M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-6-24

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1077 Press ~~Mis.~~

288-289

Dated 21—6—1864.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
21st June 1864.

No. 288. Read the following Memorial from Rajah CANDRAGOOLAH JUGANAD ROW GOPALA ROW BAHADOOR, Zamindar of the Purgunnah of Devee, in the Kistna District, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, Mylapoor, 19th April 1864 :—

HONORED SIR,

Being dissatisfied for the unreasonable sale of my Estate, and the Government having it in their possession, I herewith submit a Memorial, an appeal to the Secretary of India, with several enclosures, with three copies per each, which it is requested may be laid before the Honorable His Excellency the Governor in Council, and forwarded to England with the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

No. 289. ORDER THEREON, 21st June 1864, No. 1,077.

Land Revenue.

Ordered that the Memorial received with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Home authorities, and that an intimation of the same be given to the Memorialist.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

APPENDIX I.

To CONDREGULA JOGY PUNTOOLOO,

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Pybus, you are appointed to proceed to Nizam Ali's Court, and to negotiate with him regarding the Company's renting the Cirkars of Ellore, Mustaphau Nuggur Rajamundry, Murtsan Nuggur and Chicakole, for which purpose you are carefully to observe the Instructions now laid down for your conduct.

On your arrival there, you will present to Nizam Ali and his Diwan, the Letters addressed to them from me and Mr. Pybus, as also the presents that may be delivered to you.

As soon as you are able to procure a favorable opportunity of entering upon the matter of your negociations with Nizam Ali, you will inform him of my desire of renting the Cirkars on the Company's account for any number of years, and that I will engage to pay annually into his Treasury with sure security such certain sum as shall be agreed on.

Though he may be inclinable to hearken to our proposals, it is most likely that his demands will at first be very extravagant. It must therefore be your business to prevail on him, to lower them as much as possible, by representing to him the small advantages he has received from these Cirkars or can expect, from their troubled and unsettled state, the considerable Force, length of time and great expense that will be required to reduce them to due subjection, and the number of Troops that must continually be maintained to keep them in order, that Rajamundry must be regularly besieged, and the little probability there is of the Company's having any profits for the Cirkars of Chicakole and Moortsan Nuggur (which are the two most considerable on account of the former being possessed by the Vizaram Rauz and the latter by Basalt Zung, who are both very powerful and will no doubt exert themselves to the utmost to prevent their being reduced to Nizam Ali's obedience: with patience, time and a proper force the Chicakole Cirkar may be settled; but with respect to Basalt Zung's Jageer, it were better this could be accommodated by the Soubah himself, by giving him some other country, as the Company would willingly avoid engaging in disputes with any of his Family, but should the Soubah continue to insist on his Brother's giving up the Cirkar in question without an alternative, we will endeavour to oblige him. You are in short, to make use of every argument, which you shall think, may induce him to let them at the most reasonable terms.

If Nizam Ali should seem willing to enter into these measures you are authorized to offer him five lacs of Rupees down at the delivery of the Sunnad, and ten lacs more if absolutely required in the course of the 1st year; and Fifteen lacs more for every year after, to be paid into his Treasury in Soucar Bills, free of all deduction, so long as the Company shall rent them; this is the most we can authorize you to offer and the lower you can reduce the better, the more agreeable they will be to us. At first, you are only to offer Five lacs in ready money for the first year; afterwards as you see necessary, you may add Five lacs more to be paid in the course of the year, and not exceed that sum, but as occasion may require, all the above sums must be stipulated to be paid in Madras Pagodas at the rate of 4 Rupees per Pagoda.

You may represent to him this is much more than he has ever received clear from the Revenues of these Districts, and though others may make him larger offers, he must be well acquainted from long experience, what little dependance is to be placed on their promises; or how little able they are in comparison with the Company to support his authority in these countries; that he will have no trouble in settling with the deceitful Zemindars and Renters, but will be at a certainty with regard to his annual Income from this part of his extensive dominions.

Sensible of the Influence that ready money has in negociations of this nature, you will have sent, in due time, your Bills for the Five lacs of Rupees or Pagodas 1,25,000, which we purpose paying one month after the delivery of the Sunnads, and as it will be necessary to gain over his Diwans to our Interest, you are empowered to offer him a lac of Rupees or Pagodas 25,000, on his getting this affair settled, a Bill for which will also be sent you.

I need not say how necessary it is that these your Instructions should be kept a profound secret.

Mr. Pybus will take care, that you are fitted out in a proper manner and that all your necessary expenses are defrayed.

You will inform him from time to time of the progress you make in your negociations, in which I wish you success.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
13th November 1764.

Yours &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT PALK.

APPENDIX II.

Whereas His Excellency the Nabob, High in station, famous as the Sun, Nabob Ausuph Jau Nizam Ul Mulk, Nizam Ud Dowlah Meer Nizam Ali Cawn Bahadar Phutch Jung Sepoy Sardar, was graciously pleased to grant unto Rajah Strinivassa Jogee Pundat Bahadar the Employments of Sar Saristadary and Mazumdary of the Cirkar of Rajamundry, and to authorize him to receive the Fees belonging to the said employers, agreeable to the Terms of the Cowle granted by the said Nabob an attested copy of which is hereunto annexed; and whereas the said Circar hath by grants from the Mogul and the said Nabob been delivered over to the United English East India Company. Now be it known that we Charles Bourcheir, Esq., Governor of Fort Saint George, and of all the Forts, Factories and Places subordinate thereto, President of the Council of Fort Saint George and the rest of the Council thereof in consideration of the great deference and respect we pay to the appointments of the said Nabob and the good and faithful behaviour of the said Rajah Strinivassa Jogee Pundat Bahadar, do by these presents confirm and establish the said grant of Sar Saristadary and Muzumdary of the Circar of Rajamundry to the said Rajah Strinivassa Jogee Pundat Bahadar, agreeable to the Terms of the said grant and do hereby authorize him to act in those employs, so long as he shall continue to pay due obedience to the Company's Authority and Government. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and caused the seal of the said Company to be affixed in Fort Saint George, this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1767.

(Signed) CHARLES BOURCHIER,
" JOHN PYBUS,
" SAMUEL ARDLEY,
" GEORGE STRATTON,
" GEORGE DAWSON,
" HENRY BROOKE,
" GEORGE MACKAY.

APPENDIX III.

TO

THE ZEMINDARS IN THE CIRCAR OF RAJAMUNDRY.

His Highness Nizamud Dowlah Bahadar, out of his great favor having granted to Rajah Strinivassa Row, a Sunnad appointing him Sar Sheristadar and Muzumdar of the Rajamundry Circar, and the said Rajah Strinivassa Row, having been confirmed by a Sunnad from the President and Council of this place under their hands and the Honorable Company's Seal to act in the said employs of Sar Sheristadar and Muzumdar of the Rajamundry Circar, in consideration of his long and faithful services. As you have accordingly granted him some villages in you respective Districts, at certain rents which said rent he will be accountable for and pay to the Company as it has always been customary for other Mirassedars to do in former terms to the Government; I have no objection thereto Rajah Strinivassa Row, having thus obtained the Honorable Company's favor by his long faithful services, I doubt not you will therefore fully and punctually conform to your engagements agreeable to the Sunnad as you have granted to him under your respective seals and in conjunction with him exert yourselves to promote the Company's interest and prosperity and in all things conform yourselves to their pleasure, which will be the surest means of obtaining their friendship and favor and give me satisfaction.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
25th September 1769.

(Signed) CHARLES BOURCHIER.

APPENDIX IV.

TO

THE ZEMINDARS &c., BELONGING TO THE RAJAMUNDRY CIRCAR.

Whereas the Soubah of the Deckan Nabob Ausuph Jah Nizamul Mulk Nizamud Dowlah Meer Nizam Ali Cawn Bahadar Futta Jung Sepoy Surdar, has granted unto Condragula Jogee Puntooloo the title of Rajah Strinivassa Row Jogee Jaggunnad Bahadar, with office of Sar Sheristadary and Muzumdary in the Rajamundry Circar, and within certain villages Enams and Fees which have been confirmed by the Sunnad of the President and Council of Fort Saint George, this is therefore to request you to regard him as such and to give him the necessary assistance in his said employ.

I have ordered my seal to be affixed to this and have hereunto set my hand in Masulipatam, this 1st day of December 1769.

(Signed) ALEXANDER WYNCHS.

APPENDIX V.

(Seal.)

A Cowle granted by the Honorable Josias Dupre, Esq., President, Governor, &c., Council of Fort Saint George and its Dependancies to the Muzumdar of the Rajamundry Circar.

In consideration of the allegiance and steady attachment which you have manifested to the Honorable East India Company and reposing especial trust and confidence in you, we do agree to accept of the sum you have offered to pay to us for, and on behalf of the said Company for the Villages of Casenasooroo &c., for one year (that is to say from the 25th day of September 1769 until the 25th day of September 1770, being Five thousand four hundred and eighty) (5,480) Madras Pagodas, but out of the said sum we do consent to deduct the sum of Three hundred (300) Madras Pagodas, as an equivalent and in lieu of the customary Present from the Cirkar to you, so that the said countries at Five thousand one hundred and eighty (5,180) Madras Pagodas and the said sum is to be paid in manner and form following that is to say.

On the 1st December 1769.....575
" " January 1770.....575
" " February 1770.....575
" " March 1770.....575
" " April 1770.....575
" " May 1770.....575
" " June 1770.....575
" " July 1770.....575
" " August 1770.....580

Madras Pagodas 5,180

The punctual payments of the said sum at the times abovementioned will merit our Favor, and firm support, in witness whereof the said President and Council of Fort Saint George have hereunto set our hand and caused the Seal of the said Company to be affixed in Fort Saint George this twentieth day of February One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy.

Entered in the Secretary's Office,
by Order of the President & Council.

(Signed) JOS. DUPRE,
" WARREN HASTINGS,
" SAMUEL ARDLEY,
" GEORGE STRATTON,
" RICHARD BRICKENDEN,
" GEORGE MACKAY,
" W. Ll. GOODLAND.

APPENDIX VI.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Governor &c., Council of Fort Saint George, to the Chief and Council of Masulipatam, dated 23rd June 1772.

Upon inspecting the Soubah's Grants of the Offices of Sar Sheristadar and Muzumdar of the Rajamundry Cirkar, we find in that for the Muzumdary, the name of Venkataroyloo, who is joined with is brother Jogee Puntooloo, and Ramjee in this Office by which we suppose it was the Soubah's intention that in case of the death of either of the brothers the other should succeed to, and enjoy the benefit of his proportion of the Grant. In this idea, we think, Venkataroyloo's Title good, and therefore can have no objection to confirm it, but with respect to the Office of Sar Sheristadary we do not find in the Grant any mention of the Heirs of Jogee Puntooloo and therefore Vencataroyloo can derive no claim from thence to succeed his Brother, however we are inclined to shew Vencataroyloo all the favor and encouragement in our power, in consideration of the merit and services of his Brother, and of his own good character and upon this ground, we do consent to confer it upon him.

APPENDIX VII.

Extract of a Letter from the President and Governor &c., Council of Fort Saint George, to the Chief and Council of Masulipatam, dated 19th February 1781.

Urged by the repeated solicitations of Vencataroyloo and by the apparent justness of the claims set forth in his differrent Representations we have at length taken into our most serious consideration, the hardship under which he labours from being deprived of Sar Sheristadary and Muzumdary of the Rajamundry Cirkar, and from further information he has furnished us with, we are led to think, that the judgment passed by this Board, in the year 1778 when they annihilated those offices which had been established by a Sunnad from Nizam, and confirmed by this Government has proved a more severe grievance upon him than was apprehended, and as we have not found any good consequence arise from the indulgence shewn the Zemindars, by that measure; we have ultimately come to the resolution of re-instating Vencataroyloo in his former stations of Sar Sheristadary and Muzumdary of Rajamundry Cirkar and have granted him necessary Sunnad and Cowle, copies of which we now enclose you.

The long and faithful services of this man's Family to the Company, entitle him to our particular favor and Protection, we therefore desire you will on every occasion support him with your countenance and authority to re-establish that respect and influence which he, as well as his Brother (Jogee Puntooloo) possessed among the Zemindars, when acting as Company's Interpreter, and that you will enjoin them to restore to him all the advantages he is authorized to claim with Nizam's Sunnad, taking care at the same time not to give your sanction to any impropriety of conduct on his part.

You will observe that in his Cowle for the Meerassy Villages, his right of possession does not commence until 25th September next, and though we would have him be put in charge thereof in time to cultivate the same for ensuing season, yet still he will have lost the benefit of the rents of those Lands for three years viz., 1778, 1779 and 1780, consequently, according to the former Agreement made with him there are three year's allowance being Pagodas 30,000 due to him, which we expect you will immediately collect from the Zemindars as directed in our letter of the 11th December 1778 when we have consented it shall be placed to his credit on account of the Farms of Deevy and of the rent of the Charmahal country.

APPENDIX VIII.

Translation of a Mecrassy Sunnad granted to Rajah Condragula Strinivassa Jogee Juggernaut Bahadar, Muzumdar and Sar Sheristadar of the Rajamundry Cirkar, by Poosapatty Vizearam Rauze &c., dated the 1st January 1766.

Whereas, exclusive of your being formerly possessed of the Office of Muzumdar of the Rajamundry Cirkar His Highness the Nizam having moreover granted you a Sunnad for the employ of Sar Sheristadar and specified the Roosums or Fees, Sarvarams, Enams, and Rent Villages in the Ra-

jamundry Cirkar, and issued Pervanahs, or orders to the Talookdars for performing the same. I therefore grant you this Sunnad conformable to the Nizam's and former deputy's Sunnads, for the enjoyment of your Meerassy Privileges as per the following particul[illegible] in any Zemindary of Pailoor in the said Rajamundry Cirkar. You are therefore to let yo[illegible] Goomastah to take an account of the Translations and to draw the agreements and receipts. The Roosooms, Savarams Rent Villages Cocoanut and Beetlenut Gardens Enams &c., appertaining to the Meerasy shall be regularly continued to you and your heirs for ever.

PARTICULARS VIZ. &c.

Roosooms at 1 per cent on the next Jammabundy, Enams at 1¼ Candy of Ground in each Village, Rent Village one called Nullamully at 40 Pagodas per annum Enams, a Village called Bunderlunk.

2 Gardens in Pailoor viz.
1 of Cocoanut Trees.... 200
1 of Beetlenut do 150
350 Trees.

Savarams, 10 Candies of Ground in the Villages of Davaraguptem. Your Goomastah is appointed to Record the accounts.

(Signed) VIZEARAM RAUZE.

APPENDIX IX.

(L. S.)

Translation of a Meerasy Sunnad granted to Rajah Condragula Strinivassa Row, Juggernaut Bahadar Muzumdar and Sar Sheristadar of the Rajamundry Cirkar by Rajah Juggaputty Rauze Bahadar Zemindar of the District of Peddapour also of the Rajamundry Cirkar, dated the 13th Feb. 1767.

Whereas exclusive of your former Possession of the Office of Muzumdar of the Rajamundry Cirkar His Highness the Soubah or Nizam Ali Cawn having overmore bestowed on you the office of the Sar Sheristadar Meerassy in the above said Cirkar and given you the profits of Roosooms or Fees Savarams lands Enams, Billmuctah or easy Rent Villages and Mocasah or free gift Villages, and having granted you a Pervanah conformable to the Sunnads of the former Aumills.

The contribution towards the aforesaid Perquisites to be made in my Zemindary of Peddapoor &c., are as follows:

EASY RENT VILLAGES VIZ.

1 Casavanacooroo,
2 Caudaloor,
3 Polavaram,
4 Monjavaram.
5 Narranidrapooram.
6 Vaymavaram.

The amount of these 6 Villages is Pagodas 2,455 which sum being deducted by Government from the next Jummabundy of my country, I accordingly wilfully agree to give up the said 6 Villages. The Mocasah or free gift Village of Gungalacooroo value 500 Pagodas being deducted by Government from the next Jammabundy of my country, and granted to you as a Jaghire. I also do willingly relinquish it to you accordingly.

THE ENAMS.

I shall deliver you 400 measured Putty or Candies of Ground in my country at 1 Candy of ground in each Village of my country.

I shall allow you at 1 per cent on the amount of the Jummabundy I may settle with the Cirkar as a Roosoom or fees.

Enams granted in the Villages of Khennoor Purganah at 2 Veesums per Candy shall be measured to you, I have also given you in the Cuspah of Putti Villah 2 Mango Gardens belonging to the Beddegundy Family.

SAVARAMS.

Half Savaram in the Village of Kinoor amounting to 15 Candies at 2 Veesums per Candy is Veesums 30.

(SAVARAMS CONTINUED.)

An whole Savaram in Putacottah including the Salt Pans, Candies 30, Ditto in the Mootah of Moomedevaram Candy 30. Half Savaram in the Mootah of Mundapettah Candies 15. A Savaram in Jugerum and Mooroomutta Candies 30. The said 5 Savarams amounting to Candies 105, Veesums 30. I shall get measured and delivered to you.

I have consented to the foregoing articles and given you a Sunnad accordingly. You and your heirs for ever are happily to enjoy the same till the Sun and Moon endureth.

(Signed) JUGGAPUTTY RAUZE.

APPENDIX X.

(L. S.)

A Meerasy Sunnad granted to Rajah Strinivassa Row Bahadar Juggernaut Muzumdar and Sar Sheristadar of the Rajamundry Cirkar, by Rajah Row Neeldre Row Surdar of the above Cirkar, dated the 13th February 1767.

Exclusive of your being formerly in possession of the office of the Muzumdary of the Rajamundry Cirkar His Highness the Nabob Nizam Ali Cawn and having moreover granted you the office Sar Sheristadar of the said Cirkar and specified the Roosooms, Enams Savarams and rent villages made over to you, and having granted you a Purvanah conformable to the Sunnads given by former Aumills I shall accordingly relinquish and continue to you in my District the Villages, Roosooms, &c., as the following list I shall admit of your Goomastah's Registering the accounts and concerns of the Land Revenue and Customs in my country.

RENT VILLAGES.

1	Dungairoo Pagodahs.....	45	0	0
2	Doogoodooru do	10	0	0
3	Woopoomullee do	10	5	0
4	Cooyaroo do	12	0	0
5	Vamavaram do	3	0	0
	Total Pagodas...	80	5	0

The above 5 Villages and the amount annexed being deducted from my Jammabundy and Rented out to you by the Nizam I have pursuantly relinquished the same to you.

I shall allow you the Roosooms or fees at 1 Pagodah per cent on the amount of my Jammabundy. Your Goomastah shall be admitted to register Serista accounts of the Land Customs, the Roosooms shall be granted to you in the same manner as was before and allowed to the Angrawars.

I shall give you 30 Candies of uncultivated or fallow ground at Sallapully on account of your Savarams.

ENAMS.

Shall be granted you at 1¼ Candy land in all the Villages in my District viz. I consent and do deliver over to you 1¼ Candy or 2½ Veesums of Ground in each of the low land Villages in Pulnaudoo &c.

In the other high land Villages I also give you at 1¼ Candy Ground in each Villages. These lands shall be measured out to you.

The customs on Salt shall be granted to you in the same manner as was allowed to the Angrawars. Your Goomastah shall be suffered to register and keep the accounts of the Salt Pans.

Your Goomastah shall be suffered to reside in Palanadoo &c., to take and register the accounts of the Land Revenue.

The Salt Manams according to the Nizam's Sunnad, shall be given and continued to you in the Salt Pans of Challapauka and Bendapoody conformable to the Orders issued by me.

I consent to the foregoing articles and will continue them to you accordingly which you and your Posterity are happily to enjoy for ever.

(Signed) NEELADREE ROW.

APPENDIX XI.

(L. S.)

Translation of a Collateral Sunnad granted to Rajah Strinivassa Row Bahadar Jogee Juggernaut Muzumdar and Sar Sheristadar of the Rajamundry Cirkar by Stree Rajah Juggaputty Rauze, &c., dated the

Whereas, having conformable to the Nizam's Sunnad and allowed and fixed you a Roosoom of 1 Pagodah per cent on the Net Revenue of my country, and granted you a Sunnad accordingly. I shall continue it annually to you and your heirs for ever.

(Signed) JUGGAPUTTY RAUZE.

APPENDIX XII.

(L. S.)

Translation of a Sunnad under the Seal and signature of the Nabob Ausuf Qaugh Nizam Ul Mulk Nizam Ud Dowlah Meer Nizam Ali Khan Bahadar Phttee Jung Sepah Salahar Eyaur Vauphaudor.

(L. S.)

To the Naibs present and future, the Dasamokus, Dasapaundies, Muzumdars Zemindars Chodhars, Ryots, and Coolkurnees of the Mahalls of the Rajamundry Cirkar depending on the Soubah of Hyderabad it is written at this time Kandrigull Ramajee Jogee Pundat and Vencata Row Grand Children of the younger Jillilah Jogee Pundat have represented that the inheritance of the Muzumdarship of the said Cirkar belonged by the female Line to Jillallah Jogee Pundut the elder who was the grandson of Chookragoyal Venkatadry who had no Male issue and was continued to Jogee Pundut the younger until his death when Jillallah Bhanappah under the plea of Aumannutdary (being entrusted with the management) he got possession of the said inheritance. Wherefore in consideration of this right the said office of inheritance is now granted and appointed according to the former custom to Candraigull Ramjee and Jogee Pundut and Venkata Row aforesaid. It is required that you put them in possession of the accounts of the Jammabundy and Revenue of the said Cirkar, and consider the books of collections, &c., papers under their signatures to be authentic, and continue to them the fees, customs and the villages of inheritance.

Consider yourselves positively ordered on the subject and act accordingly.

Written the 20th of the great Shaban 1178 of the Hejery.

APPENDIX XIII.

Translation of Cowle Namah under the seal and signature of the Nabob Cootabeedowlah Hussain Ali Khan Bahadar Juty Jam Jung, in favor of Cundraigulla Jogee Jagunnauth the Muzumdar and Sar Sheristadar of the Cirkar of Rajamundry dated the 1st Rubbelausauny 1180 Hejery.

(L. S.)

Whereas the Purganahs of Pairoor and Tatipaukah in the above said Cirkar being granted to me by the Honorable the English Company as a Jaghire and exclusive of your being formerly in possession of the Office of Muzumdar of the said Cirkar His Highness the Nabob Nizam Ud Dowlah having since appointed you to the Office of Sar Sheristadar according to the Sunnad I have yielded the enjoyment of the Meerassy to you as per particulars and it shall be continued to you and your Heirs for ever as a Jaghire.

IN THE PURGANAH OF PAIROOR.

Roosooms or Fees at 1 per cent on the next Jammabundy.

Enams at 1¼ Candy of Ground in each Village Rent Villages of Totramoody including the Tanks, Wells, and Gardens at 25 Pagodas per annum. Gardens in Pairoor viz :

One containing cocoanut trees.....	200
One do beetlenut do.	150
	350

Your Goomastah is to remain in the above said Purganah and to keep and register the Sherista accounts.

Savarams in the Village of of Davagooptum of 10 Candies of Ground.

Farms, the Village of Nullamullah at 40 Pagodas per annum.

In the Purganah of Totepauka, Roosooms or Fees at one Pagoda per cent. on the next Jamabundy Enams at 1¼ candy of ground in each village, rent village of Lootcoor at 15 Pagodas per annum.

Savarams of 10 candies of ground.

Your Goomastah is to remain in the above Purganah and to keep the Sherista accounts.

(True Copies)

Rajah Canaraycolah Jaggannadhiercar
Gopaulroo Balladeir Zemindaur
of Vizeiy Pargunah

APPENDIX. XIV.

Letter from the Commissioner of Northern Circars No. 743 dated the 30th of June 1852 reporting on the affairs of the Zemindaree of Devee in the Masulipatam District.

I take the above letter and its accompaniments out of the Box in which they were circulated some days ago, that I might read and consider them at my leisure.

I have now done so, and I must look upon the expose which they give of the present condition of the Devee Zemindaree to be in the very highest degree unsatisfactory.

I refrain from entering into any thing like an analysis of the causes that are stated to have led to that condition, because I place not the smallest reliance in the explanations assigned by the Ex Collector, and can only esteem the result to be another lamentable proof of the the total mismanagement which pervaded the Masulipatam Collectorate for a long series of years.

Of the loan which was made to the minor Zemindar in 1843 at the recommendation of the then Collector and his almost positive assurance that it would be paid off by this time, not one rupee has been lipuidated and I can see nothing in these Papers that show that the Board of Revenue which so strongly supported the Collector's recommendation as ever since bestowed one thought on the matter.

Under ordinary circumstances I should feel it to be my duty to propose that the Zemindaree should be immediately brought to the hammer, but, when I reflect that the ruin of it as been almost entirely the act of the servants of the British Government; I feel that the owner of it has a just right to at least a trial of his ability to retrieve his affairs, and therefore, I propose that the terms suggested in the 7th para. of the Commissioner's letter. The payment of 10,000 Rupees for two years and 15,000 Rupees for the following nine should be acceded to.

The Collector will take care to explain to the Zemindar the precise purport of those terms and the inevitable and instant consequences of a failure in the fulfillment.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

19TH JULY 1852.

APPENDIX. XV.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE NORTHERN CIRCARS.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that upon the receipt of your instructions under date 16th August for bringing to sale the Zemindaree of Devee. I communicated the purport of the same to the Zemindar and requested him with reference to para. 3, to inform me whether he would wish the provision for his future maintenance which the Government proposed to assign to him to be in land or money.

2. Shortly after he received my communication he requested an interview with me and entreated me to forward Petitions which he proposed addressing to yourself and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council praying for a reconsideration of the decision of Government, and for permission to be allowed a trial of whether it were in his power to fulfil the stipulations in to which he was prepared to enter. I at once informed him that I could not hold out to him any hope that any further representation from him would lead to any change in the determination of the Government, but, I at the same time felt that I had no right to decline the transmission of his petitions :—

3. In accordance with your instructions, I have therefore submitted the usual sale advertisement fixing the 25th Proximo for the sale with a separate letter, and I now beg to forward the petitions for yourself and the Government, which the Zemindar has placed in my hands together with copies of papers shewing the valuable services received from his ancestors by the East India Company in the last century which he has subsequently sent.

4. You will see that the Zemindar's present proposal only differs from that previously made by him so far as to express his readiness to pay off the amount of the principal of the loan of Rupees 100,851-4-2 and the arrears prior to the minority amounting to Rupees 50,390-10-3 the former proposal having failed to ENTRANCE that portion of the arrear (Rupees 26,772-7-11) which accruing under the administration of his father had been at one time struck off in the accounts from the disallowed transfer towards the liquidation of these arrears of the surplus accruing during one of the years of Government management. He also offers to pay to Government instalments of not less than Rupees 12,000 per annum and to produce annual security for the fulfilment of the same.

5. My former letter was as you are aware, written before the Jamabundy of fusly 1261, and on the present occasion, I do not feel it incumbent on me to say more than to place before you the result of management for the last fusly, by which after paying the Peshcush, all expenses of management, and allowance to the Zemindar

for that Fusly Rupees 9,400 were carried to the lequidation of the balance of Fusly 1260, as shown in the marginal* statement. The Jamabundy was conducted by Mr. Bird my special Assistant should you wish it. I will at once submit to you my instructions to him and his report upon the settlement of the Talook without waiting for my formal report when all the accounts have been prepared and which will bring to your notice how much I am indebted to the energy of the Acting Head Sheristadar whom I deputed to the Talook at a most critical time for this satisfactory result. The village Joint Rent system has been introduced for Fusly 1262, the amount of the whole being 77,805-4-9, or Rupees 8,781-5-7 above the settlement of Fusly 1261 and Rupees 10,583-2-11 above the average collections of 30 years from Fusly 1231 to 1260, upon the 17 villages of which the Estate consists at present the reports of cultivation are very good, the Tanks have received abundant supplies and should the season prove favorable in all parts. I trust that there will not be any necessity for any considerable remission at the settlement.

Settlement for Fusly 1261.....		69,023-15-8
COLLECTIONS.		
Current Collection.....66,349-12-2		
Arrears.....22,411- 2-3		
Tuckkavy &c..... 7,997- 2-3		
	96,758-0-8	
Deduct disbursements viz. Peshcush for fusly 1261 in full.....	47,887-0-0	
Do. for fusly 1260 credited from the collections of arrears.....21,000-0-0		
Credited from the surplus collections of 1261..... 9,487-0-0		
	30,487-0-0	
Charges collection.....13,923-12-4		
Allowance to the Zemindar 4,146-0-0		
	18,069-12-4	
	96,443-12-4	
Balance of Cash.....	314-4-4	

6. Should it be in the power of the Zemindar to make arrangements by which 70,000 Rupees should be realized annually, there ought to be no difficulty in making good the amount of Peshcush in addition to an instalment of Rupees 12,000 a year, but I am not sanguine in expecting that he would succeed in regularly keeping up this payment; should you however see grounds for recommending to the Government at this period on his further representation that a trial should be allowed to him, and should the estate be sold hereafter on his failure to fulfil his engagements, no ground for complaint that he has not been allowed an opportunity of attempting to save the Estate granted to his ancestors for services rendered to the Company's Government, and to shew whether he was competent or not to manage it and to discharge the Government dues, will hereafter exist.

7. I do not venture myself to offer my future opinion on the subject, and unless I should receive instructions from you to the contrary. I shall feel it incumbent on me to proceed with the sale of the Estate according to the terms of the advertisement on the 25th Proximo.

(Signed) T. D. LUSHINGTON,
COLLECTOR.

16th September 1852.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE Sir Charles Wood Bart[illegible]
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF RAJA KANDRAGULA JAGUNNADA ROW, GOPALA ROW, BAHADOOR ZEMINDAR OF THE PURGUNNAH OF DEVEE IN THE DISTRICT OF KRISTNA.

SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist having exhausted every hope of obtaining redress in India, now submits for your consideration in the last resort, what he ventures to believe is one of the most extraordinary, if not the most extraordinary, of the many arbitrary acts of the local Governments of India, in depriving the great landholders of their possessions, at a time when the prevailing policy was to destroy the class of middle men, to uproot the old aristocracy, to vest every acre of the soil in the ruling power, and to deal with every Ryot directly as the tenant of the Government.

2. Long anterior to the establishment of Factories in the Northern Circars by the late Honorable East India Company, Memorialist's ancestors held, under special sunnuds* of Nizam Ali the Subadar of the Deccan, the high offices of Muzumdar and Sur Sheristadar of Rajamundry, the emoluments of which amounted to more than 20,000 Pagodas per annum in the shape of Roossooms or fees and other perquisities. The foregoing statement, which is distinctly proved by official documents, shews that Memorialist's family is one of high antiquity, that they heriditarily held the responsible offices of Muzumdar and Sur Sheristadar under the Mahomedan and British Governments, and were favored and honored by the successive Rulers, and held in the highest estimation by the Zemindars† and commonality, with whom they had unintermitting intercourse in consequence of the position they filled, and of their status in society. Your Memorialist would not have alluded to this but that the Government of Madras has remarked that his family though respectable is not of high rank or antiquity.

* Vide Appendix II. III. IV. & XII.

† Vide Appendix VIII. IX. X. & XI.

3. When in 1764 the Government‡ of Fort Saint George deemed it both necessary and politic to obtain on rent the Circars of Ellore, Mustapha Nagur, Rajamundry, Murtuza Nagur and Chikacole from the Nizam Ali, they found no more influential, trustworthy or confidential person than Stree Jogy Puntooloo alias Raja Streenevasa Jagunnada Row Bahadoor Memorialist's great grand-father the most eligible person to depute as agent to that Court; and accordingly he was sent on embassy to the Nizam Ali's Court on the 13th November 1764; having succeeded in the object of his embassy to the satisfaction of his principals the Honorable East India Company, they in appreciation of his highly meritorious services and faithful allegiance confirmed him in all his honors, dignities, and emoluments.

‡ Vide Appendix I.

4. 1778 after the lapse of fourteen years, the offices of Muzumdar and Sur Sheristadar were abolished, and were again restored§ under an order of the Governor in Council dated the 19th February 1781. Further in consideration of the "long and faithful" services of Memorialist's family, they conferred on them a pension of Rupees 525 per mensem besides, restoring to them 52 cutties of lands consisting of Inams, savarams and garden lands.

§ Vide Appendix. VI.

5. In the year 1805 the Government, ascertaining that the income of your Memorialist's family was inadequate to their expenses, and taking in view their highly respectable character and position, and also in consideration of their zeal and faithfulness (they having rendered services which the other Zemindars did not) were pleased to commute the pension and confer on Memorialist's elder grand-father Rajah Gopala Row Bahadoor, under an Istimerar Sunnud, the Zemindary of Devee on the annual Peshcush of Rs. 47,887.

	RS.	A.	P.
The average value of the Devee, Purgunnah was estimated at Rupees.....	78,130	8	0
From this was deducted the annual allowance amounting to	6,300	0	0
Leaving a balance of.....	71,830	8	0
From this amount there was deducted the one-third share of the Zemindar amounting to.....	23,943	8	0
Which left a balance of the Government Peshcush of.....	47,887	0	0

6. Up to the year 1831-32 **the Peshcush was duly and fully paid up without a single fraction of arrears,** but in the succeeding year 1832-33, that historically disastrous famine occurred which precluded the possibility of making any collections, and compelled the Zemindar to borrow not only for his own maintenance, but also to meet the Government demand, large sums of money to repay which the Government subsequently advanced your Memorialist during his minority the sum of Rs. 100,851-4-2. During these two eventful years, there was a great loss of life and cattle, no cultivation took place, and of course nothing could be recovered. And though your Memorialist's father raised heavy loans, he could but partially make payments of the Peshcush. Thus it was he unhappily fell into arrears; and not **by any fault or extravagance on his part.**

7. In the year 1833, such arrears amounted to the sum of Rs. 22,109; and on the 16th September 1834 the estate was taken under Government management, and so continued until your Memorialist's father's death on the 16th May 1836.

8. In consequence of the mismanagement of the estate under the Officers of Government the arrears were swollen to the sum of Rs. 50,390 at the date of your Memorialists father's death.

9. Your Memorialist being than a minor of the tender age of four years, the estate was taken under the charge of the Court of Wards, and so remained until your Memorialist attained his majority on the 9th of August 1850, whereupon he applied

to have his estate delivered over to him, subject of course to any charges justly and legally attaching to it.

10. During the whole of this long period from 1836 to 1850 your Memorialist **had no control whatsoever over or participation in the management of his estate,** which was **exclusively** under the authority of the Officers of the Government; and had it not been for the grossest mismanagement of such Officers, it is certain that your Memorialist's estate would have been entirely free from all charges, as well those incurred before it was seized in his father's time, as the 100,851 Rupees advanced him by the Government to pay his father's creditors.

11. Nay, there ought to have been a large surplus funded for him on his attaining his majority, as appears by the following calculations.

The average net profits to the Zemindar as calculated when granting the Zemindary was Rupees 23,943½ per annum; and the Collector since calculated it, when giving the loan at 25,813 Rupees, at the former rate for 14 years from 1836-37 to 1849-50...					3,35,209	0	0
DEDUCT.							
Arrears before minority.....	50,390	10	3				
Loan.....	1,00,851	4	2				
					1,51,241	14	5
Balance to remain in favor of Zemindar.....					1,83,967	1	7

12. As one of the main points of hardship in your Petitioner's case rests upon the fact or otherwise of the alleged character of the management of his estate while under the control of the Government, he will here crave most anxiously your attention to the following evidence which admits of no dispute.

Firstly.—It appears by a letter of the Collector of Masulipatam to the Commissioner of the Northern Circars under date 3rd October 1850, that when the advance of 100,851 Rupees was made to your Memorialist, there would be a clear annual surplus of 23,000 Rupees applicable to the repayment of the debts.

Secondly.—In a lettter from the Commissioner of Northern Circars to the Chief Secretary to Government under date the 30th June 1852, that officer makes the following admission. "It is clear that the estate is on the whole a profitable one. **"Much of the depression of late years is attributable to the indifferent "management of the temporary establishment employed under the "Court of Wards, the recklessness of which during the latter years of "the minority recent enquiries have established."**

Thirdly.—In his minute of the 19th July 1852* Sir H. Potinger the then Governor of Madras uses the following emphatic language. "Of "the loan which was made to the minor Zemindar in 1843, at "the recommendation of the then Collector, and his almost positive assurance that "it would be paid off by this time, not one Rupee has been liquidated and I can see "nothing in these papers that shew that the Board of Revenue, which so strongly "supported the Collector's recommendation has ever since bestowed one thought on "the matter."

* Vide Appendix I.4

"Under ordinary circumstances, I should feel it to be my duty to propose that "the Zemindary should be immediately brought to the hammer, but when I reflect "that the ruin of it has been **almost entirely the act of the servants of the "British Government,** I feel that the owner of it has a just right to at least a "trial of his ability to retrieve his affairs."

13. Upon what possible plea of justice, equity, or reason, can your Memorialist be held responsible for this management? Is he not fully entitled to have his estate restored to him free from those incumbrances which, but for the wilful neglect and default of the Government officers, would long since have been discharged out of the profits of the estate, leaving him as he has shewn above a clear balance of 184,000 Rupees?

14. On attaining his majority in August 1850, your Memorialist applied to the Collector on the 2nd September following, to place him in possession of his heriditary Purgunnah, agreeing, notwithstanding the balance as above shewn due to him, to liquidate the Government loan at the rate of Rupees 10,000 per annum, and requesting that he might be exempted from the payment of the arrears for which he could not be held responsible, as a small portion thereof only accrued during fusly 1243 whilst his father was alive, during a season of exterminating famine.

15. The Collector forwarded your Memorialist's proposition to the Commissioner of the Northern Cirkars, accompanied by his own recommendation that the offer should be accepted with certain modifications.

16. On the 30th June 1852, the Commissioner in a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government writes; "I have no doubt that by careful superintendance and "the exercise of self-denial the Zemindar might yet retrieve his affairs and engage "to pay instalments of even a larger amount than he has named. The annexed "statement shews the demand and collections for 53 years from 1206 to 1259 "fusly. For more than one half of the period embraced in the above, or for 27 years "from 1209 to 1236 fusly, the average receipt exceeded 90,000 Rupees a year, or "nearly double the Peshcush. For the remaining period, with the exception of 6 "years incumbency of the late proprietor which include the disastrous famine of 1242 "fusly, the management was conducted entirely by temporary Agency."

"I think therefore that the Zemindar might fairly be required to pay a larger "annual sum than he has offered, if not immediately, at least after he has had time to "bring his affairs into order, and I beg to recommend that he should be relieved "from all charge of interest, on condition of his making good the principle of the "sums now due, or about 160,000 Rupees, by instalment of 10,000 Rupees for the "first two years, to be increased to 15,000 Rupees for the remaining nine; any "failure of agreement to be followed by the immediate sale of the estate." But he adds "from my observation of the Zemindar's character and abilities I have no "expectation that he will be able to exert himself successfully, however easy the con-"ditions which Government may be willing to grant. In proposing the foregoing "terms, I am guided by my belief of what the property can be made to yield under "good management, and it is to be remembered that within 2 or 3 years the uncer-"tainty of the seasons will be effectually remedied by the Bezorah Anicut."

17. On receipt of this and on the 19th July 1852, Sir H. Pottinger wrote the minute above quoted; and after stating your Memorialist's right to a trial of his ability to relieve his affairs, he added "and therefore that the terms suggested in the "7th para. of the Commissioner's letter the payment of 10,000 Rupees for two "years and 15,000 Rupees for the following years be acceded to."

18. It appears that the colleagues of the Governor did not take the same English view of the question as Sir H. Pottinger, whose sense of fairness and justice led him to record the above forcible expression of his opinion; for after the papers had gone in circulation, and on the 6th August 1852, the collective Government of Fort St. George passed a resolution singularly at variance with the Governor's minute of the 19th July, directing the sale of your Memorialist estate forthwith; justifying that determination by a reference to the Commissioner's opinion of your Memorialist's inability to manage his estate to advantage; and indulging in remarks touching the probability of your Memorialist rackrenting and impoverishing the property, and even collusively getting up false debts, from which he respectfully conceives he ought to have been protected; though the same line of argument has frequently been had recourse to by the stronger against the weaker party from the days of Æsop downwards.

19. Your Memorialist's estate was thereupon brought to the hammer, and his ancestral property, with a rental of 71,890 Rupees, bought in by Government for the sum of 25,000 Rupees.

20. It is true that the debts assumed to be due by your Memorialist have since been written off to profit and loss. But he submits most respectfully, that under the circumstances no debt was equitably due, and that the Government is not entitled to charge him with sums, which, but for the neglect, default, and mismanagement of their officers, during your Memorialist's minority, and which he had no power legal or in fact to prevent, would long since have been paid off.

21. If, as your Memorialist submits, he had a clear legal right to be put in possession of his estate on his coming of age, the reasons assigned for refusing him such possession are, he submits, untenable.

22. Those vague apprehensions of his misconduct which the Government put forward to strengthen its case are mere conjectures, some of them very painful to your Memorialist's feelings; all of them unwarranted by any satisfactory premises; and if correct, only capable of being proved so by his actually having the opportunity of trying his powers of management.

23. Reasons drawn from personal character, intelligence, capacity, and the like can surely never be listened to; for the estates of many wealthy minors in England of the highest rank might be confiscated, if such arguments could prevail; and youth, once put forward by the Commissioner, must be necessarily fatal to every one seeking on attaining his majority to obtain possession of his property.

24. That the estate would have enabled your Memorialist to satisfy the Government demand, presuming that he managed it with ordinary prudence, is appa-

rent from the returns of recent years. The Anicut at Bezorah has now secured a regularity of crop. In 1852 the returns are Rupees 69,821 ; in 1853, 64,002 ; in 1856, 69,865 ; in 1859, 69,150 ; and in 1861, 71,259. In proof of which he refers to the letter of Mr. Lushington, the Collector dated 16th September.* 1862

* Appendix 15

25. Your Memorialist has thus unfolded one of the most curious histories of cases, which were not uncommon when it was thought that the benefit of the people was best consulted by the Government being the universal land-lord. Other ideas have since sprung up and other councils prevailed. The value of a landed aristocracy and a wealthy middle class has been proved and admitted. It is felt that those who have survived the former policy are safe ; but those who succumbed before it have not the less reason to complain.

26. Your Memorialist is well aware of the class of argument that may be urged against granting him relief ; the inexpediency of ripping up cases already settled : the evil example of encouraging more claimants for justice to come forward ; the time that has elapsed since the act was completed ; the difficulty of knowing where to stop, when once the principle of giving redress is acted on.

27. As to the delay in this particular case, your Memorialist has over and over again petitioned the authorities in India from the day his estate was sold down to the present time ; as to all the other arguments, he ventures to submit that the Government gains more strength by an act of justice which is known throughout India as soon as it is done, than by clinging to territories, the method of acquisition of which is not such as commends itself to the Natives common sense of fairness and propriety.

Your Memorialist therefore prays, that regard being had to the whole circumstances of the case, the purchase of Government may be set aside, and that he may be put in possession of his estate free from all charges : or that if your Excellency shall think that he is bound by the offers of payment made by him on his attaining his majority, then that an account may be taken of what the Government has received since the date of their purchase, and that the estate in his hands may be declared liable for only such balance as shall be found due ; and that such time and terms of payment may be granted to him as may seem to you fair and equitable, with reference to the object of allowing your Memorialist the opportunity of freeing his estate from its charges, without pressure or personal inconvenience to himself.

And your Memorialist
as in duty bound
~~SHALL EVER PRAY, &c.~~

Your Memorialist in conclusion begs also to refer to the Collectors letter to the Board, dated 20th November 1863 and the Boards Proceedings of the 22nd February 1864 which explain fully the merits of your Memorialists case.— And your Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

Madras
19 April
1864

Rajah C. Jaggannadharaw
Gopaldroo Baladen Zemindar
of Bherry Pungeram

Rec'd 1013

This is a letter from the Zamindar of Bhurrumpungeram Kistnah District forwarding for transmission to England a Memorial praying that he may be restored possession of that Estate.

The letter is dated 19 April 1864, or the day after an order was passed by Govt declining to reopen the case.

× 15 April 64 No. 654.

The Memorial, it is believed, has been a year or more in print before us and the Memorialist had written the Petition which called for the Report and Proceedings on which G.O. 18 April last was passed.

The whole history of the case is contained in the papers last alluded to. The chief pleas put forward by the Memorialist in support of his prayer are that the management of the Estate while in the hands of Govt was indisputably bad, result

in arrears instead of a surplus;
and that he was unjustifiably kept out of possession,
on attaining his majority
or mere vague apprehensions of possible misconduct on his part.

With reference
to the first plea he adduces
a minute recorded by
the then Governor Sir Henry
Pottinger on the 19th July 1852
upon the perusal of the
Northern Circar Commissioners' Report of 30 June
1852. This minute is printed
at length in the Appendix
to the Memorial, and must
have been obtained in some
underhand manner from
some of the employés in
the Govt Office, though how
it is impossible to say.
In this minute Sir H. Pottinger makes some strong
remarks on the way things
had been mismanaged
and on this ground proposed
that the Zamindar should
be permitted a trial of his ability to retrieve his affairs. The
Memorialist does not choose
to state, though doubtless he
is well aware of the fact, that
Sir H. Pottinger a few days later
(26 July 1852) on reading the remarks of his colleague the
Hon'ble Mr Thomas, recorded a
second minute in the following
terms: "I confess I do not approve
the arrangement ordered in my
minute of the 19th but as both my
Hon'ble Colleague Mr
Thomas does not express
any views to believe his to be the
most accordant with reason
I willingly defer to his recommendation". In consequence
of this the Resolution was passed
(alluded to in para 18 of the
Memorial as so "singularly
at variance with the Governor's
minute of 19 July") directing
the sale of the Estate.

× 6 August 1852.

6. Sir H. Pottinger had moreover another opportunity of
reconsidering his decision
for the papers were again sent
before him in the following Oct
ober on a Petition from the

Ex-Zamindar & he then said

"I now believe that an acqui-
"escence with the Zamindar's pro
"posal would only put off the sale
"of the Zamindary to a future
"day & it is, I conceive certain
"that the Ryots would be sub-
"jected to extra demands &
"hardships to enable the Zamin
"dar to fulfil even partially
"the engagement he now offers
"to enter into."

"The Court of Directors as observed in para. 15 of the Honble Mr Pycroft's Minute of 5 April 1864 have rejected a similar memorial.

Do the Members of Govt wish to record any further Minutes on this subject before the Draft Despatch is prepared.

E. J. W.
Gillan

I consider it sufficient in sending the Memorial home to send the Minutes & papers connected with the late order rejecting Petr's application and to point out as is done in this Memo that Sir H. Pottingers Minute has been surreptitiously & dishonestly obtained & does not aid Petr's cause - Elle

Memo.

I have endeavored to ascertain how Petr could have obtained Sir Henry Pottinger's Minute, but without success.

The Memorial bears internal evidence of having been prepared at all events prior to November last. Had it been prepared in consequence of the recent decision of Govt. Petr. would not have failed to refer to the reports of the Ag Collr & Bd. of Revt (both in his favor) in the body of his Memorial which is printed instead of in a ~~brief~~ f.

lines written & crammed into one corner at the end. The Proceedings only reached [illegible] at the end of February, so that the Minute could not have been obtained when the papers were collected for circulation.

I find, however that the papers were collected in 1860 when Polk applied for the restoration of 3 Judges. The probability is that it was successfully obtained on this occasion. Though it is possible that it might have been

obtained from the Record Room, in which as an old paper it is kept in the intervals when not required for reference. It is far more probable however that it was obtained - or at least that Pelt. sent of it - when sent for reference.

L. D. S

Copy memo letter to Govt
dy. 21 June No 2 of 1864 - 2d Revn

Dec 1864 Desph
Pro: of Govt for June
No 1013.

From Raja Kasidrapala
Jaigunnada Row, Gopala
Row Bahadoor Zamindar
of Le Bergunnah of
Devee in the District of
Kistna

The Secretary to Govt

Dated 19th April 1864
Received 20 do

Forwards for transmission
to Madras Govt a Memorial
& Supplicate regarding
unreasonable sale
his Estate.

No 1077 - 21 June

No 1077

Ordered that the Memorial
received with the foregoing Letter be
forwarded to the Madras authorities
and that an intimation of the same
be given to the Memorialist —

GW

Fort St George
21st June 1864

15
3

No 288 to 289

216 Lines 52 Words Across