MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2030 Press Mis.

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Dated 29-8-1865.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
29th August 1865.

No. 510. Read the following Memorial from NAWAB NAZMUTH DOWLAH ROOSTUMJAH DAVOODALLI KHAN BAHADUR of Masulipatam.

Prays for the continuance of the Pension enjoyed by his father and grandfather, and for the restoration of the amount set apart formerly as marriage allowance. } (Here enter 28th July 1865.)

No. 511. ORDER THEREON, 29th August 1865, No. 2,030.

Miscellaneous.

1. In this Memorial Nazmuth Dowlah, the present head of the Masulipatam family, enlarges on the services rendered to the State by his great grandfather, Hussain Ali, and argues that the pension of a lac of Rupees originally conferred on the family was meant to be hereditary. He requests that either the balance remaining out of the lac of Rupees, when the existing pensions have been paid to the other members of the family, may be made over to him, or that at all events his share of the pension may be raised to the amount drawn by his father, and he further asks that the accumulated arrears of a portion of the lac of Rupees, which was set aside as a marriage allowance in 1778, may be given to him.

2. The Governor in Council observes that the questions as to whether the pension originally granted to the family was hereditary, and as to whether any member of the family had a valid claim to the "marriage allowance," were decided in the negative by Sir Thomas Munro's Government in 1821. Since that time the family stipends have been reduced on lapses in accordance with orders from the Court of Directors, which are still in force, and the Memorialist's pension was fixed in 1853 on a full consideration of all the circumstances that are now brought forward.

3. The Memorialist's requests involve a re-consideration of the decision of 1853, and as no new facts are brought forward, and no change of circumstances has occurred to render such a re-consideration desirable, the Governor in Council must decline to allow the question to be re-opened.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Memorialist.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

I should like to have a precis of the papers in this case with an explanation of the reasons which induced the Govt to reduce the allowance granted to the petitioners as 17.5 R. per Dm - to 11.05 R per Dm

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR W. T. DENISON, K. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

Governor in Council,

Fort St. George.

THE RESPECTFUL MEMORIAL OF NAWAB NAZMUTH DOWLAH ROOSTUMJAH DAVOODALLI KHAN BAHADUR OF MASULIPATAM.

SHOWETH.

That your Memorialist is the great grandson of the late Nawab Hussanally Khan Bahadur, Foujdar of the Northern Cirkars (namely Moortuzanagar or Condaveed, Moostufanagar, Ellore, Rajahmundrum and Chicacole, at present known as the Rajahmundry Chicacole and Kistna Districts) under His Highness the Nizam at the time that the said Districts were transferred through his instrumentality to the Honorable East India Company in 1762. That Memorialist's great grand father then occupied the highest position in the Districts aforesaid, and was held in such estimation by His Highness the Nizam that several years previously to the transfer of the said Districts to the British Government, His Highness the Nizam was pleased to bestow upon him and his family in perpetuity the Purganahs of Tautipakah, Itacotah and Paroor in the Rajahmundry District, yielding a revenue of Pagodas 51,605 annually, as a Jaghire;* which Jaghire Memorialist's great grand father was in the full enjoyment of at the time of the transfer of the Northern Cirkars to the British Government.

* Vide Enclosure marked A.

2. That it was at the recommendation and through the instrumentality* of your Memorialist's great grand father Nawab Hussanally Khan Bahadur, that such transfer of these important Districts to the British Government took place. The circumstances under which it was made admit of easy explanation. About the time spoken of above, His Highness the Nizam having required the aid of European Troops, Memorialist's great grand father, who had conceived feelings of the highest friendship and attachment for the British Government, and entertained the most sanguine hopes of securing their patronage for himself and his family in all time, recommended to the Nizam that the assistance of the East India Company's Troops should be obtained in preference to that of the French and also that the Cirkars should be made over to the East India Company to provide the means of paying for the Troops they might employ in His Highness's service. Memorialist begs permission to observe here that this recommendation involved the sacrifice of the best interests of Memorialist's great grand father; he was the Foujdar of the Cirkars deriving a large income from and exercising authority over them in addition to the perpetual Jaghire he enjoyed, which enabled him to live in princely state and grandeur; and the transfer of the Cirkars to the Government would deprive him of the large income he then enjoyed and his authority over them. The recommendation was however made, as already stated from motives of friendship and attachment to the British Government, and was adopted by His Highness the Nizam. The British Government entertained the proposals favorably, but it happened that just at the time that arrangements were concluded to transfer the Cirkars to them for the purpose abovementioned, your Memorialist's great grand father having arrived at Madras with His Highness's Sunnuds making over the five Districts, with the exception of his aforesaid Jaghire, to the East

* Vide Enclosure marked B.

India Company, the Governor in Council of this Presidency found himself unable to carry out his part of the engagement. Great Britain had declared war against Spain, and a large portion of the British Troops was despatched to seize Manilla and other Spanish possessions in the Eastern Seas. The Military force on the coast had also to be strengthened as a precaution against attacks by the Spaniards and French, and although His Excellency did not send Troops to assist the Nizam, the Governor retained the Sunnuds brought over by Memorialist's great grand father, and arranged with him for sending a Battalion of Sepoys to the Cirkars to assist him in collecting the rents of the five Districts, the Troops to be paid for out of the rents so collected, the balance of the revenue of the Cirkars being shared by the East India Company and the Nizam in equal proportions. The records of the time shew that Memorialist's great grand father cheerfully acquiesced in all that was proposed and done by the Governor in Council on the subject. Steps were accordingly taken for carrying out the contemplated measures, and His Highness the Nizam was at the same time informed by letter from the Governor* in Council of Fort Saint George of His Excellency's inability to furnish the Military assistance required and of the arrangements he had made for aiding Memorialist's great grand father in collecting the rents of the Cirkars. At the same time likewise the British Government obtained a written undertaking from Memorialist's great grand father to the effect that he would finally surrender the Cirkars to them on their obtaining Phirmands from the Emperor of Delhi transferring the five Northern Districts to the British, and bound themselves in return by a written engagement to establish a permanent provision for him and his family on his fulfilling his part of the contract. His Highness the Nizam agreed to the proposals of the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George as far as respected the collection of the rents of the Cirkars; but when the Phirmands of the Emperor were received and published by the British Government and Memorialist's great grand father in pursuance of his engagement surrendered the Cirkars to them without the consent of His Highness the Nizam, His Highness threatened war against the British Government in concert with the Maharattas, for the recovery of the Cirkars; and even here the good offices and valuable and important services of Memorialist's great grand father were effectually employed in averting the war, pacifying the Nizam, and securing to the British Government the peaceful possession of the Cirkars.* As shewing the nature of the important services rendered by Memorialist's great grand father to the British Government on this occasion, Memorialist solicits permission to quote a passage from one of the documents referred to in the margin. The Chief and Council of Masulipatam say in their letter to the Governor in Council of Madras, dated 30th September 1771, referring to the death of Memorialist's great grand father:—

* Vide Enclosure marked C.

* Enclosures marked D. and E.

"It must be confessed that it is to him (Hussanalli Khan) we owe the first idea from whence proceeded "the operations that led us to the possession of them (Cirkars), and that although the Phirmands were obtained "and published, he was not only instrumental in settling the country but effecting an accommodation with the "Soobah, and thereby preventing a war with which we were threatened by him supported by Maharattas. "Herein he shewed his attachment and was of essential service."

3. That in the Sunnuds executed by the Nizam transferring the Northern Cirkars to the British Government, His Highness especially excepted* the Jaghire of your Memorialist's great grand father which His Highness had bestowed on him several years previously.

* Vide Enclosure marked F.

4. That in accordance with the plan determined on for the occupation of the Cirkars, the Governor in Council of Madras addressed the Chief and Council of Masulipatam* on the 23rd September 1762, detailing the arrangements that had been concluded with Memorialist's great grand father respecting them, and referring to the Jaghire enjoyed by him His Excellency remarked:—

* Vide Enclosure marked G.

"You will observe by the Sannud No. 3 that certain villages in the Cirkars of Ellore, Moostufahannagar "and Rajahmundrum are excepted from the grants being allotted as a Jaghire to Hussanally Khan. He is "therefore to have the entire management of them, and you are to protect and support him therein so far as "may be consistent with the measures which you may find it necessary to take towards procuring and estab-

"lishing a general good order in the Cirkars which is to be the immediate object of your attention. On the "other hand, if Hussanally Khan should be able to give any assistance, we expect it from him, and you will "apply to him accordingly, and as he is a very intelligent man and seems perfectly well acquainted with the "constitution and customs of the Cirkars, we recommend to you to advise with him in all material occurrences, "but we would have you nevertheless be guided by your judgment after comparing his opinions with other "circumstances, for as he is immediately interested by his own Jaghire, that doubtless will be his first care. "From what we have just said, you will observe that Hussanally Khan is not in fact to have any power or "authority in the management of the Cirkars, but as he has been empowered by Nizam Ally Khan to negociate "the affair, as it is upon his opinion that we have proceeded thus far, and as he possesses a large Jaghire by "Nizam Ally's Grant, the well being of which is in a great measure dependent on a due obedience to the Com-"pany's authority in the Cirkars, for these reasons it is proper that a particular attention and respect should "be shewn him."

5. That Memorialist's great grand father having thus, of his own free will and in firm reliance on the Honorable British Government, surrendered the five Northern Cirkars to them, and the British Government having taken possession of the Cirkars, the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George confirmed the Jaghire bestowed by His Highness the Nizam on Memorialist's great grand father, excepting the Purganah of Itacotah,—and Memorialist's great grand father confiding in the good faith of the British Government, relinquished the service of His Highness the Nizam, and placed himself and his family altogether under the protection of the British Government for their maintenance for ever.

6. That Memorialist's great grand father remained in the full and peaceable enjoyment of the said Jaghire up to his death.

7. That some time before his death which took place in 1771, your Memorialist's great grand father executed a Will* bequeathing his Jaghire to his eldest son Moobarak Dowlah Roostumjah Bahadur *alias* Mirzah Zynul Abooddeen or Soban Buksh (your Memorialist's grand father) as his sole representative and head of his family.

* Vide Enclosure marked H.

8. That on the death of Memorialist's great grand father, the British Government resumed his Jaghire aforesaid and in lieu thereof they settled* a pension of a Lac of Rupees per annum on Memorialist's grand father above named as his representative for the support of his family.

* Vide Enclosures marked I. and J.

9. That Memorialist's grand father having been a minor at the death of his father Nawab Hussanally Khan, the management of the affairs of his family was undertaken* by the Chief and Council of Masulipatam with the sanction of Government until Memorialist's grand father attained his majority, at which time the distribution of the pension was entrusted to Memorialist's grand father as head of the family. He was required* to appropriate the Lac of Rupees per annum in the following manner, *viz.*, Madras Pagodas 972½ a month for himself—*i. e.* Pagodas 250 for his own support, Pagodas 463 for his establishment expenses and contingent charges, &c., and Pagodas 259½ for the expenses of the marriages among the family—Pagodas 200 a month for the support of his mother, and Pagodas 100 a month for each of his four step brothers. There were minor allowances to the other members of the family, but the entire management was in the hands of Memorialist's grand father as the sole representative of his father Nawab Hussanally Khan Bahadur.

* Vide Enclosures marked J. and K.

* Vide Enclosure marked L.

10. That the above arrangement continued up to the year 1788 when, relying upon false information which was communicated to them at the time, the Chief and Council of Masulipatam under the instructions of Government paid the several members of the family their respective allowances separately, and the residue* of the pension was paid to Memorialist's grand father namely Pagodas 972½ per month, exclusive of the stipends of the members of the family who had died without heirs, which were also paid to him.

* Vide Enclosure marked M.

11. That in the year 1795 the Government modified this arrangement. They withheld the payment of Pagodas 259½ monthly for marriages and reduced Memorialist's grand father's monthly Pension from Pagodas 713 to Pagodas 381. They also withheld the pension of Pagodas

200 a month of his deceased mother. These reductions greatly embarrassed Memorialist's grand father who addressed the Government on the subject on various occasions, and the Government at length being fully convinced of the justice of his representations and of the inadequateness of his reduced pension for his maintenance, recommended to the Honorable Court of Directors in the year 1821 that his pension should be raised to Pagodas 500 a month; and considering the heavy and unavoidable liabilities he had incurred since the time that his pension was reduced, the Government further recommended that a sum of Rupees 50,000 should be paid him out of the amount which had accumulated in the hands of Government from the non-payment to him of his deceased mother's pension. The Honorable Court of Directors sanctioned both recommendations of the Government of Fort Saint George; but Memorialist's grand father having died before the receipt of such sanction at Madras, the Government continued the payment of the same pension of Pagodas 381 a month, to his second son Nawab Intezamuddowlah Bahadur (Memorialist's father) whom they recognized as his representative and the head of the family by his last Will appointed, after deducting Rupees 150 a month which they fixed as an allowance for his step brother Kootoobuddowlah. On receipt of the sanction for the increase of Memorialist's grand father's pension and the payment of Rupees 50,000 to him, the Government took no further action in the matter pending the result of a lawsuit then instituted against Memorialists's father by his step brother Kootoobuddowlah in the Supreme Court for the right of succession.

12. That soon after the termination of the lawsuit aforesaid in favor of Memorialist's father Intezamuddowlah Bahadur, the Government carried out the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors by paying to your Memorialist's father as the representative of his deceased father the sum of Rupees 50,000 for the payment of part of his debts and the increased pension of Pagodas 500 monthly after the deduction of Rupees 150 a month being the allowance of his brother Kootoobuddowlah; but referred to the Honorable Court of Directors for instructions as to the payment to Memorialist's father of the arrears of the increased amount from the date on which the increase was sanctioned. On the 19th August 1835 the Court of Directors replied* in the following words:—

* Vide Enclosure marked N.

"If Roostumjah had lived until our authority for the increase had been received by you, it would no "doubt have been granted to him in arrear from the 2nd October 1821" (the date on which the increase of "the pension was sanctioned) "and if he had been in the enjoyment of the full pension of Madras Pagodas 500 "per month at the time of his decease there is no reason to doubt that it would have been continued without "diminution to his successor in the situation of the head of the family; upon these considerations we authorize "you to pay to Intezamooddowlah the present Nawab the difference between the amount actually paid to his "father and himself and the increased pension of Madras Pagodas 500 per mensem subject to the deduction of "Rupees 150 as before said from the 2nd October 1821 to the 31st December 1830."

The accumulated arrears were accordingly paid to Memorialist's father.

13. That Nawab Intezamooddowlah, Memorialist's father, continued in the full receipt of Rupees 1775 a month up to his death which took place in the year 1853, the sum of Rupees 150 monthly being deducted from his pension of Pagodas 500 or Rupees 1925 on account of his step brother Kootoobuddowlah. Memorialist's father left behind him two sons, of whom Memorialist is the eldest, one daughter, and his widow their mother, and a numerous body of dependents, and also debts contracted in the performance of marriages among the family, the allowance set apart for marriages among the family having been withheld since the year 1795 (when the Government retained the said Marriage Fund in their hands) except in one instance where in 1832 a sum of one Lac of Rupees out of the Marriage Fund was paid to the heads of the families of the four younger brothers of Memorialist's grand father by the Collector of Masulipatam under the orders of Government on account of marriage expenses already incurred and about to be incurred in the said families; but neither your Memorialist's grand father nor father ever received any payment on account of the several marriages in their families from the said Marriage Fund. The former's sudden and unexpected death prevented anything effectual being done on the subject in his time, and the latter was deterred from making any claim for the accumulated mount of the Marriage Fund by the harrassing lawsuits prosecuted by his step-brother Kootoobuddowlah and others.

14. That Memorialist on his father's death, as the eldest son and by Will appointed, became heir and representative of his deceased ancestors and the head of their family, and has been so recognized by Government. Memorialist however regrets to say that instead of allowing him the full amount of pension enjoyed by his late father, *viz.*, Rupees 1775 per mensem, the Government have granted for Memorialist and his dependents a reduced pension of Rupees 1183 only per mensem, out of his father's pension, a sum totally inadequate for his support, and that of his dependents, although subsequently the Government bestowed the full pension of Rupees 150 of his deceased uncle Kootoobuddowlah who died in 1862 on his family the said pension forming a portion of the pension of Memorialist's grand father. Where his father had a clear income of Rupees 1,000 a month for himself after payment of the stipends of his dependents, Memorialist gets no more than Rupees 440 a month out of the pension for his maintenance after paying the fixed stipends of his dependents. Memorialist cannot believe that your Excellency in Council will consider this small sum a sufficient provision for the representative of the late Nawab Hussanally Khan who rendered such signal service to the State and who sacrificed the high position and princely income he enjoyed under His Highness the Nizam in the interests of the British Government, firmly and entirely confiding in their honor and good faith for the decent maintenance of his family and for the due protection of its rank and dignity. Nor has Memorialist given any cause for the hard measure that has been dealt out to him by Government under which he is a great sufferer, the said small sum of Rupees 440 being totally inadequate for his personal support not to speak of the maintenance of his indispensably requisite establishment and other expenses incidental to him and he being in consequence involved in large debts. The object with which the pension of a Lac of Rupees was originally established as a provision in lieu of the Jaghire, namely the maintenance of the Nawab Hussanally Khan's family in decency and respectability, has been thus set aside and the family reduced to comparative penury, and this arrangement has been carried out in the face of the express considerations under which the Government with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors increased the monthly pension of Memorialist's grand father to Pagodas 500 a month and under which the same pension was continued to Memorialist's father.

15. That, confiding in the strict sense of justice which is the guiding principle of Her Majesty's Government in the treatment of their dependents, your Memorialist cannot believe that your Excellency in Council would overlook the valuable and important services rendered by his great grand father to the Government whereby the revenues of the state have been so largely augmented and its power and authority increased, and consent to his descendants in whose interests he laboured and for whose decent maintenance he had every reason to believe that he had effectually provided under the auspices of the Government, he had so warmly befriended, being allowed to suffer the deep humiliation of borrowing to obtain the means of support and of meeting other domestic demands and necessities. Of the Lac of Rupees originally established as a pension in lieu of the Zaghire of Memorialist's great grand father, Rs. 38,000 are now distributed as pensions among the family leaving the sum of Rs. 62,000 annually in the hands of Government while the yearly revenue arising from the Zaghire will, your Memorialist believes, be found very largely to exceed double the pension of a lac of Rupees.

16. That various circumstances combined to prevent Memorialist up to this time from laying his grievances before Government. Not long after his father's death Memorialist's wife was seized with a long and lingering illness which involved him in further debt to some extent principally on account of medical attendance both European and Native. The death of his wife and child necessitated an expensive pilgrimage to Kerbalah in Turkish Arabia where the remains of the former are deposited, and so greatly augmented his embarrassments. Early in last year he borrowed a further sum of Rupees 30,000 (besides the debts already contracted) to solemnize his second marriage, on the mortgage of his houses, gardens and other property. The small pension he receives in itself totally inadequate for his maintenance and that of his dependents, and the heavy debts with

which he is burthened have reduced him to a condition of much embarrassment and distress; and his miseries have been further heightened by the Cyclone at Masulipatam almost totally destroying his valuable gardens, houses and bungalows. Memorialist has also the mortification of now finding himself harrassed on all sides by the pressing demands of his creditors for the payment of the debts due by him.

17. Under these circumstances Memorialist casts himself on your Excellency in Council's sense of justice and humanity for relief and prays :—

1. That the sum of Rs. 62,000, the same being balance of the original pension of a Lac Rupees after deducting the pensions at present allotted, may be paid to him annually as representative of the family; or, should the Government not be pleased to comply with his prayer to this extent, his necessities oblige him to solicit at least that the reduced portion of his father's pension may be restored to him with arrears, he being entitled to enjoy the pension of his father without diminution under the letter from the Honorable Court of Directors to Government, dated 19th August 1835.

2. That the money in the hands of Government on account of the Marriage Allowance aforesaid may be paid to him as the representative of his forefathers in consideration of the heavy expenses he has been obliged to incur and the debts and difficulties with which he is surrounded.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound.

WILL EVER PRAY.

ناظر الدولہ تہم

A.

Translation of a Sannud under the Seal and signature of His Highness the Nawab Nizamuddowlah Bahadur.

To all Desmookhyans, Despondyans, Mookhaddemons, Tenants and Ryots, &c., of the Itacotah Purganah, &c., in the Cirkar of Rajahmundry, under the dominion of the Suba of Hyderabad.

The Purganah, &c., in question with their whole revenue, viz., 51,605 Pagodas are given as ratified in the endorsement (or Zamin) to His Excellency Kootoobuddowlah Hussanally Khan Bahadur Intezam Jung and his family as Zaghere from Fasaly 1175. You are hereby directed to obey the said Amil with sincere faith and pay him the Revenue at proper intervals. This order must be implicitly attended to. Dated 17th of the moon Shawall 1174 Hegeree.

Endorsement on the prayer of the Petitioner.

The Purganah of Itacotah, &c., in the Rajahmundry Cirkar pertaining to the Soobah of Hyderabad with their revenue of Pagodas 51,605 are given as Zaghere to Kootoobuddowlah Hussanally Khan Bahadur Intezam Jung and his children.

Signature of His Highness with order thereon. "Sannud be given."

B.

No. 2.

TRANSLATION.

Extract of a letter from Nizam Ally Khan to the Governor of Fort Saint George, received the 9th of August 1762.

In these happy days the great Mogul was graciously pleased to send me a letter in his own hand with a Sannud for the Subaship of the Decan country, in my own hand copies of which I have sent to Hussain Ally Khan Bahadur and hope they will come to your perusal; may God grant me and all our true servants and well wishers of my illustrious house, especially to you who is sincerely attached to my interest, joy for this grand favor received; as these His Majesty's favors are the marks of God's blessings you should return your thanks to him; you may believe my resolution is entirely bent upon the happiness and support of the people, and faithful servants, and exert yourselves in punishing and subduing the Rebels and disobedient people. Although I kept Rajahmundry, &c., five Cirkars for my own use, yet agreeable to Hussan Ally Khan's request and out of my great favors to you, I send you Sannuds for those Cirkars deducting therefrom the said Hussan ally Khan's Jagheer, who after taking your promise and agreement will deliver those Sannuds and the Cirkars to you; you will be heedful of this favor and send Troops with all possible speed to my country, according to Hussanally Khan's agreement for my intention is to extirpate the Maratas and to clear all those part of the Decan country which they had possessed; the sooner you send the Troops to my Court so much more will your credit, &c. influence increase; for other matters I have wrote very fully to Husssanally Khan who will communicate them to you.

What can I say more?

C.

From the Governor of Fort St. George to Nizam Ally Khan, dated 23rd September 1762.

I had the pleasure and happiness to receive your several favors advising me that you had appointed Hussanally Khan Bahadur with me about sending the English Troops to your assistance; as the said Hussanally Khan is attached to your interest and has a great regard and friendship for the English nation, your appointing him as above gave me great joy. As an affair of such consequence could not be settled by letters, I wrote to the said Hussanally to come and settle it personally; he accordingly came to Madras, and discoursed with me about sending the Troops and concerning their expenses, at the time he delivered me the Sannuds, you was graciously pleased to send to the Company for the five Cirkars to the Northward insisting that the Troops should be sent without delay; your inclination is to promote the interest of the English whose constant wish is to see your Government firmly established, and your enemies punished. Whilst I was concerting with Hussanally Khan the proper measures to be taken in consequence of your desire, I received advice from Europe that the King of Spain having assisted the French who were reduced to great distress, the King my master had thought proper to declare War against him; and thereupon he sent me strict orders to detach some Troops from Madras to attack and take Manilha, a Spanish Settlement. As I must obey the orders of my King before all others, I have accordingly sent a strong party of Troops from Madras upon several Ships with Stores of War, against the said place, and this I did in the presence of Hussanally Khan. Such an unexpected draught from the Forces

I had collected together renders it ill convenient for me at this time to send any Troops to your Court, without having the Coast too much exposed to the power of the French and Spaniards should they endeavour to raise any troubles. You are a great Sirdar indeed endued with wisdom and judgment and will perceive how necessary it is under such circumstances to keep all my Forces near the Sea Coast to prevent the disorders that might otherwise happen. As your Excellency was pleased to send your Sannuds aforementioned in consideration of the Troops to be sent to your Court, and as I have been prevented from sending them by the causes aforesaid, I was doubtful how to act in regard to those Sannuds in such manner as might be most agreeable to you. I feared that you might be offended if I returned them, and it was not my desire to receive any benefit from them contrary to your intention, but as I am desirous above all things of convincing you of attachment to your interest, I considered that since it is impossible for me to send any Troops now to your Court it might be acceptable to you that I should assist Hussanally Khan in maintaining peace and good order in the said Cirkars that the monies may be collected. I shall therefore cause your Excellency's Sannud to be published in the said Cirkars and have resolved to send a small Force from hence to join those at Masulipatam and Vizagapatam to assist in collecting the revenues. I hope by this means and with proper management a considerable portion of the revenues may be collected, a good and true account shall be kept as well by the said Hussanally Khan as by the persons I shall appoint for that purpose on my part, and after deducting therefrom the charges of the Troops and all other expenses, the Nett Balance remaining shall be disposed of as your Excellency shall please to direct, not doubting but that you will think reasonable to allow the Company one half; this is the best service I am at present able to do you. I shall be happy if it proves agreeable to you. More favorable times may enable me to convince you further of my attachment to your interest. Hussainally Khan will write to you fully of all matters. I must further inform your Excellency that as Nawab Anwerdeen Khan Bahadur had often written to me concerning your affairs, I thought proper on account of the friendship between us to invite him also to come to Madras that I might confer with him concerning the assistance of Troops you demanded. In the meantime the news of the War with Spain, and the orders from my King arrived as above, and obliged me to take the measures aforementioned, of all which the said Nawab Anwerdeen Khan is very sensible, and will write you further.

D.

Sannud to Nawab Hussanally Khan from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 20th June 1766.

Whereas by the Articles of agreement entered into with Hussanally Khan bearing date 22nd and 25th of February 1765 the said Hussanally Khan did for the consideration therein mentioned, engage to deliver over to the united English East India Company the management of the Cirkars whenever it should be demanded, and whereas in consequence of the Royal Phurmaund granted by the King Shah Alum Padshah Gazy Abdul Muzphur Jallaluddeen to the said United English East India Company of the five Northern Cirkcars the said Hussanally Khan has delivered over the management of the said Cirkars into our own hands for and on account of the said Company; now be it known unto all men by these presents that we Robert Palk, Esq., Governor of Fort Saint George and of all the Forts Factories and places subordinate thereto, President of the Council whose names are hereunto subscribed, taking into consideration the said agreement and the great assistance the said Hussanally Khan may afford us by his influence with the several Zemindars and his knowledge of the country, do hereby give and grant as Jagheer unto the said Hussanally Khan the Districts of Tatipacotah and Paroor, exclusive of twelve villages belonging to the former and one to the latter in the Company's possession, which said Districts the said Hussanally Khan is to have the sole management of and to receive for his own use the rents and benefits arising, from them from the time we took the management of the Cirkars into our own hands so long as he shall continue firm in the interests of the said Company and shall exert his utmost endeavours in assisting us in settling and keeping the said Cirkars in peace and quietness, and as a further encouragement to the said Hussanally Khan and to give him the greater weight and influence with the Zemindars and others, we do hereby moreover grant unto him the management of the District of Valloor Saumtoo and Doovah and Etcotah for the rents and Revenues of which he is to account with the said Company to whom the said rents and revenues are to be punctually paid as received by him from the different renters. In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seal of the said Company in Fort Saint George, this 20th day of June 1766.

(Signed) ROBERT PALK.
„ CHARLES BOURCHIER.
„ SAMUEL ARDLY.
„ JOHN CALL,
„ GEORGE STRATTON.
„ GEORGE DAWSON,
„ JAMES BOURCHIER.

E.

Extract of a letter to the Right Honorable Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, addressed by the Chief and Council of Masulipatam, dated 30th September 1771.

By the copy of the letter from Hussanally Khan's eldest son, that accompanied ours to you of the 16th you would be informed of his sentiments with respect to the Jagheer that was held by his father. Far from immagining that it was to be taken from them at his demise, they seem firmly to have believed that it was a provision granted by the Company for himself and his offspring. They never could conceive, that, in the evening of life and with a sickly constitution, he would stipulate for maintenance, merely for his own convenience, and have a numerous family exposed to want and misery. Hussanally was a man of acknowledged understanding, a tender husband and an affectionate parent, and we may therefore very reasonably suppose that he understood that his Jagheer was to descend to his posterity, or would have endeavoured to provide for them by some other means. It however appears that what they may now receive for their support must be ascribed to the Company's bounty. We have not a copy of the Sannud for his Jagheer, we observe in the agreement made with him at Madras, bearing date the 22nd February 1765 that he is promised a proper establishment but it does not inform us, whether a perpetual or personal one. We are aware it may be said that the agreement we have mentioned was previous to our obtaining the Emperor's Phermaund for the Cirkars, that those Phermaunds superseded whatever other measures we had concerted for procuring them; and dissolved the engagements and connections we had formerly entered into about them whether with the Soubah or Hussanally, but it must on the other hand be confessed, that it is to him we owe the first idea from whence proceeded the operations that led us to the possession of them, and that after the Phermaunds were obtained and published, he was not only instrumental in settling the country but in effecting an accommodation with the Soubah and thereby preventing a war with which we were threatened by him supported by the Marattas. Herein he undoubtedly shewed his attachment, and was of essential service.

Your Honor, &c., are pleased to desire us to give you our opinion what would be an equitable allowance for the maintenance of his family supposing them to be continued in the management of the countries he rented or otherwise; but before we proceed to do this it is necessary to lay before you some other pretentions to his Jagheer.

The President and Council having in the beginning of 1766 determined to take possession of the Northern Cirkars by virtue of the Phermaunds transmitted to them by Lord Clive, as Hussanally Khan would thereby be deprived of all power and authority as well as profit and advantage, they resolved to grant him a pension of a Lac of Rupees per annum to be paid out of the Revenues; this resolution was communicated to him by the Chief Mr. Pybees buthe was not at all satisfied with it, and particularly objected to pecuniary allowances, as being an unusual method of providing for men of rank and derogatory to his honor. Notions of honor depend upon manners and customs, the President and Council yielded to his and consented to let him enjoy the amount in land: they granted him the Districts of Tantipaucah and Paroor. The Zemindary or tribute whereof being judged equivalent to the sum we have mentioned it was estimated by Hussanally at Madras Pagodas 23,700, by General Cailland and Mr. Pybees at Madras Pagodas 30,000. The District of Tatipaucah belonged to the Rajah of Peddapore, Paroor to the Rajah of Muglatoor.

The Zemindaries are no other than Feudal Districts for which the Rajahs who are the Proprietors of them, pay a tribute to the Government, in proportion to their value, and, if called upon, ought to attend in time of war with a certain number of their Troops. The present Zemindars (we mean the principal ones) are descendents of those families who enjoyed the same Districts, under the first Mahomedan conquerors, and afterwards confirmed to them by Aurungzebe. They are naturally proud and much attached to their possessions. It must therefore have been with great grief and vexation that Trippeterauze and Tonmerauze see a part of the estate severed from them and put under the dominion of Hussanally. The Peddapore Rajah positively refused to yield Tantepaucah, he demanded to know for what misdemeanour, or under what pretext it was taken from him. There was no other reason to be assigned, but its being the will and pleasure of Government and it was necessary to have recourse to force, before he could be brought to a compliance.

From the sum agreed to be allowed Hussanally for a pension for the sum whereat those Districts were estimated is evident that, the President and Council meant only to relinquish their tribute with the supposition, that the Zemindars would enjoy the remainder of their produce, in the same manner as the other parts of their Zemindaries, but contrary to this intention Hussanally took the whole.

Soon after Hussanally had got possession of Paroor he represented to General Caillaud and Mr. Pybees that the villages of Tantepaucah and Waddrasoopillie belonging to the Muglatore Rajah and in the Cirkar of Ellore did formerly appertain to the District of Tantipaucah, in the Cirkars of Rajahmundry. General Cailland in consequence hereof wrote the Muglatore Rajah, ordering him to deliver them up, which accordingly he reluctantly complied with. We know not from whence Hussanally derived this claim; the villages are not in the same province with the District, the District

and villages belonging to different persons, and had such claim been authentick, it is by no means probable that the Rajahs of Peddapore would quietly permit Trippeterrauze and his Predecessors to enjoy them, undisturbed.

It may doubtless seem surprising that no public remonstrance was ever made by those Zemindars, setting forth, the true state of the case. But when we consider the difference and confusion that generally prevail in all countries, during a resolution of Government, how much there must have been increased by the difference in our manners, customs and language from those of the inhabitants, the great ascendency that Hussanally was then supposed to have over our conduct, and that the Cirkars were immediately put under his management, when we reflect upon that circumstances, our wonders must abate, but it may also appear extraordinary that at the expiration of his time of management they did not remonstrate then. The belief that the Cirkars would be again let out to him, and the influence he was still supposed to retain undoubtedly prevented it, for we know of no other cause, as a proof of which during the course of his management he prevailed upon some of the Zemindars to grant him some of the villages rent free and others at a rent much inferior to their value, and even these, they have only resumed now ; the news of his death no sooner became public than Tonmerauze and Trippaterauze ordered their Vakeels to wait upon the chief and present their grievances and pretentions ; they have since wrote to him themselves, copies of their letters are enclosed.

Having now communicated to you the expectations of Hussanally Khan's family with respect to the Jagheer he lately enjoyed and likewise the claims of the Zemindars from whose Estates that Jagheer was taken we shall take the liberty to offer our opinion upon the subject ; it remains with your honor, &c., to determine.

Humanity and the honor of our Government require that the family of Hussanally should be decently provided for, Vellore Samutoo and Doovah are the only countries, that were rented by him from whence he received any advantage, he paid ten thousand Pagodas for them and let them out for thirteen, but never received more than twelve. Bandarmalanka and Sacanatapillee, and Ramasaram, he let out to Caumanjee Juntooloo for 225 Pagodas per annum less than he agreed to give for them to the Company. He has left two wives, twenty-six other women called by the Moors Nickakhies, five sons and ten daughters, and one of his wives is now pregnant, besides these there are many male and female relations and dependents, who have been long supported by him ; he also allowed many considerable pensions to distressed families, but these we resign to the care of Providence and confine ourselves to those whom decency and decorum forbid being discharged ; after their members are reduced as much as possible, they will amount including servants to about three hundred souls, and we think they cannot with any degree of comfort be maintained for less than 1,500 Pagodas per mensem, but instead of giving an allowance we beg leave to recommend that the eldest son be granted the villages a Walloor Samatoo and Doovah and the havily lands of Mustphanagur which would be more honorary and more agreeable. We have examined carefully into the value of the former and can assure you with certainty that if the inhabitants are allowed their proper share of the harvests, they cannot produce more to the Proprietor of them than 13,000 Madras Pagodas per annum, the latter are let to Mulloo Pundut for 5,500, who may continue renter of them until the expiration of his cowle, paying the rents to Hussanally's family.

The cause for which the Districts of Tantipauca and Paroor and the villages of Tantipauca Wadoroopillie were taken from Tonmerauze and Trippetherauze no longer exists ; justice which is the declared ruling principle of our Government, demands that they be restored and we think they cannot be withheld, without manifestily contradicting, what we have on all occasions professed to wit, that the Company will preserve to the Zemindars all their rights and privileges, that they do not wish to deprive them of any part of their possessions but only want a fair and just tribute in proportion to their value.

Should your honor, &c., be pleased to coincide with us in opinion and adopt what we have recommended, Hussanally's family will thereby be decently provided for, the Zemindars will have what is really their own restored to them, they paying a proper Jammabundy, the disgust which they conceived on account of their being deprived thereof will be removed, and they as well as the Inhabitants of those countries in general will have a very convincing proof of our humanity, justice and moderation.

F.

Translation of a Sannud under the great Seal of Nizam Ally Khan Bahadur, dated Moon Zeehuza the 17th Hizera 1175, answering 10th of July 1762.

Be it known unto the Dusamookeys, Desapondeys, Bockadums, Husbandmen and the Inhabitants of the Cirkar of Rajahmundry under the Soubah of Golcondah.

Whereas the said Cirkar (original revenue of which amcunts to Rupees 5,02031½) was made over to the English towards their payment of the wages of their Troops beginning the year of Phuzly 1179, according to the Zamin for particulars written on the back of this Sannud, you are therefore hereby required to remain in due submission to the Amildars which may be appointed

by the English Sirdar, with faith and honesty, and pay him just revenues in due season and time. Observe this as a strict order and act as aforesaid.

The particulars contained in the back of the Sannud according to the request made with a superior's sign to it agreeable to the custom and form of the Durbar, was follows :—

Rajahmundrum Cirkar under the Soubah of Golcondah being appointed towards the payment of the wages of English Troops beginning Phuzly 1172 (after this Jagheer of Hussanally Khan, &c., therefrom deducted as hereunder written) it is desired to know what was the order concerning a Sannud to be drawn to that end.

A manifest of the superior's answer to it in his own hand, a list of the Districts or Purganahs under the said Cirkar of Rajahmundrum, and the deduction of the Jagheer and the grant therefrom also endorsed on the back of the original, viz.

33 Districts Purganahs (the names of which are hereunder written) the original Revenues of which according to the Durbar Books. Amounts to Rs. 6,85,619½.

DEDUCT, VIZ.

Hussanally Khan's Jagheer, viz.

1.	Etacotah Purganah together with Ganavoram in all 60 villages the original Revenues of which are.....	Pagodas. 16,300
1.	Tantepauca together with Chegercotah in all 53 villages the original Revenues of which.....	11,960
1.	Marmulla together with Conoaducky in all 13 villages the original Revenues of which.....	1,405

Districts containing the following places.

1.	Mumdy Voram and under the Purganah of Badasacore Commavaram, &c., under the Purganah of Paroor Paravaram and under the Purganah of Domahulls all which are 37 villages the original Revenues.....	7,842
	Carried over...	37,507
1.	Paroor containing 37 villages, the original Revenues...	9,806
1.	Chellapillay containing 6 villages, the original Revenues.....	2,570
1.	Soonapillee under the Purganah of Domahl 7 villages, the original Revenues.....	1,441½
	Pagodas.....	51,605
	Rupees 3½ per every Pagoda is Rupees.....	1,77,117½

Cojah Nooralla Khan, &c., Jageers &c., viz.

1.	District containing 5 villages, Rajahmundrum belonging to the Jagheer of the said Mooralla Khan Killadar of Rajahmundrum the original Revenues of which is 760 Pagodas at Rupees 3½ per Pagodas is Rupees.....	2,660
1.	Vanacapatam under the Purganah of Domahl is a grant to Augah Mahomed Momin, the original Revenues of which is Pagodas 80 at Rupees 3½ per every Pagodas.....	280
1.	Beamacoap Patam, &c., grant to the deceased Razataleb Khan's son, the original Revenues of which is Pagodas 125 at Rupees 3½ per every Pagodas.....	437½
1.	District containing 5 villages, grant to Sundarapah Darapondy the original Revenues of which is Pagodas 755 at Rupees 3½ per every Pagodas.....	2,642½
1.	Village or District grant to Vencataram Gomastah to Daspondy the original Revenues of which is Pagodas 100 at 3½ Rupees per Pagodas.....	350
	Rupees...	6,370

which being added to that of Hussanally Khan's Jagheer as in the other side makes in all 12 Districts amounting to Rupees 1,83,487-8-0 which being deducted out of the whole Districts and the amount of original Revenues also on their sides there remains

Districts 21 amounting to the original Revenues Rupees 5,02,031-9-¼ the sum set forth in the body of this Sannud.

The Names of the 21st Districts or Purganahs.

1 Rimmore.
1 Beckole.
1 Chacaland.
1 Meetamanadapaud.
1 Mallarpanaguddy.
1 Jengeram.
1 Mulla Escapella.
1 Toney Catam.
1 Petaporam.
2 Cacunnad and Salapauk.
1 Buneapoody.
1 Muttacellore.
1 Mutta Beomaveram
1 Carcondah.
2 Domahl Hussanally Khan's Jagheer, expected.
2 Cavada and Gareapillay.
1 Mutta Vellamapolam together with certain villages.

G.

Extract of a letter from the Right Honorable Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

To Richard Fairfield, Esquire, Chief of Masulipatam, dated 23rd September 1762.

Having lately engaged in some measures from whence we hope the Company may reap considerable fruits, we shall here give you a full account of our motives inducements and intentions that you may be enabled to second our views upon the plan we have adopted.

You are not altogether unacquainted of the subject of a correspondence which has been held between us and Nizam Ally Khan, it may suffice therefore to say here that the point he chiefly pressed was that a Detachment of Europeans should be sent to his assistance and act in conjunction with his Army and tho' no positive promise was made of our compliance, yet some hopes were given him that we might enter into his views if a sufficient sum were advanced for the outset of the Troops, and provision made for their future support. In consequeuce of these intimations, he empowered Hussanally Khan to treat with us on the subject, who (as you will know) repaired hither in July last; a few days before his arrival, we received from Europe the news of a declaration of War with Spain and instructions concerning an expedition to Manilha which hath accordingly been equipped; whatever measures we might have been inclined to pursue in respect to Nizam Ally Khan the war with Spain and the expedition to Manilha put it out of our power to spare with prudence any Europeans for the purpose he wished to have them, and we were therefore on the point of dropping all thought of any further negotiations on that subject. When Hussanally Khan received from Nizam Ally and presented to us a letter from him to the President accompanying his Sannuds or grants for the five Cirkars of Condavid or Murtazanagur, Ellore, Mustphanagur, Rajahmundrum and Chicacole, in order that the revenues thereof might be applied to defray the charges of the Troops sent to his assistance, after what had passed in correspondence with Nizam Ally we thought it not altogether advisable to drop him suddenly and reject entirely his intended favor, lest the changes of circumstances might put it in his power to resent what he might construe an affront; we therefore sought a middle course and advised with Hussanally Khan, whether (considering the little benefit that accrues at present to Nizam Ally from those five Cirkars) it might not be more acceptable to him, if we should send a small force to endeavour to collect revenues and account with him for them, than if we were to return his Sannuds and declare our utter inability, to assist him at any rate, and Hussanally Khan has given us the strongest assuraance that the former will without doubt be most agreeable and he even thinks it will be favorably accepted; upon this we have founded our plan which rests much more on the good inclinations we expect to find in most of the Zemindars to put themselves under the Company's protection than on the force we intend to employ which at present consists of only one Battalion of Sepoys intended for this service marched from hence the 21st Instant, under the command of Captain Blake who is directed on his arrival at Masulipatam to put himself under your orders.

The plan we have adopted seems so extensive and the execution of it so important, that to give you full and clear instructions for your conduct in every respect would require a much greater knowledge of the particular circumstances and connections in those Cirkars than we are Masters of, and indeed, as we do not mean to support the right received from the Sannuds by force of arms being unable to do so effectually, the Prosecution of the design or the desisting from it will depend upon the inclinations and behaviour which the several Zemindars may manifest on the publication of the Saunuds; our instructions to you therefore at this time can only be general.

For your further information on the subject, we enclose the following papers:—

No. 1st. Translation of a letter from Nizam Ally Khan.
„ 2nd. Do. do. do.
„ 3rd. Do. of Sannuds for the five Cirkars.
„ 4th. Do. of the President's answers to the Nizam Ally's.
„ 5th. Copy of a representation from Hussanally Khan, containing some account of the constitution of the Cirkars, the rents at which the several districts were left last year and the balance due thereon, the rents which he thinks they may be let at the present year and his opinion of the characters of the several Zemindars.
„ 6th. Translation of letters intended to be sent to the several Zemindars.

You will observe by the Sannud No. 3 that certain villages in the Cirkar of Ellore, Mustphanazur, and Rajahmundrum are excepted from the grant, being allotted as a Jagheer to Hussanally Khan, he is therefore to have the entire management of them, and you are to protect and support him therein as far as may be consistent with the measures which you may find it necessary to take towards procuring and establishing a general good in the Cirkars, which is to be the immediate object of your attention; on the other hand if Hussanally Khan should be able to give any assistance, we expect it from him and you will apply to him accordingly; and as he is a very intelligent man and seems perfectly well acquainted with the constitution and custom of the Cirkars, we recommend to you to advise with him on all mutual occurrences, but we would have you nevertheless be guided by your own judgment after comparing his opinion with other circumstances, for as he is immediately interested by his own Jagheer that doubtless will be his first care; from what we have just said you will observe that Hussanally Khan is not in fact to have any power or authority in the management of the Cirkars, but as he has been empowered by Nizam Ally Khan to negotiate this affair, as it is upon his opinion that we have proceeded thus far, and as he possesses a large Jagheer by Nizam Ally's grant the well being of which is in a great measure dependant on a due obedience to the Company's authority in the Cirkar, for these reasons it is proper that a particular attention and respect should be shewn him.

On perusal of the President's answer to Nizam Ally, No. 4, you will find our instructions to be first that all the charges of the Forces employed in the Cirkars, (including your Garrison at Masulipatam and the said Military at Vizagapatam) with all other expenses attending the management thereof, should be paid and deducted from the Revenues that may be collected, and that the Nett Balance be then divided between Nizam Ally and the Company, you will therefore take care that proper and just accounts be kept both of the Receipts and Disbursements, and when you inform us what assistance you shall want for that service, you shall be supplied accordingly; as it is possible Nizam Ally Khan might conceive some jealousy of our intention, we think it proper (at least till we see what turn this affair will take) to let Hussanally Khan have the particulars from time to time of your Receipts and Disbursements.

Although we refer you to Hussanally Khan's account, No. 5. of the constitution of the Cirkars, their present value, &c., we mean it only as the best information we can obtain and not as a rule for your government, nor do we mean that any of the Districts, should be let out until we see that the publication of the Sannuds is well received, and in consequence thereof that you shall have had time and opportunity to inform yourself, and as how far Hussanally Khan's representation may be taken as a guide, we therefore recommend this inquiry to your serious attention.

The 6th Paper we refer you to, is translation of letters intended to be sent to the several Zemindars, you will find the originals with a List of them also in the Packet, we could wish further forces would be conveniently sent to Rajahmundrum at the same time, or even before the abovementioned letters are distributed, but as the Battalion of Sepoys which marched from hence the 21st Instant may occasion too much delay should you wait there arrival, we leave it to your judgment either to do so, or to distribute immediately those for the Cirkars of Ellore, Mustphanagur and Rajahmundrum and when you do so, it would not be amiss if each letter were accompanied with one from yourself intimating that you are appointed by us to enquire into and report to us the state of those Cirkars and promising favor and protection to those who pay a due obedience to the Sannuds, and as soon as the Sannuds are made public, the English Flag must be hoisted at Rajahmundrum and other places where the Sannuds are acknowledged, but as to the Cirkars of Condavid and Chicacole, it is proper to proceed with greater caution.

H.

Translation from the original Last Will of the Nawab Cootoobuddowlah, deceased the 1st Zycaidah 1184 *Hegera.*

A Will.—That from ill health and a thousand violent disorders, I am much reduced, although by the assistance of God, I am recovering yet who can trust to life, wherefore I have appointed the eldest of my sons, Mizah Zyen Ull Abadeen *alias* Saubahan Bauksh in my place and

as my Administrator, that after me the house, the Estate, Effects and all my property the Jagheers the villages, &c., and every other thing moveable and immoveable belonging and in my possession, all which and every of them belongs to my said son, I have with my soul and heart bestowed on him, none can have any claim thereto, the younger brothers should always remain obedient to him, without making cause or claim to any thing, my son is to maintain every one of them and their sisters and the whole families and Dependents ; should any of my sons according to customs among the *Petibeance* demand from Meerzah Zyen Ull Abadeen his inheritance, it is not advisable because the name and reputation I have gained will not remain ; having left the Society of God (means some great personage) and became a friend to English Company, I have from zeal and well wishes obtained the way to live upon, from hence we should not go to another place, I have been censured by the Presence as a Traitor for having become a friend to the Company ; should God please by the Mediation and intercession of Nawab Rackmuddowlah or Jaffereed Dowlah, a message should be sent to the Presence that this censure should be taken away from me ; in order to perform the pilgrimage you should in my stead get a person of probity, and honor, and send him. The debts due by me you are to pay out of the income of the Jagheer, &c., and as my son Meerza Zyen-Ull Abadeen is still under age, during which time, and until he attains the age of maturity, I have appointed my benevolent friend Nawab Jaurant Jung Bahadur, Executor and Protector, who is to have the care and circumspection of all transactions relating to my household and Jagheer, &c., and by the blessing of God, after Meerza Zyen Ull Abadeen arrives at the age of maturity the whole of my Estate moveable and immoveable are to be delivered to him. Thus done and dated. Signed Cootoob Ud Dowlah Hussanally Khan Bahadur Interzam Jung ; Witnesses, Signed, Syed Najabut Khan, Sealed, Humsheera Begum, Signed Afra Syab Jung, Signed Mahommed Khan Sultan, Signed Assaud Ally Khan, Signed Ally Nakee, Signed Sadeck Ally Khan, Signed Mahommood Ismayee.

A true translation as near as can be by

(Signed) Wm. LEWCOCK,
Persian Translator.

I.

Translation of a letter from Alexander Wynch, Esquire, Governor of Masulipatam, &c., Cirkars.

Benevolent Sir,

Meerzah Zynull Abuddeen. May he be safe.

With great pleasure I make manifest that the Governor and Council of Madras, have written to me and to the Council here that the sum of twenty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-four Pagodas should be paid to the aforenamed benevolent friend every year from the year Fusly 1181 in lieu of the Jagheer of one lack Rupees for his maintenance and that of the other dependents of Nawab Cootoobuddowlah deceased, and that he shall continue to receive the said sum and remain in tranquility and happiness, 1st of the moon Ramzan 1186 the Hizira answering to the 5th December 1171.

J.

Extract of a Letter from the Chief in Council of Masulipatam to Government, dated 5th January 1788.

We have also the honor of forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. Scott as Agent for the family of the late Hussanally Khan, together with copies of statement of their debts delivered by him to us ; the amount of those debts exceeds what we should have expected and even the amount of the pension due by the Company to this family, but as the interest specified in the bonds is in geueral at the rate of 24 per cent per annum, we conceive that if Government are inclined to interfere between the family and their Creditors for the benefit of the latter that it would be justifiable to abolish all interest in the same manner as has been done in respect to what Mr. Scott distinguished by the name of old debts as a continuation of interest even at the legal rate of 12 per cent per annum, which the family do not receive ; any interest upon the arrears of the pension due by them would prevent the debt being dischargedin a very long course of time from any fund that Government might think it proper to set aside for that purpose ; if any of the Creditors should refuse to come into those terms, such might be informed that Government would decline interfering for their relief while the property of the others might be secured to them by the Company's Bonds to be discharged out of the arrears, which would relieve the family from the importunity of their Creditors ; Mr. Scott has suggested the probability of a premium having in many instances been deducted from the principal when the money was first lent which may have increased the amount of the debt without any advantage to the family who might during their distress for money for the subsistence, be induced to consent to borrow on any terms.

You will have observed by the papers formerly transmitted to you under date 22nd March what the pretensions and claims of the several sons, relations and dependents left by the late Hussanally Khan ; we shall only observe therefore that the establishment of specified allowances for each individual appears to us to have been impolitic in the first instance and that it would have been better if there had been only one acknowledged representative of the whole, obliged however to make such allowances to the others as might be deemed suitable, and that such representative should have been considered as the only person entitled to have borrowed money during the time the payment of the pension was discontinued ;—as we conceived, under those circumstances the amount of the debt might have been considerably less at present, each of the sons endeavour to support the estate and equippage of the Nawab and relying on the Company's bounty seek no means of employment ; this we think ought to be discouraged lest the evil should increase by giving them to understand that their present support from the Company may be only temporary ; from being grown up to manhood, it is probable that they may each of them have families, and under such circumstances it appears to us the more indispensable that there should be one established authority, for under the present system, their families would become an additional burthen upon the Company ; we should suppose that if the Jagheer conferred on the late Hussanally Khan has not been resumed, it would have been continued in the name of his eldest son only, and upon this principle that the pension granted in lieu thereof may be considered in the same light. We should conceive that the Company should have discharged every obligation for services done them by Hussanally Khan, if they supported his representatives in independence and that his other sons-in-law, &c., ought by seeking employment elsewhere to render themselves useful Members of the community instead of being supported in affluence and idleness at the Company's expense, and constantly disturbing the peace of this settlement with their disputes about the division of the pension granted to the family. We submit these reflections but for your consideration as you have better opportunities than us of knowing the custom of Mahometans in such cases.

We shall only add further that whatever sums may in future be appropriated for the subsistence of the family and the payment of their debts, that all persons should in our opinion be given to understand that if they lend or advance them money under any pretence without authority, they are not to expect any assistance will be given them by Government for the recovery of such debts and that the pension granted by the Company will not be considered liable to discharge any mortgage or tanka upon it from this time.

K.

To the Honorable Josias Dupre, Esquire, President and Governor, &c., Council of Fort Saint George.

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

After reflecting on the present distracted state of the family of the late Hussanally owing to there being no proper person to Superintend and direct it, and on the situation of the several Creditors with respect to the sum owing to them from his Estate, we thought it in some degree a duty incumbent upon the Government to adopt a method for the care of the family during the non-age of the eldest son, and for the payment of the several Creditors the sums that may be justly owing to them, at least that it would be proper for it to do so, we have accordingly committed to writing such measures as appeared to us best calculated to answer those purposes which are contained in the accompanying papers and which we beg leave to submit to your consideration.

We are with much respect,
Honorable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) A. WYNCH.
„ EDWD. RADDON.
„ QN. CRAWFORD.

Masulipatam, 10*th February* 1772.

The Nawab Hussanally Khan, died at Nagarum the 27th August 1771, leaving one son and five daughters born in marriage, and four sons and daughters by women of a second degree of marriage Nekah, has also wives, seven Nekakhees, 20 Concubines and many relations and dependants, who had been maintained by him, and had no other way of living but through his means.

At the time of his death he was indebted to the Company Madras Pagodas 36,279-1-70 and to sundry Soucars and other persons about Madras Pagodas 85,000 ; there was then owing to him by Zemindars on account of the Zammabundy of the Cirkars during the time he rented them from the Company Madras Pagodas 87,197-26-35 and it is imagined that upon examination of his accounts some trifling sums may be found to be owing to him by others. He left two

ships, one laying at Coringa, in a very bad condition, one freighted to Sultan Mahomed, Coringa and gone on a voyage to Bengal, and a sloop also freighted to Bengal, he did not leave any ready money; and such Jewels as be was possessed of which were but of little value were pledged to one of the above mentioned Soucars in Security for the money he had borrowed.

The President and Council of Fort Saint George, appointed his family a Pension of a Lac of Rupees per annum to commence with the year of Phuzlee 1181, that is at 25th September 1771, the family wanted a provision to be made for them in land, and being disappointed therein by having the abovementioned pension appointed to them to be paid in money, and at the same time being entertained with hopes that they might still obtain their first object have not yet applied for, or received any part of the pension; the children being young and the family without a person of authority and prudence to Superintend and direct it, is at present far from being in good order, and likely to be soon in great confusion unless means are taken to prevent it.

It is proposed that the Company as the Government in these parts do by means of their servants at Masulipatam, take upon them the care of the interests of the family until Hussanally's eldest son arrive at such age as to be able to judge, and act for himself, and also the care of having the several Creditors paid, what may be justly owing to them, which points, it is thought may be executed in the manner following

1st. The Company will collect the balances owing to Hussanally's Estate, by the Zemindars, and after having received the amount of the debt owing to themselves, it is proposed that the surplus be paid into the hands of Soucars for the benefit of the other Creditors.

2nd. It is proposed that the family be immediately, that is at first of next month, regulated agreeable to the establishment, and method contained in the annexed paper and that this establishment shall until such time as Hussanally's eldest son Zain Oll Abdeen Khan shall be of a proper age to judge and act for himself that the money arising from the pension exceeding the amount of the expenses of the family as expressed in the annexed paper be paid and lodged with Soucars, for the benefit of the Creditors.

3rd. That the Vessels, Horses, Bullocks and such other effects as may not be wanted for the family be sold as soon as possible and the produce paid to Soucars for the use abovementioned.

4th. That the Chief and Council shall endeavour to ascertain, the exact sums owing to the several Creditors (excepting that owing to the Company which is already known) by examining the late Hussanally's accounts and by such other means as may appear proper for attaining this information; that they cause a bond to be given by the family to each Creditor for the amount of the sum owing to him, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum from the time of Hussan's death, or without interest, and that they cause the Creditors on their parts to give a paper to the family acquitting the Estate of the late Hussanally of all demands, excepting such as the said bonds may entitle them to, upon any account or transaction whatever preceding the dates of these bonds. That in January 1773 an impartial and equal dividend be made to the Creditors in proportion to the sums owing them of the money that may then be in the possession of the Soucars, agreeable to what is above wrote, and that the same method be observed the beginning of each year, until the whole debts are paid.

By the methods and means proposed under the above four heads, and by those contained in the annexed paper, the family will be kept in decency and good order, the Creditors will be paid what is owing to them, Hussanally's son will be properly educated and the eldest when he comes of age, will find himself free and disembarrassed.

Establishment proposed for the family of the late Hussanally Khan, during the minority of his eldest son.

Pay and Allowances.

Secco Nazaput Khan..... ..... M. Pagodas 100 per month.
He is to Superintend the whole family and all the servants are to obey his orders.

Sultan Mahomed Khan..... 50
Meer Assud Ally Khan..... 50
Meer Fazullah Khan..... 50

He is to act as Tutor to Hussanally's sons and to Superintend their education.

Sadac Ally Khan... 25

He is to Superintend the buildings that they may not fall to decay, but be kept in good order.

Meer Hussain Khan... 8

To Superintend the Gardens..

Meer Hussain Khan ... 20

To Command the Sepoys.

Ally Yaar Khan...	20
Mahomed Tuckey Khan...	25
Mahomed Ajeen...	5
Meer Phukur-ud-deen (School Master)...	10
Seevajee Pundit, Vakeel...	30
Vencataram Pundit...	14

Head Account Keeper.

Ramachund, Writer...	10

Yallamerauze, Keeper of accounts of daily disbursements.

Kistnajee (Moonshee).....	7½
3 Choubdars...	5½
6 Kismutgars...	9
2 Tent Keepers...	3
6 Dooly Bearers.....	7½
16 Palankeen Boys.....	21
10 Nackarah People.....	35¼
7 Rocket Bearers.....	10
6 Musquet do.	7½
4 Gunny Keepers.....	5¼
4 Daloyets...	5
21 Gardners...	20
4 Harcarrahs...	6¼
2 Washermen...	3
1 Barber.....	1½
3 Torchers...	3¾
5 Cooks...	6¼
4 Havildars, 32 Sepoys...	60½
10 Peons...	11
2 Bricklayers...	7½
2 Carpenters...	6½
For an Elephant including their keepers...	30
For 8 Hackery Bullocks with keepers...	16
2 Horses...	12
3 Puckals...	6
For Victuals for the women and children, and for sundry charges that may occur including cloth for Zain Oll Abdeen Khan...	150

ALLOWANCES, WOMEN.

The Nawab's first wife for cloths and servants...		50
The 2nd wife for do. do.	50	
For do. for her five daughters...	—	100
Nagunnah Neekahee for cloths and servants...	10	
For two sons...	15	
	—	25
Dawnah Neekahee...	10	
For her two sons...	30	
For her two daughters.....	20	
	—	60
Manook Neekahee...	10	
For her daughter...	10	
	—	20
Luckamy Neekahee...		10
Goolpalam do. ...	10	
Do. for her daugher...	10	
	—	20
Sandut Bawn Neekahee...		10
20 Wenches that were kept by Hussanally for their cloths at 2½ for each...		50

Pensions.

To the Begum Hussanally's sister-in-law...	20
To Missry Beebee the mother of his first wife...	15
To do. second do.	15
To Bagum Pauny widow of Abdul Ally Khan living at Ellore...	5
To widow to Mirzah Hussain Daty Khan...	3

To Saib Bagum widow of Meer Abdul Phazool Khan...	5
To widow of Meer Hasly Khan...	6
To Bagum Saib widow of Augah Mohadoo...	6
To Ajee Saib daughter of Meer Abdul Cassim...	1½
To widow and sisters to Phuzally Rycawn...	5
Expenses at the Nawab's Mosque at Nagarum...	25
	1,358½

L.

A List of Monthly Allowances proposed to be paid in future to the late Nabob's family by young Nabob.

Sobanbux the Nabob's eldest son born of the Begum Saib...	250	0	0
Satulla Cawn the second son...	100	0	0
Cauzmally the third son born of Downa Beebee...	100	0	0
Jaffer Saheb the fourth son born of do. and adopted by Humsheera Bagum the Nabob's eldest sister...	100	0	0
Nazamuddeen Ally the fifth son born of Sadbana...	100	0	0
The Nabob's eldest Widow...	70	0	0
The Bagum Saheb the late Nabob's second widow...	200	0	0
Downa Booboo the Nabob's third widow...	35	0	0
Sutho Banoo the Nabob's fourth do. ...	15	0	0
Humsheera Bagum the Nabob's eldest sister...	50	0	0
Meer Abdul Azeem Cawn son to Humsheera Bagum...	50	0	0
The Nabob's first widow's mother...	10	0	0
Do. second do. do. ...	10	0	0
Baub Saheb widow of the Nabob's eldest brother...	10	0	0
Nicca women...	40	0	0
Meer Fauzalle Cawn the late Nabob's brother in-law.	60	0	0
In Nabob's Maceed at Nagarum...	25	0	0
Sultan Mohomed Cawn the late Nabob's brother's son-in-law.	22	23	0
Assadally Cawn 2 do. do. do.	22	23	
Meer Gulam Razah...	15	0	0
Meer Issac son-in-law to the Nabob...	30	0	
Meerjah Raza... do. do do...	30	0	0
Julliala Cawn son-in-law to the Nabob...	25	0	0
Meerjah Museeh son in-law do.	25	0	0
Meerjah Paizulla do. do.	15	0	0
Mahomed Tuckey Cawn...	20	0	0
Meer Fuckruddeen Cawn School master...	12	0	0
Meer Hussain Cawn...	10	0	0
Meer Kissar commandant...	15	0	0
A Vakeel...	35	0	0
An Accountant...	15	0	0
Account keeping Conicopoly...	10	0	0
Fizzella Cawn an old Dependant...	5	0	0
Mosun Ally Cawn...	5	0	0
The Sepoys and Subadars...	75	0	0
The Chobdars...	12	0	0
The Kismedyars...	15	0	0
Tent people...	5	0	0
Mashalgees...	6	0	0
Pullakin boys...	17	0	0
Nagarche people...	25	0	0
Casbardars...	6	0	0
Colour people	6	0	0
Clock Beaters...	4	0	0
Daloyet...	6	0	0
Gardners...	20	0	0
Harcarahs...	7	0	0
Hashers...	3	0	0
Barbers...	3	0	0
Puckalls...	6	0	0
Cooks...	4	0	0
Toties...	3	0	0

Elephant charges...	25	0	0
Horses do.	10	0	0
Bullocks do.	10	0	0
	1,805	0	0

Received yearly allowance from the Company...	25,974
A village...	300
On account of a house in the Fort...	75
	26,349
Deducting the yearly charges agreeable to the above list..	21,660
Balance remaining to be applied to the discharge of the debts contracted on account of marriages and for house repairs, &c...	4,689

Extracted from the Minutes of Consultation 15th September 1779, and Signed by order of the Board.

(Signed) A. SCOTT,
Agent.

M.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 18*th February* 1788.

Read letter from the Board of Revenue received yesterday.

To Anthony Sadlier, Esquire, Chief &c., Council at Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, with its sundry enclosures.

Having taken into consideration the situation of the family of the late Hussanally Khan, we are desirous of relieving them from their present distress as much as circumstances will admit and of removing those complaints and dissentions among the different branches of the family which have hitherto prevailed.

For this purpose you will be pleased to direct Mr. Scott to assure the creditors that provided they will desist from their demands on the family, we shall when the Treasury is in a state to admit of the arrears of the pension being paid, think it reasonable to appropriate them in the first place to the discharge of their just claims, and as these loans were made without the countenance or sanction of the Company, we are of opinion that such assurances ought to be acceptable to the Creditors.

With respect to the current pension, in order to remove the complaints of the younger part of the family we would have the Agent pay to the different relations the respective pensions allotted to them in the list made out during Mr. Costsford's chief-ship, a copy of which was transmitted with Mr. Scott's report under date the 14th December 1786, but we are of opinion that the disbursement of all general charges should be entrusted to the eldest son as representative of the family.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants,

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
11*th February* 1788.

(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL.
„ JOHN HOLLAND.
„ CHARLES OAKLY.
„ DAVIS HALIBURTON.
„ GEORGE MOULRAY.

Agreed that the Agent for Hussanally Khan's family be required to lay before the Board a copy of the List of allowances agreed to be paid to the different members and dependents thereof in the year 1779, specifying therein such persons as may be absent or dead that the Board may give him such directions as are deemed necessary for carrying the orders of the Board of Revenue into effect.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 17*th March* 1788.

Read the following List of monthly Allowances to the relations and dependents of the family of the late Hussanally Khan drawn out conformably to that established in the year 1779, and specifying the names of such persons as have died since that time.

List of established monthly Allowances to be paid to the relations and dependents of

the late Hussanally Khan according to the list agreed upon by the Chief and Council in the year 1779.

Saudoollah Khan the second son of Hussanally Khan by Naganah...	100
Cauzmally the third son by Downa Booboo...	100
Jaffer Saib the fourth son by do.	100
Najmooddeen the fifth son by Sadoobano...	100
The eldest widow	70
The Bagum Saib mother of the eldest son...	200
The third widow Dannah Booboo...	35
The fourth widow Saudoo Bonno...	15
Meer Abdul Hussan Khan son to the Humsherabagum Hussanally Khan's sister...	50
The eldest widow's mother...	10
Baubi Saib widow of Hussanally Khan's brother at Hyderabad...	10
Nicca women...	40
Meer Fazalli Khan the brother-in-law of Hussanally Khan...	60
Meerza Puzzy son-in-law...	30
Julfacarally Khan son-in-law...	25
Meerzah Mushee do.	25
Meerza Baubah do.	15
Meer Faukurruddeen Khan Schoolmaster...	12
Meer Hussan Khan son of Humshera Bagum's husband...	10
M. Pagodas...	1007

The following persons included in the list of 1779 are since dead.

Humsherabagum Hussanally Khan's sister has left considerable debts...	50
The second widow's mother...	10
Sultan Mahomud Khan and Assadally Khan brother-in-law of Hussanally Khan have left families who claim their allowances established at Madras Pagodas 22-23 each...	45
Meer Goolam Raza brother to Meer Fazally Khan...	15
Meer Isaac son-in-law of Hussanally Khan...	30
Mahomed Fucky Khan the Bagum's brother-in-law...	20
Meer Kissar formerly Commandant...	15
M. Pagodas...	185

Besides the above allowances the following to be paid.

The eldest son for his expenses...	250
Servants of different descriptions Sibbundy, &c., &c...	338
Hussanally Khan's Tomb at Nagaram...	25
House repairs and contingent charges...	100
M. Pagodas...	713
The sum total of the above allowances amount to Madras Pagodas 1,905 per month or per annum to...	22,860
Amount set aside for discharging the old debt...	3114
Total annual amount of the pension...	25,974
The village of Hussanabadah rented for...	300
A House in the Fort do. do.	75
	26,349

Agreed that the Agent for the family be directed in conformity to the orders communicated in the letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 11th ultimo, to pay the different relations the respective allowances allotted to them and the residue of the pension to the eldest son who is to have the disbursement of general expenses.

(Signed) ANTH. SADLIER.
" JAMES HODGES.
" W. DOBBYN.

N.

Letter from England, dated 19th August 1835.

Answer to Letter dated 11th October 1833.

(1 to 4) affairs of the family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam.

31. In this letter you inform us that the proceedings in the Supreme Court in the case of Bekary Saib *versus* Intezamooddowlah have been at length brought to a termination and that a definitive judgment with full costs of suit has been pronounced in favor of the defendant. By

this decree the authenticity of the Will of the late Nabob Roostumjah has been established and the second son Intezamooddowlah is recognized as head of the family and successor to his father's dignity.

32. Among the propositions sanctioned by us in our letter of the 18th August 1824 para. 89, was one for the increase of the pension of the late Nabob Roostumjah from Madras Pagodas 381-9-0 to Madras Pagodas 500 per mensem. This sanction did not reach you till after the decease of Roostumjah, and it appears that in conseqnence of the dispute as to the succession you declined acting upon it until after the termination of the suit in the Supreme Court. You have now authorized the payment of the increased pension of M. Ps. 500 per mensem (subject to a deduction of Rupees 150 per mensem on account of his elder brother Cootoobuddowlah) to Intezamooddowlah and you have referred to us the propriety of admitting his claim for the arrears from the 2nd October 1821, the date from which the increase was sanctioned by us to the 31st December 1830 the date on which he was placed in receipt of the increased pension. If Roostumjah had lived until our authority for the increase had been received by you, it would no doubt have been granted to him in arrear from the 2nd October 1821, and if he had been in the enjoyment of the full pension of M. Pagodas. 500 per month at the time of his decease, there is no reason to doubt that it would have been continued without diminution to his successor in the situation of the head of the family. Upon these considerations, we authorize you to pay to Intezamooddowlah the present Nabob the difference between the amount actually paid to his father and himself and the increased pension of 500 Pagodas per mensem subject to the deduction of Rupees 150 per mensem as before mentioned from the 2nd October 1821 to the 31st December 1830.

33. The sum of Rupees 50,000 which we directed to be paid to Roostumjah the late Nawab in consideration of his being the head of the family has also been made over to the present Nabob Intezamooddowlah as the individual now possessing that character.

34. The Lac of Rupees which we authorized to be distributed among the brothers of the late Nabob on account of marriage expences has been we observe divided in the following proportions.

To Hussamally Khan son of Roostumjah's eldest brother...	Rs. 35,000
To Fedvee Hussain Khan son of the second brother...	„ 20,000
To Doordana Beebee and Mahommed Alli Khan widow and son of the third brother.....	„ 23,000
To Nujjamuddeen, the fourth brother.....	„ 25,000

35. Among the papers which accompany your letter is a memorial to us from Fidvee Hussain Khan complaining that a less share has been allotted to him than to the other branches of his family. As we did not direct an equal distribution of the Lac of Rupees among the four branches of the family and as it appears that the Collector of Masulipatam in proposing that the sum should be distributed in the abovementioned proportions was guided by the circumstances of each family and by the number and expence of the marriages which have already occurred and may hereafter be expected to occur in each, we do not think it necessary to direct any change in the proportions which you have sanctioned.

36. We observe that on the application of Cootoobuddowlah who it appears is residing in embarrassed circumstances at Hyderabad, you authorized the payment to him of the arrears of the pension of Rupees 150 per month from the date from which it was withheld on his entering into a written engagement to discontinue all further proceedings against his brother Intezamooddowlah on account of any supposed claims or grievances and that he declined to comply with the prescribed condition. As this pension is not a direct charge upon your Treasury but is deducted from the increased allowance of 500 Pagodas per mensem which we authorized in our dispatch of the 18th August 1824 to be paid to the Nabob, we shall not object to the arrears being held in deposit and paid hereafter to Cootoobuddowlah on his consenting to comply with the terms which you proposed for his acceptance.

(True Copy.)

PRINTED AT THE HINDU PRESS, MADRAS.

Revenue 1865 Sept 10
Pro: of Govt for Trichy
No 2134.
No 2134

From
The Nabob Hajmut
Dowlah of Masulipatam.
Dt 28 July 1865.

28th July 1865.

No 510-

Reported to Govt 24 March
No 8 of 1866 Mis.

Memorial from Hazmut Dowlah Nabob of Masulipatam

The applicant's request involves a reconsideration of what was done by the Madras Govt in 1853. The applicant seeks the arrangement made in that year to be modified to his advantage in 1865; no change of circumstances being stated as the reason for such modification. He denies in fact, that the reduced stipend assigned to him in the former year, formed the new capital to the amount at which it stood prior to reduction; — in other words, that the Govt of the present day stood charged to him the full pension drawn by his late father.

There is an alternative appeal to him to him to be equally preposterous & the further demand for retrospective payment in a lump, of arrears

money, is equally so.
So what the applicant solicits, viz
Shoud he able now to prove that the tax of
rupees Pattom originally granted to the Cauvery Family
in 1771, is an hereditary grant. - But, by
so high an authority as Sir Thomas
Munro, it has been shown not to be of
that description. Indeed, it was resisted
in 1821 by the Board of Cir. D. Munro on
just principles and various arrangements
have, in consequence of that resolution, been made
from time to time, at different periods, been made.
We Should also be able to prove
that the proceedings taken by the Madras Govt
generally, in regard to the allowances
drawn by the Petrs family, have not been
reduced on a principle of gradation founded
on the Court of Dirs: Instructions, and
for years past observed.
That principle is a principle of gradual
reduction or Lapse and does not so
take to indemnify whether the grant,

however or not one, or whether it is one
wh, so far as the applicants position is
concerned, should be abandoned. We
have acted not abandon it without
authority from the Supreme State, and if on
a special representation we succeeded
in obtaining such authority in this instance,
the application of the more liberal principle
would at once lead to the removal of
hundreds of applications for similar re-
dress treatment.
Such a course of proceeding would seem
to be politic, even if in the applicants case
there were any strong equitable grounds:
but these I do not find.
We are not in 1865 called on to say whether
the treatment of Petrs ancestors have met
at the hands of the Madras Govt in times
gone by was a grateful acknowledgment
of services rendered by the Petrs head of family.
It is simply necessary to note whether
what has been done has had its
warrant, whether because we did not

Revenue Department

Memorandum on a Memorial of Nazmuth Dowlah of Masulipatam.

The Memorialist is a great grandson of Hoossain Ali Khan, who was Amildar of the Northern Circars when the British Government acquired them in 1766.

A jaghire was granted to Hoossain Ali Khan for his services on that occasion, and when it was resumed on his death Government granted a pension of a lac of rupees to the family to be held during pleasure.

The pension was divided amongst the various members of the family, and the various portions have been reduced or resumed on the occurrence of lapses till we paid only Rs. 40,972-6-0 to the family in 1857. The Memorialist says the amount is now reduced to Rs. 38,000-

Pension Book for 1857

He

here in resuming a jaghire than we have been done by our Mahomedan predecessors who always claimed to themselves that power, or because we followed not a principle of resuming of money allowances on lapses we had been persuaded by Servants & an authority were based to obey.

One cannot help feeling for a Mahomedan Gentleman in the Petitioners reduced position, but I regret that I do not see any way to an improvement of his condition of Mind as stated and suggested through Kantoo Rittee of the two complaints specified in his Memorial.

W Drake
12 August 58.

I think that the whole proceeding has been wrong from the beginning. Not at the Govt duty one from the beginning. Not at the Govt has acted upon the system laid down and has decided this very case several times. I do not see how we can meddle with it. I have no doubt that there are hundreds of other cases like this remembered with the same hard dealing with were we to adopt Mr Drake's

WD

He prays that either the balance of the lac after paying the Rs. 38,000 to the family may be made over to him, or that his pension which was reduced to two-thirds on his father's death may be raised to its former amount and paid him with arrears.

The question as to whether the lac of rupees was an hereditary grant, and as to whether the pensions are subject to modification and resumption have been settled by Government and the Court of Directors again and again, but as Petitioner has managed to select documents which seem to show that injustice has been done to the family, it may be as well to describe briefly the circumstances under which a jaghire was granted to Hoossain Ali.

When Masulipatam was taken by Forde in 1759 and the French were driven out of the country, the absolute sovereignty of the Districts North and South of the tour was virtually transferred to the British Government. The officers in charge,

Mr. I. Grant's Political Survey of the Northern Circars 1786.

however, were afraid of trying to do too much, & left all except the country immediately under Masulipatam to the Nizam. In consequence of this, complete anarchy prevailed in the Circars for 7 years. The Nizam's receipts for the whole territory North of the Kistna were less than 3 lacs per annum. Under these circumstances the Nizam offered to give the Circars to the Madras Government on condition of their lending him an army to pursue conquests elsewhere. The Govt accepted this offer and for the purpose of the treaty Hoossain Ali Khan who was then Amildar of the Circars conducted the negociation. The Govt could not spare an army, but were afraid why to send back the Nizam's summons, so they took them and gave Hoossain Ali a small body of troops to assist him in collecting his rents. When the Nizam was about to hand over the Circars he gave Hoossain Ali some villages as a jaghire. Meanwhile Clive obtained Firmans from the Emperor granting us

s the Circars, and sent an army of 3000
men to enforce obedience. The Nizam was
terrified into confirming the Firmans, and
t was this that we obtained posefsion
of the territory in 1766.

In recognition of such services
as Hoofsain Ali had been able to render
es, the Government resolved to give him
a pension of a lac of rupees. He thought
e pension infra dig, so Government finally
ave him Zantifpance and Sarvor, which
belonged to zemindars, but were taken from
them for the purpose. The jaghire was
given him for "so long as he should con-
tinue firm to the Government," and the
unnud does not make it hereditary.

When Hoofsain Ali died in
1791 the jaghire was resumed and restored
to the zemindars from whom it had been
taken as a matter of course, but Government
on the strong recommendation of the
Chief and Council of Vasulipatam set-
tled a pension of a lac of rupees per an-
num on the family. This pension was
to

X Report of Commissioners & Minutes Sir Thos Munro recorded with Mm. Cons. 2nd Oct. 1821. Vol 8 Rev. Dep.

!!

to be paid during pleasure. It was not
hereditary.

When Hoofsain Ali died his
eldest son Boostungjah was a minor,
and the distribution of the pension to
the various members of the family was
settled by the Chief and Council. When
Boostungjah came of age in 1778, the dis-
tribution was placed in his hands but he
behaved so badly that it was taken a-
way again, in 1795 and his share of the pension
viz Rs. 381-9 was all that was paid him
from that date. His mother died in 1820.[13]
and her pension, Rs. 225, was discontinued.

In 1819 Boostungah agitated
for recognition of rank and the recovery
of the lac pension, which he considered
as an hereditary grant.

The Government appointed
a commission of inquiry, and on re-
ceipt of its report in 1821 a final order
was passed. The particulars of the order
and the reasons for them are all given
at length in a minute by Sir Thomas Munro.

in Oct 1821.

He

He shows that Hoosain Ali had no rank and was only regarded as a superior and useful revenue officer, that the jaghire was only a life grant, and that the pensions could be resumed or modified at pleasure. As Roostumjah was the head of the family and had been deprived of the administration of the pension it was thought that his case was an exceptional one, and it was accordingly resolved to give him Rs. 50,000 out of the arrears of his mother's pension which, however, had been properly resumed, and to raise his pension to M. Rs. 500. A donation of a lac of rupees out of a portion of the pension which had been set apart for marriage fees, to Roostumjah's younger brothers on account of their debts.

G.O. 2d Oct. 1821. Rev. & Depart. Vol. 8.

His mother had a pension of 226 and the deduction 20. "

"Mutz" Myoda.

+ had accumulated since 1778 was granted at the same time

The proposition that these pensions were during pleasure only and can be resumed or modified at will were distinctly stated in the G.O. and confirmed by the Court of Directors in their letter 18th August 1824.

Before that letter came out Roostumjah died in 1822, and his second son Istizamudowlah petitioner's father was recognized as head of the family in accordance with a will left by the deceased.

His elder brother Kootabud dowlah contested the will in the Supreme Court, but the suit was finally decided against him in 1830.

Govt immediately paid over to Istizamud dowlah the money which was remaining in deposit in his name.

They consulted the Board of Revenue as to their opinion of the justice of his claim to draw the enhanced pension of P. 500 a month with arrears. The Board of Revenue replied that if Roostumjah had lived the increased pension would have been granted to him with arrears from the date of the recommendation, and that Istizamud dowlah, as head of the family, would doubtless have received the pension undiminished.

Letter 28th June 1830, No. 5.67.

Letter to Court of Directors 11th October 1833.

Govt thereupon ordered the full pension of P. 500 to be paid to Istizamud dowlah from 1st January 1831, and referred the question of arrears to the Court

Court of Directors - In the same letter they submitted their opinion as to the proper method of distributing the Sec of Rupees which had been granted to Roostumjah's younger brothers.-

The Court of Directors in their reply strongly endorsed the opinion of the Board that it was their intention that the pension which they had allotted to Roostumjah should descend undiminished to his son.-

Enclosure in petition (19th Augt 1835)

In 1849 in a letter to the Court of Directors Government reported that three lapses had occurred in the family and that they had reduced the pension paid to the heirs of the deceased parties by 1/3 in two cases and 1/2 in another in accordance with the orders of the Court that when pension not strictly hereditary were continued to surviving members of

Letter 20th Septr 1849.-

of families they should be reduced so as to provide for their gradual extinction".- The Court approved- (Letter 30th October 1850.- 18 May 1852.)

In 1850 Govt reduced two more of the family pensions on lapse.-

In: C: 25th March 1850.- Nos 28-29.

Estizamud dowlah died on the 29th September 1853 and his eldest son the petitioner succeeded him as head of the family.-

The Commissioner of the Northern Circars recommended, and Government agreed, that the pension should be reduced to 2/3rds i.e. Rupees 1,500 or Rd 1,920 minus Rupees 700 (2/3rds of Rupees 500 or Rd 1,920 minus Rupees 700 stipend dowlah's share Rd 150) = Rupees 1,183 odd.-

Minr: Cons: 30th May 1854 No 625.
× A Mudy Pa Joda = R 3-13-7 1/16

Government took into full consideration the expression used by the

the Court in their despatch alluded to above (enclosure 2 in the petition) but thought they had held on so many occasions that the pensions were during pleasure and should be reduced on lapse that there could be no doubt but what the pension in question should be reduced.

I would suggest that it may be possible that the Court distinguished between the case of the head of the family, and those of its subordinate members. It is possible they may have thought the pension of the head of the family should not be reduced on lapse, but they do not say so distinctly any where.

Ishizamiid Dowlah's elder brother Koolsumid Dowlah died in 1850. The Board recommended that his pension, R150 per mensem, should be continued to his family without diminution on the ground that deceased was naturally the head of the whole family, that he had left a large family who depended entirely on the pension for support, & that Govt had admitted their obligation to maintain it as an allowance in a decent position, Govt agreed

× G.O. 9th July 1850 No 1127

The Memorialist urges that he has sustained losses from the Cyclone; but that has not much to do with his claim on account of pension.

The question for consideration is whether the pension of the Head of the family of Hussain Ali for the time being shall be continued at R1925 per mensem

same for ever, or whether it shall be modified on lapses until it is finally extinguished, as is done with regard to the other pensions [illegible] family.

[illegible] For Order

Note

The records relating to this family are very bulky. Only extracts of the most important [illegible]

No 8194

Revenue Department

No. 2030.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.
Under date the 29th August 1865 No.

Read the following
Memorial from Nawab Nazmuth Dowlah Roostumjah Dawoodalli Khan Bahadur of Masulipatam.

Prays for the continuance of the Pension enjoyed by his father and Grand father and for the restoration of the amount set apart formerly as Marriage allowance. (Here enter 28th July 1865.)

In this Memorial Nazmuth Dowlah the present head of the Masulipatam family enlarges on the services rendered to the State by his great grandfather Hussain Ali and argues that the pension of one lace of rupees originally conferred on the family was meant to be Hereditary. He requests

that either the balances remaining out of the lac of rupees when the existing pensions have been paid to the other members of the family may be made over to him, or that at all events his share of the pension may be raised to the amount drawn by his father, and he further asks that the accumulated arrears of a portion of the lac of rupees which was set aside as a marriage allowance in 1778 may be given to him.

The Governor in Council observes that the questions as to whether the

the pension originally granted to the family was hereditary, and as to whether any member of the family had a valid claim to the "marriage allowance" were decided in the negative by Sir Thomas Munro's Government in 1821 - Since that time the family stipends have been reduced on lapses in accordance with orders from the Court of Directors which are still in force and the Memorialist's pension was fixed in 1853 on a full consideration of all the circumstances that

that are now brought forward. —

The Memorialists requests involve a re-consideration of the decision of 1853, and as no new facts are brought forward and no change of circumstances has occurred to render such a reconsideration desirable the Govt. in C. must decline to allow the question to be re-opened. —

To The Bd. of Rev. Dec 31 August 14 Sept Memorialists &c. 29 &c.

Reported to England
24th March N 8 of 1866
Misc

22 / 201

23-2-10

2301/30

Revenue 1865 Sept.
Pro. of Govt for August
No 2030.
Pro: of the Madras Govt.
Dated 29th August 1865

Declining the removal of
the small Pox Hospital from
the vicinity of the Native Infantry
Lines to the Pesthouse &
the grant of certain allowances
to Officers.

N 510 & 511