

Gobt. of 1871 Madras

REVENUE.

To

THE COURT OF WARDS

Date March 1st

Recd.

600 Rs. 100 Rs. 100 Rs.

MARCH

No. 3-1.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1871, the Court of Wards has been established in Madras. The Court of Wards is a body of three members, one of whom is the Governor, and the other two are appointed by the Governor. The Court of Wards has the honor to inform you that the Court of Wards has been established in Madras, and that the Court of Wards is a body of three members, one of whom is the Governor, and the other two are appointed by the Governor.

200.363
1-3-1871

No. 3. Read the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 6th February 1871, No. 558:—

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that I have received the order of the Court of Wards, copy of a report from the Acting Sub-Collector on the circumstances of a

* Of one Govinda Odayan in the Nannilam Taluq. ^{SL} ^{Swamy} estate,* of which the inheritance has devolved on incapacitated heirs.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

With reference to your letter, No. 1,329, dated 31st October 1870, calling for a report on a petition that the estate of Govinda Odayan, deceased, should be taken under the Court of Wards, I have the honour to reply as follows.

3. On his death, Mangalabai took charge of the property, the two sons and her own daughter. The other three daughters by the first wife were taken charge of by Kamalaji (your petitioner), who is the mother of the first wife.

4. The property left by Govinda Odayan consists of land, houses, and movable property. The land is 8 velies 19 mahs and 32 gulies (about 60 acres), paying Rs. 372-3-6 annually to Government. Of this 7 velies are wet land. There are three houses, a granary, and seven house-sites. Of movable property he left household furniture, cattle, and some jewels.

5. The value of the land, estimating the paddy at 1 Rupee per Kalam, may be put down at Rs. 980 annually. From dry lands and topes rents are received amounting to Rs. 400, making a total annual income from the estate of Rs. 1,380.

6. The deceased is said, by his surviving widow, to have left a debt of Rs. 2,470 ; to this she has added since his death a further debt of Rs. 1,110, incurred to liquidate that previously contracted, and has paid off Rs. 1,179 ; thus (according to her account) leaving Rs. 2,401 as the present debt on the estate.

7. None of the land has been mortgaged or sold, and the movable property now possessed is estimated to be worth Rs. 365. The widow has had to meet the funeral expenses of her husband and his first wife, and the marriage expenses of her own daughter. These she calculates to have amounted to Rs. 1,079. Accepting this figure as correct, and deducting it and Rs 71 for debt discharged and the kist paid to Government from the total annual income for three years (the period of the widow's management), it appears that she has lived at the rate of Rs. 621 a-year, or about Rs. 50 a-month. She employs out of this an agent to manage her property at 1 Rupee and 5 Kalams of paddy per mensem.

8. Mangalabai is a woman of good family, aged 25. The eldest son is eight years, the second seven years and six months; her daughter is four years and six months. The three daughters living with petitioner are aged respectively thirteen, eleven, and five. The first two are married. Mangalabai has contributed nothing towards the maintenance of these daughters, nor does it

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
1st March 1871.*

appear that she has been asked to do so. She says, however, that with them petitioner received family jewels worth Rs. 900.

9. No regular accounts have been kept of the property of the estate; so that the calculations made above are necessarily doubtful, but I do not think that there is any reason to believe that the expenditure has been so much greater than I have stated as to amount to anything like prodigal waste calling urgently for the interference of the Court of Wards.

10. The character of the person employed by Mangalabai as agent is open to exception. He is a released convict, who has suffered imprisonment for seven years, having been either a principal or accessory in a dacoity. He is a nephew both of the widow and of Govinda Odayan.

11. Under the circumstances detailed above, I am of opinion that it is not desirable that the Court of Wards should take charge of the estate.

SUBMITTED to Government.

2. The Court of Wards concur with the district authorities.

No. 4.

ORDER THEREON, 1st March 1871, No. 363.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government agree with the Board and Collector that the Court of Wards should not interfere.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary to Government.

No. 558.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS, dated 6th February 1871.

Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Officiating Collector of Tanjore, to the Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards dated Vallam, 19th January 1871, No. 19:—

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Court of Wards, copy of a report from the Acting Sub-Collector on the circumstances of a small Ryotwary estate, * of which the inheritance has devolved on incapacitated heirs.

2. I agree with Mr. Stokes in thinking that the interference of the Court of Wards in this case is undesirable.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From H. J. STOKES, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to the Officiating Collector of Tanjore, dated Negapatam, 14th January 1871, No. 22.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1,329, dated 31st October 1870, calling for a report on a petition that the estate of Govinda Odayan, deceased, should be taken under the Court of Wards, I have the honour to reply as follows.

2. Govinda Odayan died in October 1867, leaving one son and three daughters by his first wife, who died a week before him, and one son and one daughter by his second wife Mangalabai, who survived him.

3. On his death, Mangalabai took charge of the property, the two sons and her own daughter. The other three daughters by the first wife were taken charge of by Kamalayi (your petitioner), who is the mother of the first wife.

4. The property left by Govinda Odayan consists of land, houses, and movable property. The land is 8 velies, 19 maws, and 32 guries (about 60 Acres), paying Rupees 372-3-6 annually to Government. Of this 7 velies are wet land. There are three houses, a granary, and seven house-sites. Of movable property he left household furniture, cattle, and some jewels.

5. The value of the land, estimating the paddy at 1 Rupee per Kalam, may be put down at Rupees 980 annually. From dry lands and topes rents are received amounting to Rupees 400, making a total annual income from the estate of Rupees 1,380.

6. The deceased is said by his surviving widow to have left a debt of Rupees 2,470; to this she has added since his death a further debt of Rupees 1,110 incurred to liquidate that previously contracted, and has paid off Rupees 1,179; thus (according to her account) leaving Rupees 2,401 as the present debt on the estate.

7. None of the land has been mortgaged, or sold, and the movable property now possessed is estimated to be worth Rupees 365. The widow has had to meet the funeral expenses of her husband and his first wife, and the marriage expenses of her own daughter. These she calculates to have amounted to Rupees 1,079. Accepting this figure as correct, and deducting it and Rs. 71 for debt discharged, and the kist paid to Government from the total annual income for three years, (the period of the widow's management), it appears that she has lived at the rate of Rupees 621 a year, or about Rupees 50 a month. She employs out of this an Agent to manage her property at 1 Rupee and 5 Kalams of paddy per mensem.

8. Mangalabai is a woman of good family aged 25. The eldest son is eight years, the second seven years and six months; her daughter is four years and six months. The three daughters living with petitioner are aged respectively thirteen, eleven, and five. The first two are married. Mangalabai has contributed nothing towards the maintenance of these daughters, nor does it appear that she has been asked to do so. She says, however, that with them petitioner received family jewels worth Rupees 900.

11. Under the circumstances detailed above, I am of opinion that it is not desirable that the Court of Wards should take charge of the estate.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Officiating Collector.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Officiating Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

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29363.

Estate of late Gopinda Ojayan—in Nannilam Talook, Tanjore District.—Letter from Collector, forwarding Sub-Collector's report on circumstances of, and stating that interference of Court of Wards in this case is undesirable, submitted to Government.

FEBRUARY.
No. 558.

Received
14c

Sept 13th 1867

PROCEEDINGS, 6TH FEBRUARY 1871, 1

MADRAS.

Nov- 1871. *Wm. A. R.*
Board of Revenue

Dec 1871. Dec 5th