir (aged 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ years) and two daughters.

5. Mahomed Tahir succeeded as the second life, and died at Pondicherry in 1844.

1. Ryman Shaw, daughter of Mahomed Ghouse.

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(A true Extract.)

To

C. J. SHUBRICK, Esq., Collector of Chingleput.
Copy to Government, for information.

Secretary.

4
to

J. J. Bandillon Esq
San Francisco

Dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the petition of Mary Ann
Ellis. I have not seen date of
No 654 recorded in the office
of Consultation dated 3rd
1857 No 130. With the date
of 27th August 1857. etc. etc.
as upon the subject. I have
not appeared to write to you.

I am

Yours

Wm. L. Galt

1859

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17th July 1855

Colonel Brown's view is the correct one.

The oldest son of the deceased grantee

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the other shares and lapsed shares should accrue to him and his successor

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Colonel Brown's view is the correct one. The oldest son of the deceased grantee should have a double share & up to him by a corresponding deduction from the other shares and lapsed shares should accrue to him and his successor, after which the entire grant will lapse to the Government. This is a question of succession to a Military Jagir, which was granted to a meritorious Sepulman commissioned officer his Govt for three lives. The original grantee died in 1853, and he Bt & Revenue partitioned out the village into shares amongst his widows & sons, as the law would have done in the case of a landed estate of a deceased Muhammadan. As to the Peto, deceased's eldest son, feels aggrieved; it is shown by Colonel Brown that it is opposed to the course followed in hereditary Pensions & Jagirs in the Military Dept; which is, to vest the money or land in the eldest representative of the family, who distributes the same to the other members, receiving, honoris causa, a double share himself. It appears that the Peto, though bound to distribute the proceeds of the lands agreeably to the shares laid down by the Board, does hold & manage the village himself. It only remains therefore that a suitable deduction should be made from the shares of the rest to make his share double what it now is; or if this cannot be done, at least to vest in him the succession to all shares, lapsing by casualties, in reversal of the decision of the Board vesting the same in the Govt. It may be mentioned that the strict application of the Muhammadan law in cases of shares in Political pensions is quite as unknown as in the Military Dept. By that law the rights of shade & Nikah sons are equal, but it was laid down in Lord Clives Minute of 1801 on Carnatic Pensions that the latter merited 1/5 & less consideration than the former, & for upwards of half a century the practice has been accordingly.

The above
Colonel Brown
H. J. Brown
Peto in
all parties
Lord Clives
Nikah &
Peto's
Colonel Brown
H. J. Brown

17th July 1855

Official Memorandum

In reply to the official Memo of the
Military Secretary to Government dated 24th ultimo
calling for a statement showing how the Succes-
sion to certain grants of land to native officers and
their heirs has been regulated, the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue has the honor to state that a re-
ference on the subject has been made to the
Collectors of Tringloph and North Arcot whose
reports, when received, will enable the Board
to furnish the required statement.

rec. - The 1
up to him
0. 11

Moore Road Office
Fort Saint George
31st July 1858.

By order /
L. M.
Secretary.

The. Acting Military Secy.
to Government.

Compd
A. Boyle

Official Memo
 from the Secy to the
 Board of Revenue
 of the North West
 Provinces
 dated 21st Dec 1858
 No 100
 100

Official Memorandum.

In acknowledging the receipt of the Official Memo of the Military Secretary to Government dated 17th November 1858 inquiring "whether the Shrotriams referred to have been apportioned by the Kultuta among the Members of each family or "whether the head of each has simply been held responsible for the due appropriation of the annual income" the Secretary to the Board of Revenue has the honor to forward the replies received from the Cultutars of North West and Chingleput to a reference made to them on the subject of the Shrotriam grants in question.

2. In North Arcot, the Shrotriam Village has not been apportioned by the Kultutar but is held solely by Naval Hissir the only son of the deceased Soobadar (Choin Sing).

3. In Chingleput, the Shrotriams are held by the head of each family - who himself dis-tributes the proceeds among the other members and is held responsible for their due appor-tionment.

Revenue Board Office
 Fort St. George
 21st December 1858.

By order
 J. A. Sim
 Secretary.

To Colonel C. A. Browne
 Military Secretary to Government
 Camp. E. R.

for

Civil Cases.

Case 2.

See letter from
Cmbr No 10 of
1829 p 21.

Memorandum.

The village of Sumanore
in the jungle part was granted to the
late of Venkata Subrahmanya Chetty
Interpreter and Translator in the
Surgeon General's Office to be held
"during his life, and after his
"decease, by his two next heirs
"in succession".

He died - leaving three sons,
and the village was registered in
their names.

The eldest son died in 1841
having previously adopted his nephew
(Venkataprathy).

The question then arose whether
the "two next heirs" mentioned in
the Cowl were to be regarded
merely as two successive heirs
or whether the words were to be
construed to mean three
generations or successors.

At the request of the
Hon. the Court of Directors, the
question was submitted to the
Hon. the Court of Chancery for
for

Despatched
21st of 1849 from
Cmbr No 10 of

for the opinion of the Minor Law
Officers. Memo of 10th 25th Aug
1858 to 89

Reply of the Judge
and 14th that the three sons of the
grantee having been equal heirs to
the property of their father, neither
the eldest son nor adopted son
could be considered entitled
to the possession of the Shikim
village (25th) that the three sons were
jointly entitled to the possession
as united with the kinship in
common and (25th) that after the
death of the eldest, his adopted
son was entitled only to his share
of the father's share, the 2nd and 3rd sons of
the grantee to the rest of the estate
and that as to the respective
shares of the father after their
deaths.

This was communicated to
the Court and their instructions
submitted for the future guidance
of the Court.

The Court decided that the
rule of Minor Law, as expressed

Minor of 10th 26th Mar
1858 to 89.

1858 to 89

1858 to 89

22nd Feb
Minor of 10th 25th Aug
1858 to 89.

Case II

From Court 8th 9th
1858 to 89.

Minor of 10th 25th Aug
1858 to 89.

Case III

See letter to Court
dated 10th Aug 1859.

the Principle of the Judice Court should
be applied to the case under notice as
well as to all other future cases of
a similar description.

In reply to a Memorial from
the two sons of the late Mr. Sawmy Natch
relative to the succession to the Shikim
of Bokand in Chingleput, which had
been granted for three lives to the de-
ceased, the Court of Directors decided
that the rule held applicable to the
case of the demanre Shikim, should
be applied also to this

Mahomed Mosa. Puchear un-
der Mr. Pande was granted a pension
of 60 pagodas, which on the years
1821 and 1832 was converted into a
Saghere settled upon him, his son &
grandson in succession.

In 1849 the two elder sons
of the man prayed that
the Saghere might be continued to
the family for two generations instead
of for two lives.

The Govt. rejected the ap-
plication on the ground that the Govt.
was

Mem^o

was made in express terms to the
Peacock his son and grandson

But the Hon. the Court
of Directors, ^{on the 23rd Nov 1850} ordered that the case
should be reconsidered and dis-
posed of according to the bearing
of the Mahomedan Law of Succession
on the terms of the grant

Hon Court 21/7/1850
para 19

The Judge of the Court
of the Court of Shariat Law but to
whom the case was referred, ruled
that the ^{grant was} generations for which
the grant was to run was not
limited under the Mahomedan
Law to the eldest son and his
immediate heir, but to all the
sons and daughters of the grantee
and to their descendants

Hon Court 2nd Sep 51
80882

He further held that
the share of each of the 2 genera-
tions dying issueless, to pass to
Govt.

The case of the petitioners
was disposed of accordingly

Govt 21st Feb 1847 80882

Case I

Shahar Major Mahomed
Thouee of the Body Guard was
Govt 19 Feb 1840 granted 30 Cawrees of
land for 3 lives - On
his death which occurred on the
25 Sep 1830, the jaghire was

registered for the 2nd
life in the name of

* There were two
daughters also. see
Rev. Bd's Mem. 23 June
1859

Rev Bd's 11 Sep
1846 81941

There were no other heirs

his only son Mahomed Sahir. His
manumission in 1844 and his
daughter Baneeja, a child
of 10 years was recognized as the
3rd life. her father being allowed
to manage the jaghire during
her minority. Baneeja is
still in enjoyment of the grant

Case II

July 1846 8 May
1819

In 1819 Cheyne's Regt
obtained 2nd M. S. Regt M. S. obtained
30 Cawrees of Mungah land in
Chingling

Chingleput on shotium tenure for
three lines. His son Naval Kuseem
succeeded him and is now in
possession.

Letter from Collector
N. A. sent to Res. Bd.
8 Dec 1858 H^o 256.
* It does not appear
whether Churn Singh kept any
other children

The village of Mann:

granted in 1836 on Subr. Major Mahomed
Anwar Khan Bahadur of the
Horse Artillery who died 15 Feb
1845. He was succeeded by Ghulam Moortaza
succeeded, but owing to his having
defrauded the other members of
the family of their rights, Govt. or-
dered in 1849, that the village
should be registered in the names
of the 4 sons & daughters of the late
Subr. Major and the appropriation
of Ghulam Moortaza's share in
liquidation of the balances due
to the other share holders.

Case III.

Side Res. Bd's letter
20 Feb 1846 H^o 214.

Res. Bd. H^o 62^o
May 1845 H^o 555.

Res. Bd. H^o 411.
24 Apr 1849 H^o 411.

20 Feb 1850 H^o 413.

Case IV.

Res. Bd. H^o 27 Aug '32
H^o 619.

Anandayya Bahadur
the Govt's Boddyguard was in 1832

Granted

Board of Res.
1 Feb 1856 H^o 128.
There were no heirs.

idem.
There were 4 daughters
besides - but under the
Mahomedan law of succession
they could not claim any
share in the shotium

Case V.

There were also
2 widows - 2 sons
3 daughters 1 grandson
& 2 grand daughters

Res. Bd. H^o 657/1852.

Letter No 1184 d
11 Dec 1856.

Granted certain lands in the village
of Vellapanthum in Chingleput for
three lines. He died in 1842
and the shotium was registered
in the name of his grandson ^{nephew} as
the 2nd life, who was succeeded by
his infant son, Anandayya Bahadur.
This child died at the age of
14 months.

2 Feb 1819 granted

to Subr. Major Mooroodeen Khan (the
wise Moortahib) and his next two
heirs in succession 500 pawns of culti-
vated mungah land.

The Subr. Major died in 1853
and his eldest son Meer Roostumdeen
succeeded. On the 4 Mar. 1856 this
person appealed from the decision of
the Board of Res. in regard to this
shotium land / under which, as
the Board reported, the income from
the village is apportioned
among the members of the family ac-
cording to the Mahomedan law -
each party receiving his or her
share.

part from the Petitioner, and prayed

1st That the grandson, in the female line, of the original grantee should be determined this share.

2^d That the shares of persons dying childless should not be returned, but be allowed to pass to the co-heirs - and

3^d That an addition should be made to his Petitioner's share as head of the family.

The Govt. saw no reason to revoke the Board's proceedings and declined to grant his 3^d request.

The Secy. to Govt. on the 14th Sept. submits that the above decision is an entirely new arrangement and should be refused.

Home.

This case has been pending some time, the cause of delay being the difficulty of collecting precedents to draw on it. The following are the facts.

In 1820 a lifetime of 50 years use of land was bestowed on Subbarao a Hindoo for three lives. He died in 1850 leaving 3 widows, 3 sons, 3 daughters and 3 grand children in accordance with some recent precedents based on orders from the Home Government, and in conformity with the Mahomedan law

of succession. The Board of Revenue ordered that the ~~estate~~ ^{estate} be ~~partitioned~~ ^{partitioned} in the ~~regime~~ ^{regime} of the ~~estate~~ ^{estate} ~~that the proceeds of the estate should~~ ^{that the proceeds of the estate should} be ~~partitioned~~ ^{partitioned} out among all the ~~relatives~~ ^{relatives} ~~mentioned~~ ^{mentioned} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~regarded~~ ^{regarded} as the second life or generation, and the grand children as the third.

But in 1861 the eldest son objected to this arrangement, claiming for himself more than a mere equal share with the rest. The Board of Revenue however did not recognize his claim, and Government upheld the decision of the Board.

Order 14th 3/57 No 130

The Petitioner then applied
to Colonel Brown, Military Secretary,
who took up the case warmly, as did
also Colonel Marshall, after Colonel
Brown's departure. These Officers
held that, whatever it might
be the usage in the Civil Dept,
it was the established practice
that such distributions in the
Military Department should always go
undivided to the eldest son or other
single heir, who would be the
properly as head of the family,
and give suitable allowances to
the other members.

I have endeavored to collect
cases, but not so many have been
found as I expected, such as they
are, they are set forth in the
two lists I and II, the former being
Civil, the latter Military. Of
Civil cases there are only three,
in all of which the property
was divided and broken up.
Of Military there are four, ex-
cluding that now in question,
in all of which the property
was not broken up but passed

to the head of the family. Thus the
case ~~is~~^{is} far as they go, support
the opinion of Colonel Brown &
Colonel Marshall. But they are
not numerous, and if Government
should think it expedient, a
reference may be made to the
Adjutant General as to the re-
cognized practice in the Military
Department.

In the event of the ad-
verse decision being in favor
of the Petitioner, as seems likely,
it is to be considered what should
be done, the other members of
the family having been for
several years in possession of
shares assigned them, an ad-
justment would not be im-
probable.

The present arrangement
recognizes Petitioner's position,
to some extent, as head of the
family; he holds and manages
the land, and distributes
proceeds according to the or-
ders of the Board. What is
asked is not that the allow-

of the other members of the family
should be left wholly to his
discretion, but only that his own
share should be somewhat larger
than any other. He also asks that
his wife's dower should not revert
to the Government as ordered by the
Court, but to him; this seems quite
fair.



Aug 1.

Aug 11

List II.
Military

Nov 152

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.
Under date 27th Aug 1859.

Read again the following
papers. -

Petition from Mir Ruknuddin
eldest son of the late Subr Major
Murraddin - No 65 of 1856.
Letter from the Bd. of Rev
d 11 Dec. 1856 N. 4167.

Recorded in M. C 3 Feb 1859
N 130.

Extract from the Mss. of the
Bd. of Rev. 1 June 1859 N. 11933

Copy Mss 6 June 1859
N. 753.

Read ^{also} the following

Wt. from the Mss. of the Bd.
of Rev. Submitting certain informa-
tion respecting the necessaries to
the Jagir granted to Subr Major
Mahomed Ghosia of the 20th Regt
but was subsequently exchanged for the
Village of Tundalun in Chingleput
to be held on short term tenure for
the term three lives - N. 11933
Mss order 12 March 56 N. 2424
Rev order 10 Sept 59 N. 4445.

Mss order 23 June 1859 N. 2407

In 1820 a portion
of 50 canies of land was
bestowed on Subr Major
Murraddin for three lives, &
he died in 1853, leaving
two widows, three sons,
three daughters, and
three

three grand-children. In accordance with some recent precedents in the Civil department, based on orders from the Home Gvt., and in conformity with the Muhammedan law of succession, the Board of Rev. ordered that the share should be registered in the name of the eldest son; but that the yearly proceeds should be partitioned out among all the children above mentioned. The widows and children being regarded as the second life or generation.

generation, and the grand-children as the third.

2. Ruknuddin, the eldest son, objected to that arrangement, claiming for himself more than a mere ^{But} equal share with the rest. The Board of Revenue ~~however~~ did not recognize his claim; and the Government, on appeal, upheld the decision of the Board.

20th Feb. 1857, 40/180.

3. Further enquiry, however, has now shown that that decision is at variance with the established practice ^{as} ~~in~~ respects to the ~~division of~~ military pensions and jagirs, which have hitherto always gone unbroken to the eldest son or other single heir, who holds the property as head of the family and gives suitable allowances to the other members.

4. It is ~~now~~ necessary therefore to amend the ^{former}

former decision. The present
arrangement recognizes ^{to some extent} petitioner's
position, ~~to some extent~~ as
head of the family; he holds
and manages the land, and
distributes the proceeds accord-
ing to the shares fixed by
the Board. What he asks is
not that the allowances of
the other members of the family
should be left wholly to his dis-
cretion, but only that his own
share should be somewhat
larger than any other. He
also asks that shares lapsing
should not revert to Government
as ordered by the Board, but
to himself.

5. These demands appear
to be in strict accordance
with past usage in similar
cases, and the Governor's Coun-
cil now directs as follows:-
The situation shall continue
in the sole charge of petitioner.

W. H. H.

Mir Rukmuddin; as
will manage the land as
heretofore, ~~and~~ and
distribute the proceeds to the
members of his father's family
admitted to participate therein,
after reserving a double share
for himself as head of the
family. Shares lapsing
from time to time shall re-
vert to him and to his
successor during the currency
of the grant, after the third
life, (petitioner being the
second,) the whole will
revert to Government.

J. H. H.

6 Copies

To The Revenue Board, for information & guidance
Page 29

1 - Mir Rukmuddin

7 - Military Department, for information

Dated 10th April 1861

Copy in a letter to E
d/25 March 1841

Revenue 1857 Depto.
Pro: of Govt 2 Sept

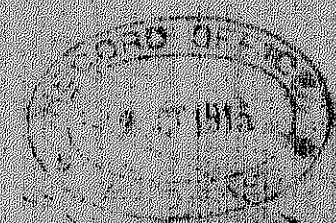
No 1152

Pro: of the Madras Govt
Dy 27th August 1859.

Pro: of the Military Depto. Dy
15th Aug 1859 / 1st Oct 1859
in Pro 25 Feb 1862

Passing orders on

Succession to the situation
granted to Subadar Major
Keruddin.



Copy to Mr. Kemaroddin
18 Oct 1859

No 546

Aug 1825