

(1) Number of pages 72

(2) Date of repair 18 9-43

(3) Initials of the Referencer G.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue, DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 19-20.	Press Mis.
Dated 5. 1.	18 82.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

5th January 1882, Nos. 19-20.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPER :—

No. 35. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th September 1881, No. 1856.

Read—again letters from Government, dated 9th December 1825, No. 733, 14th August 1827, No. 633, and 31st May 1831, No. 559; General Letter, dated 31st July 1839, No. 9, communicated with Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th October 1839, No. 1334; and Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 25th March 1848, No. 305, and 8th September 1848, No. 986.

Read—the following letter from W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 9th May 1881, No. 175.

I HAVE the honor to report the death, on the 4th February last, of Hussain Dost Khan Bahadur, Jaghiredar of Avalcondah, in this district.

2. The deceased was in the enjoyment of an annual pension of Rs. 5,000 from Government, consisting in money payment of Rs. 1,800 and the remainder in rent from three villages adjoining the Avalcondah Fort assigned on a nominal peshcush of Rs. 100. In paragraph 8 of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 25th March 1848, No. 305, communicated with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13th April 1848, the Government observed in ordering this allowance: "It will be more congenial to the feelings of the recipient, that it will place him in a more respectable position if a part of the grant be in land. He (the Honorable Governor in Council) resolves accordingly that the three villages adjoining Avalcondah Fort, which have been long in the family and which were held by the late Jaghiredar at a rent of Rs. 3,300 annually, shall be granted to Hussain Dost Khan, his eldest son, on the nominal peshcush of Rs. 100 a year, together with an allowance of Rs. 1,800 yearly in money. Thus the whole grant will amount to something more than Rs. 5,000 yearly, the rent of Rs. 3,300 having been below the net revenue of the villages. These grants are made at present for life only, but a recommendation will be made to the Court of Directors for their confirmation in perpetuity." This was done accordingly in Revenue Despatch, No. 31, dated 25th April 1848, but in paragraph 16 of the extract from General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 22nd August 1849, No. 10, communicated with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 31st January 1850, the Court observed: "In thus authorizing an allowance of Rs. 5,000 per annum to Hussain Dost Khan and of Rs. 2,680 to the members of his family, we consider that all has been done which was proposed in our despatch of the 24th November 1830, paragraph 84, when we directed that they should be provided for in a manner which would enable them to live with comfort in a style not unsuitable to their rank. We desire that all the members of the family, including Hussain Dost Khan, may be distinctly apprised that the pensions assigned to them will lapse at their decease."

3. I beg to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Board and Government, a petition* addressed to me by Hyder Hussain Khan, eldest son of the deceased

* 12th February 1881, with enclosures.
Hussain Dost Khan, praying for the continuance to him, as the head of the family, of the allowance enjoyed by his late father with such increase as may seem fit. A list of the surviving members of the family, other than those for whom the allowance of Rs. 2,680 referred to in the above paragraph was originally sanctioned, and translation

of a will stated to have been left by the deceased nominating petitioner as the head of his family are attached to the petition. Some of the members of the family have petitioned me to recognize the said Hyder Hussain Khan as their head, while others are against the measure, alleging the will to be a suspicious document. I am, however, aware that for some time prior to his father's decease, and during his illness, Hyder Hussain Khan was actually managing the affairs of his estate and family, and is, in my opinion, a well-conducted and competent person to succeed his father in the trust. The objection raised by some members to his recognition as their head appears therefore to be captious and as such to deserve no notice.

4. The question now for decision is whether the deceased's son, Hyder Hussain, is entitled to any allowance at all, the pension enjoyed by his late father having been for life only, and, if so, what grant should be made for his maintenance and that of the members of his family. The Jaghire family is a very ancient one, and has always hitherto held a respectable position and been loyal to the British Government, and it deserves to be treated with consideration. To stop the pension altogether now will no doubt be a very hard measure, and the effect will tell most seriously on the family of the late Jaghiredar. The three villages adjoining the Avalcondah Fort have long remained in the possession of the Jaghiredars, and I would beg to suggest, in case it is not deemed advisable to continue the full allowance enjoyed by the deceased, that the ready-money grant be reduced and the villages confirmed to petitioner under a title-deed at the nominal quit-rent of Rs. 100, the peshcush hitherto paid by the late Jaghiredar.

5. Pending the orders of Government I have allowed petitioner to retain possession of the villages in question as heretofore.

6. I may add that since the grant of the stipend of Rs. 2,680 separately to the Khandans of the Jaghire several lapses occurred, and the aggregate amount of allowance now paid by Government amounts only to Rs. 1,391-8-0.

7. The delay in reporting this case was owing to the old correspondence having had to be searched for and the intervention of the annual Jamabandi settlement.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Petition, 12th February 1881, addressed to the Collector of North Arcot by Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur, with three enclosures.

Read—Petition from Naznee Begum, Alli Hussain Khan, and Zynoola Beg Dean Khan, dated 27th June 1881.

Resolution—

THE claim here advanced through the Collector of North Arcot by Hyder Hussain Khan is for the continuance of a pension, originally given in 1848 in lieu of an ancient Jaghire resumed, and which has now lapsed owing to the death of the incumbent.

2. The history of this ancient Jaghire during the last century will be seen from the extract of a report submitted by the Board to Government on the 27th April 1802, which is hereto appended. It was originally constituted by the Emperor of Delhi in 1705, and was in the hands of the same family down to its extinction in 1848. In 1760 the then Nawab of the Carnatic reduced the extent of the Jaghire, and as it stood at the date of the report in 1802, it consisted of thirty villages scattered over the late Vellore, Sautghur, Poloor, and Tiruvallam Taluks, and yielding an income according to the Curnams of Rs. 22,798 yearly, with a peshcush imposed of Rs. 6,107 yearly. There would be a small sum to be deducted on account of expenses for Sibbandy, Devastanam, &c., but the Jaghiredar's net income cannot have been less than Rs. 16,000, and probably much exceeded that sum. When inquiry was made into the circumstances of the Carnatic Jaghires, on the assumption of the Carnatic by the East India Company, the report of 1802 already mentioned was submitted by the Board of Revenue, and it was then at once decided to leave the Avalcondah Jaghire in the hands of the family, at that time represented by Mahomed Razah Khan. In 1804 this

person appears to have received a Parwanah from the Madras Government continuing the Jaghire to him for life, but of this the Board have no record in their office. In 1825 the Jaghiredar made efforts to regain the perpetual title to the Jaghire, and in reply to his petitions the Government observed that though they were not prepared to grant that, they regarded his family "as entitled to liberal consideration," and they ruled that in the event of the then incumbent's death the estate should not be resumed without their special orders. On this occasion the Government continued to the Jaghiredar the right to rent certain villages, Toogundram and its dependencies, which appears to have been an object to him. The intention of the Government in desiring to be informed prior to the Jaghire being resumed was apparently that they might devise a suitable provision for the family. The Court of Directors at any rate replied in that sense to the report of the Madras Government (paragraph 84 of General Letter, dated 24th November 1830, No. 1), and expressly mentioned the terms on which such provision should be made. On the other hand, effect was not given to these intentions, and when Mahomed Razah Khan died in 1837 his son was permitted to retain the Jaghire by the Madras Government. In 1839 the Court of Directors animadverted on the circumstance, but confirmed the grant of the Jaghire for that life, on the same peshcush. In 1848, on the demise of the then incumbent, the Jaghire was definitely resumed, and certain pensions were granted to the family. At first Rs. 5,000 yearly was assigned to Hussain Dost Khan, as head of the family, in the form of Rs. 1,800 in cash, and Rs. 3,200 through the rent, at a beneficial rate, of the village of Toogundram above mentioned. Afterwards Rs. 2,680 yearly was added for the support of certain other members of the family.

3. The Jaghire having thus been converted into pensionary grants, the Madras Government recommended that the grants should be perpetual. The Court of Directors, however (paragraph 16 of General Letter, dated 22nd August 1849, No. 10), held that it was sufficient to make them life-grants, and desired that all the members of the family might be warned to that effect.

4. The Collector of North Arcot now reports the death of Hussain Dost Khan, and orders are requested as to the continuance to the family as represented by his son of the whole or any portion of the pensionary grant of Rs. 5,000. The Collector has permitted the person just named to retain possession of the villages held at a beneficial rate, pending orders. The demise occurred on 4th February 1881, and the Collector explains the delay in reporting in his paragraph 7.

5. The Collector reports that the separate pensionary grants of Rs. 2,680 have already been reduced by lapses to Rs. 1,391-8-0.

6. The Board have received a petition recorded above, and herewith forwarded in original, but have not thought it necessary to call for the records therein specified.

APPENDIX.

It is mentioned in the annals of the Emperor Aalum Gir written by his Historiographer Zein-ul-Din that in the year of the Hejira 1115, about A.D. 1705, it had been intended to appoint Gholam Ali Khan (the brother of Saadut Ullah Khan) as the Killadar and Jaghiredar of Vellore. Gholam Ali, however, does not appear to have taken possession, but his son Gholam Sadik Vellore. Gholam Ali was afterwards appointed Jaghiredar by an Imperial edict from Delhi. The Jaghiredar Ali Khan was having proceeded on a visit of devotion to Mecca got his son Mahomed Bakir nominated by a Firman of Furruch Seyer, dated A.H. 1127, about A.D. 1713, the Deputy of his father in the Jaghiredari of Vellore. Subsequently to this, letters patent from Samsamul Dowlah Amerul Omra Khan, Diwan Vizier of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, dated A.H. 1145, about A.D. 1732, appointed the sons of Bakir Ali Khan, viz., Gholam Ali Razah Khan, Killadar of Vellore, &c., and his brother Gholam Murtiza Khan, Killadar of Chittore and Deogad. Some time after this, an arrangement was made by Anwer-ul-Din Khan, Nawab of Arcot, dated A.H. 1154 or A.D. 1741 by which Vellore, &c., was transferred to the younger brother Abid Gholam Ali Razah; the elder brother was constituted Jaghiredar of Avalcondah, Chittore, Gungin Guddah, and Mellarjin Guddah with the Jaghire. It appears that the late Nawab Mahomed Khan reduced the Jaghire, and his Enayetnamah addressed to Gholam Ali Razah Khan, dated A.H. 1173 or A.D. 1760, appointed the latter Killadar of Avalcondah and Melekarjum Guddah with the dependent villages. The brother Murtiza Ali dying in confinement at Trichinopoly his Jaghire was conferred

on the late Omdut-ul-Omra and afterwards on Abdul Wahab Khan. On the demise of the elder brother, Gholam Ali Razah Khan, his son-in-law Hussien Razah Khan succeeded to the Jaghire of Avalcondah by an Enayetnamah of Mahomed Ali Khan dated A.H. 1180 or A.D. 1766. On his decease, his son, the present incumbent, was constituted Jaghiredar by an Enayetnamah of Wallajah Mahomed Ali Khan dated A.H. 1206 or A.D. 1792, on the payment of an annual Peshcush of 5,006 rupees and a Nazur of 1,000 rupees yearly; from this about 1,000 rupees were deducted as a Yeomiah to the sister and son of Mahomed Jaffir Khan.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. D. MACLEAN,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 5th January 1882, No. 19.

Miscellaneous.

ORDERED that the following letter
be despatched.

(True Extract.)

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

No. 37. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 5th January 1882, No. 20.

Miscellaneous.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to submit,* for the consideration of the Government of India, the case of the family of the ex-Jágirdár of Aval-

* G.O., dated 5th January 1882, No. 19.
condah, the representative of the first line of the Nabobs of Arcot, whose death has been recently reported.

2. The Jágir of Avalcondah was granted A.D. 1705 by the Emperor Aurangzeb to Ghulam Ali Khan, nephew of the Nabob Saadut-ulla Khan. At the cession of the Carnatic in 1801, it was found to be in the enjoyment of Hussain Raza Khan, grandfather of the individual whose demise is now reported, and to consist of thirty villages in the district of North Arcot, yielding about 10,000 Star Pagodas per annum. In Lord Clive's Minute of 28th May following, it was laid down, as the first principle, that every Jágir granted by the Nabob Wallajah or his successor after 1792, in which year the country was restored to the Native administration, at the conclusion of the campaign against the Sultan of Mysore—should be absolutely resumed as a fraud on the Company's interests arising from Lord Cornwallis's treaty; and as the second principle, that every Jágir subsisting at the date of the Company's assumption of the management of the Carnatic in 1790 should be restored "because it appears from the Records that the Governor in Council at that time passed a resolution for the restitution of all these Jágirs, without exception." These principles, enunciated by the President, being adopted by the Madras Government, fifteen Jágirs were resumed, nine of the incumbents being admitted to a compassionate allowance for life: while eighteen were restored. Amongst the last was the Avalcondah Jágir, in whose favor there was the additional fact of its *Badshahi* or Imperial origin. It should further be mentioned that Regulation XXXI of the same year, for the regulation of the validity of titles to Inam lands, provides the same limitation. No title dating after 1792 was to be recognised, and the Regulation was not to apply to *Badshahi* grants. It was not meant, of course, that every grant dating before 1792 was to be recognised by Government, or that Government were bound in all cases to recognise "*Badshahi*" grants in perpetuity; but by taking these two descriptions out of the others, it may be inferred that the intention was that they should always be indulgently considered.

3. What then has been the history of the Avalcondah Jágir? When the Sanad regranting it was prepared in 1804, Lord Clive was no longer Governor and the term of assignment was for Hussain Raza Khan's life. The document was not presented for many years, and when the grant was made in 1837 his son was permitted to retain the Jágir for his life, a proceeding which the Honorable the Court of Directors confirmed. This second incumbent under the British Government dying in 1848, the Jágir of Avalcondah was definitely resumed, a provision being made for the succeeding head of the family by a pension of 5,000 Rupees per annum, viz., 1,800 Rupees in cash and 3,200 Rupees in lands lying around the old family fort. This pension the Government of Madras recommended being declared perpetual; but the Court of Directors replied "we think it preferable to leave it open to revision at the death of the present holder with reference to the circumstances of the family."

4. Hyder Hussain Khan, eldest son of the deceased pensioner, besides the members of his own household, has twenty persons of his father's family immediately dependent on him; and looking at his illustrious descent, the antiquity of the Avalcondah Jágir, and the more indulgent treatment assigned of late years to the heirs of landholders in a similar position, His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that it will not be asking too much to suggest that the lands of the late incumbent be declared an hereditary non-transferable Inam, to pass from each head of the family to his successor; and that a cash pension of 1,200 Rupees, instead of Rs. 1,800, be assigned to Hyder Hussain Khan for his life—subject to revision at his death.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Obedient servant,

C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. W. H. French.

35 Copies.

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Original

Govt. of Madras.
REVENUE.

To

Dated January 5th.

Printed 17th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5th January 1892, Nos. 14-20.

JANUARY.
Nos. 35-37.

SUBJECT.

Pension, &c., of late Jaghiredar of Avulcoondah, North Arcot.—Letter regarding —, forwarded to India Government.



TO

W. S. WHITESIDE, ESQ.,

COLLECTOR OF NORTH ARCOT.

*The humble petition of HYDER HUSSUN
KHAN BAHADUR eldest son of HOOSSAIN
DOST KHAN BAHADUR Jagheerdar of Avul-
coondah in the North Arcot District.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That after the demise of your petitioner's grand-father Hyder Hussun Khan Bahadur in the year 1848, Government resumed the hereditary Jagheer of Avulcoondah, subject to an annual paishkush, and in lieu thereof granted to your petitioner's late father Hoossain Dost Khan Bahadur (who expired on the 4th instant, leaving a large family behind him quite unprovided for) an allowance of Rupees 5,000 per annum, recommended by the Madras Government in their letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 31, dated 28th April 1848, to be confirmed as a perpetual one, composed of Rupees 1,800 paid in cash by the Government Zillah Treasury and Rupees 3,200 realized from the revenue of three villages adjoining the fort of Avulcoondah formerly held by your petitioner's grand-father on a Khayumputtah (permanent lease) at a rent of Rupees 3,300 per annum and subsequently given to your petitioner's late father at a nominal rent of Rupees 100 per annum. But this allowance being quite insufficient for the maintenance of his family in a manner comfortable, decent, and suitable to their rank petitioner's late father had been submitting memorials (copy of one of them is herein enclosed for information and perusal) to the Government praying the restoration of the resumed Jagheer or the repayment of the paishkush levied by the Government on the Jagheer in question during the period extending from the year 1804 to 1837 by which act, petitioner's family sustained a loss of nearly 15 lacs of Rupees, but unfortunately petitioner's late father was not favored with a satisfactory decision of the Government, up to the time of his demise.

2. That your humble petitioner as the eldest son and heir of his father strongly and earnestly cherishes every hope of his claims being reconsidered by the Government and justice done to his cause, and also that the paternal Government taking into consideration the dignity and position in life of your petitioner's ancestors and their services and loyalty to the Government will not fail to extend to your petitioner that amount of consideration and support which his late father enjoyed during his life-time, and thereby enable him to maintain himself and the large family dependent upon him in a comfortable style suitable to their position, and also to discharge the debts contracted by his late father chiefly on account of the inadequacy of the allowance enjoyed by him.

3. That your petitioner begs to append herewith for the perusal and information of yourself and that of the Government a list of the surviving members of the family and also a translation of the will left by the deceased.

4. That in conclusion your petitioner humbly prays that you will be kindly pleased to give your full and just consideration to his case and claims and submit them with your recommendation for the favorable consideration and sanction of the paternal Government to continue to him as the head of the family (in accordance with the will of his late father and the wishes of the other members of the family) the allowance hitherto enjoyed by his late father in lieu of the hereditary Jagheer with such further increase as may seem fit and reasonable to the Government on the reconsideration of the entire question connected with the hereditary Jagheer and thus allow him the means of maintaining himself and the members of his large family and dependents, in a manner becoming their position in life, and the dignity of their ancestors. For which act of justice and kindness your petitioner as in duty bound shall EVER PRAY.

List of the surviving members of the family of the late Hoossain Dost Khan Bahadur exclusive of the petitioner, his family, and other dependents.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fatima Begum Sahaba..... | Shady wife. |
| 2. Mahomed Raza Khan Saheb and his family..... | 2nd Son by the Shady wife. |
| 3. Mahomed Mahdee Khan Saheb and his family... | 3rd do. |
| 4. Khyroom Nissa Begum..... | Daughter by do. |
| 5. Khatoona Begum | Nicka wife. |
| 6. Abbasee Begum..... | Daughter by No. 5. |
| 7. Naznee Begum | Nicka wife. |
| 8. Bejan Begum..... | Daughter by No. 7. |
| 9. Bee Lal Begum..... | do. |
| 10. Sharaff Ally..... | Son by do. |
| 11. Cauder Bee <i>alias</i> Ameer Begum..... | Nicka wife. |
| 12. Beeju Begum..... | Daughter by No. 11. |
| 13. Chotee Begum..... | do. |
| 14. Raza Hoossain..... | Son by do. |
| 15. Goolam Ally..... | do. |
| 16. Rokhya Bee..... | Mootayee. |
| 17. Zynool Aubadin..... | Son by No. 16. |
| 18. Yaseen Begum | Daughter by No. 16. |
| 19. Maharoo..... | Mootayee. |
| 20. Ally Hoossain..... | Son of a deceased Mootayee. |

TO

W. S. WHITESIDE, ESQ.,

COLLECTOR OF NORTH ARCOT.

*The humble petition of HYDER HUSSUN
KHAN BAHADUR eldest son of HOOSSAIN
DOST KHAN BAHADUR Jagheerdar of Avul-
coondah in the North Arcot District.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That after the demise of your petitioner's grand-father Hyder Hussin Khan Bahadur in the year 1848, Government resumed the hereditary Jagheer of Avulcoondah, subject to an annual paishkush, and in lieu thereof granted to your petitioner's late father Hoossain Dost Khan Bahadur (who expired on the 4th instant, leaving a large family behind him quite unprovided for) an allowance of Rupees 5,000 per annum, recommended by the Madras Government in their letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 31, dated 28th April 1848, to be confirmed as a perpetual one, composed of Rupees 1,800 paid in cash by the Government Zillah Treasury and Rupees 3,200 realized from the revenue of three villages adjoining the fort of Avulcoondah formerly held by your petitioner's grand-father on a Khayumputtah (permanent lease) at a rent of Rupees 3,300 per annum and subsequently given to your petitioner's late father at a nominal rent of Rupees 100 per annum. But this allowance being quite insufficient for the maintenance of his family in a manner comfortable, decent, and suitable to their rank, petitioner's late father had been submitting memorials (copy of one of them is herein enclosed for information and perusal) to the Government praying the restoration of the resumed Jagheer or the repayment of the paishkush levied by the Government on the Jagheer in question during the period extending from the year 1804 to 1837 by which act, petitioner's family sustained a loss of nearly 15 lacs of Rupees, but unfortunately petitioner's late father was not favored with a satisfactory decision of the Government, up to the time of his demise.

2. That your humble petitioner as the eldest son and heir of his father strongly and earnestly cherishes every hope of his claims being reconsidered by the Government and justice done to his cause, and also that the paternal Government taking into consideration the dignity and position in life of your petitioner's ancestors and their services and loyalty to the Government will not fail to extend to your petitioner that amount of consideration and support which his late father enjoyed during his life-time, and thereby enable him to maintain himself and the large family dependent upon him in a comfortable style suitable to their position, and also to discharge the debts contracted by his late father chiefly on account of the inadequacy of the allowance enjoyed by him.

3. That your petitioner begs to append herewith for the perusal and information of yourself and that of the Government a list of the surviving members of the family and also a translation of the will left by the deceased.

In Petn. 1777/87

4. That in conclusion your petitioner humbly prays that you will be kindly pleased to give your full and just consideration to his case and claims and submit them with your recommendation for the favorable consideration and sanction of the paternal Government to continue to him as the head of the family (in accordance with the will of his late father and the wishes of the other members of the family) the allowance hitherto enjoyed by his late father in lieu of the hereditary Jagheer with such further increase as may seem fit and reasonable to the Government on the reconsideration of the entire question connected with the hereditary Jagheer and thus allow him the means of maintaining himself and the members of his large family and dependents, in a manner becoming their position in life, and the dignity of their ancestors. For which act of justice and kindness your petitioner as in duty bound shall EVER PRAY.

List of the surviving members of the family of the late Hoossain Dost Khan Bahadur exclusive of the petitioner, his family, and other dependents.

1. Fatima Begum Sahaba.....	Shady wife.
2. Mahomed Raza Khan Saheb and his family.....	2nd Son by the Shady wife.
3. Mahomed Mahdee Khan Saheb and his family...	3rd do.
4. Khyroom Nissa Begum.....	Daughter by do.
5. Khatoona Begum.....	Nicka wife.
6. Abbasee Begum.....	Daughter by No. 5.
7. Muznee Begum.....	Nicka wife.
8. Bejan Begum.....	Daughter by No. 7.
9. Bee Lal Begum.....	do.
10. Sharaff Ally.....	Son by do.
11. Cauder Bee <i>alias</i> Ameer Begum.....	Nicka wife.
12. Beeju Begum.....	Daughter by No. 11.
13. Chotee Begum.....	do.
14. Raza Hoossain.....	Son by do.
15. Goolam Ally.....	do.
16. Rokhya Bee.....	Mootayee.
17. Zynool Aubadin.....	Son by No. 16.
18. Yaseen Begum.....	Daughter by No. 16.
19. Maharoo.....	Mootayee.
20. Ally Hoossain.....	Son of a deceased Mootayee.

To

J. A. Davies Esq.

SIR,

With due respect and profound submission I beg to be kindly permitted to intrude upon your valuable time, and approach you with the following few lines explicative of the peculiar circumstances I am now placed in, fully hoping to meet with your sympathy on my humble but deserving behalf.

Perhaps it would not be considered out of place if I endeavour first of all to briefly bring to your kind notice my ancestral pedigree, and some facts connected with their position in life and services to Government. I am a grandson in lineal descent of Nabob Chunda Saheb, a well known person in the annals of the Carnatic. Some of my ancestors such as Nabob Sadatoolla Khan and Nabob Hussun Raza Khan held the Soobadarship of Arcot and Khilladarship of Vellore under Sunnuds from the Emperors of Delhi. During the Government of Nabob Walajah a jaghir yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 40,000 was granted to my great grandfather Hussun Raza Khan Bahadur as a partial compensation for the resumption of the Vellore Khilladarship, which was effected under very unjust and peculiar circumstances, and the same was continued to my grandfather Hyder Hussun Khan Bahadur by the Hon'ble East India Company. The valuable services rendered and loyalty shown to the British Government by my ancestors on many critical occasions such as the siege of Cuddalore, &c., reference whereof I am sure will be found among the records of Government are manifold, and if all the letters that passed between my ancestors and the Governors and other high officials of the Presidency of Madras expressive of the various services rendered by them and the high estimation they were held in by the Government be compiled, it would assume the form of a regular volume.

The hereditary jaghir was originally granted without "paishcush" but subsequently a paishcush was offered by my great grandfather and accepted by the Government of Madras (translation of the letter accepting the paishcush is given below) with the view of continuing the jaghir in perpetuity. But in spite of the said paishcush having been regularly paid to Government to the extent of several lakhs of Rupees, and the policy of Government to continue all paishcush jaghirs in perpetuity which has hitherto been carried out effectively, our jaghir was resumed by Government after the demise of my grandfather under circumstances which still remain a mystery to us all. And in lieu an inadequate annual pension of Rs. 7,500 was granted to my late father as the head of the family out of which he enjoyed annually Rs. 5,000 and the residue was divided by the Government among the other members of the family many of whom having now expired a sum of Rs. 1,400 which should have reverted to my father from time to time is now credited to Government.

My late father having left a large family behind him quite unprovided for and an accumulated debt to be discharged, I have memorialized the paternal Government through the Collector of North Arcot (copy whereof is herein enclosed for your perusal) to continue to me as the head of the family of the deceased the full amount of pension enjoyed by him, without which it is needless to say that the embarrassment and the pecuniary difficulties we all who have hitherto led a respectable and comfortable life, will be subjected to, can be better imagined than described. As it is the characteristic of our just and kind Government to extend its helping hand to every one of its loyal subjects to the extent they rightly deserve and specially to uphold the aristocracy of this vast Empire from falling into poverty and extinction, I most respectfully lay my just claims on the patronage of Government before you as one of those who govern and direct our welfare, and humbly appeal to your sympathy, justice and philanthropy to be moved in favor of one who so rightly deserves. Having done this I am sanguine in hope, that taking into consideration the difficulties that surround me, and my claims in particular you will not fail to kindly exercise your utmost influence and judgment in conferring on me the boon of having my prayer to the Government granted, and thus save us all from dwindling into a life disagreeable to the paternal Government and miserable to all of us. And should you be kindly disposed to help us as much as lies within your power all the members of the family of the deceased will for ever be buried in the deepest sense of gratitude and will make their duty to pray for your long life and prosperity.

Hoping to be kindly excused for the liberty I have thus taken in troubling you.

I remain,

Your most obedient Servant,

HYDER HUSSUN KHAN,

Son of the late Jaghirdar of Avilecoondah.

Translation of a letter in Persian from LORD GEORGE MACARTNEY, Governor of Madras, to HUSSUN RAZA KHAN BAHADUR, Jaghirdar of Avilecoondah.

MY DEAR AND RESPECTED KHAN SAHEB,

I am glad to receive your letter with a list of the instalments of the settled paishcush of your jaghir of Avilecoondah, and accept the same in compliance with your wishes.

You need pay the said amount of annual paishcush according to the instalments, and also the shotrum of the four villages of Soongadrum, &c., into the Company's Treasury at Chinaputtun (Madras) without the intervention of Narsingarow the Revenue Officer in charge of Vellore and other taluqs and should always use your best endeavours for the prosperity of your jaghir.

R.D.
3 SEP 61

To

The Honorable R Davidson C.S.I.

Dear Sir,

With due respect and profound submission I beg to be kindly permitted to intrude upon your valuable time, and approach you with the following few lines explicative of the peculiar circumstances I am now placed in, fully hoping to meet with your sympathy on my humble but deserving behalf.

Perhaps it would not be considered out of place if I endeavour first of all to briefly bring to your kind notice my ancestral pedigree, and some facts connected with their position in life and services to Government. I am a grandson in lineal descent of Nabob Chunda Saheb, a well known person in the annals of the Carnatic. Some of my ancestors such as Nabob Sadatoolla Khan and Nabob Hussun Raza Khan held the Soobadarship of Arcot and Khilladarship of Vellore under Sunnuds from the Emperors of Delhi. During the Government of Nabob Walajah a jaghir yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 40,000 was granted to my great grandfather Hussun Raza Khan Bahadur as a partial compensation for the resumption of the Vellore Khilladarship, which was effected under very unjust and peculiar circumstances, and the same was continued to my grandfather Hyder Hussun Khan Bahadur by the Hon'ble East India Company. The valuable services rendered and loyalty shown to the British Government by my ancestors on many critical occasions such as the siege of Cuddalore, &c., reference whereof I am sure will be found among the records of Government are manifold, and if all the letters that passed between my ancestors and the Governors and other high officials of the Presidency of Madras expressive of the various services rendered by them and the high estimation they were held in by the Government be compiled, it would assume the form of a regular volume.

The hereditary jaghir was originally granted without "paishcush" but subsequently a paishcush was offered by my great grandfather and accepted by the Government of Madras (translation of the letter accepting the paishcush is given below) with the view of continuing the jaghir in perpetuity. But in spite of the said paishcush having been regularly paid to Government to the extent of several lakhs of Rupees, and the policy of Government to continue all paishcush jaghirs in perpetuity which has hitherto been carried out effectively, our jaghir was resumed by Government after the demise of my grandfather under circumstances which still remain a mystery to us all. And in lieu an inadequate annual pension of Rs. 7,500 was granted to my late father as the head of the family out of which he enjoyed annually Rs. 5,000 and the residue was divided by the Government among the other members of the family many of whom having now expired a sum of Rs. 1,400 which should have reverted to my father from time to time is now credited to Government.

My late father having left a large family behind him quite unprovided for and an accumulated debt to be discharged, I have memorialized the paternal Government through the Collector of North Arcot (copy whereof is herein enclosed for your perusal) to continue to me as the head of the family of the deceased the full amount of pension enjoyed by him, without which it is needless to say that the embarrassment and the pecuniary difficulties we all who have hitherto led a respectable and comfortable life, will be subjected to, can be better imagined than described. As it is the characteristic of our just and kind Government to extend its helping hand to every one of its loyal subjects to the extent they rightly deserve and specially to uphold the aristocracy of this vast Empire from falling into poverty and extinction, I most respectfully lay my just claims on the patronage of Government before you as one of those who govern and direct our welfare, and humbly appeal to your sympathy, justice and philanthropy to be moved in favor of one who so rightly deserves. Having done this I am sanguine in hope, that taking into consideration the difficulties that surround me, and my claims in particular you will not fail to kindly exercise your utmost influence and judgment in conferring on me the boon of having my prayer to the Government granted, and thus save us all from dwindling into a life disagreeable to the paternal Government and miserable to all of us. And should you be kindly disposed to help us as much as lies within your power all the members of the family of the deceased will for ever be buried in the deepest sense of gratitude and will make their duty to pray for your long life and prosperity.

Hoping to be kindly excused for the liberty I have thus taken in troubling you.

I remain,
Your most obedient Servant,
HYDER HUSSUN KHAN,
Son of the late Jaghirdar of Avilcoondah.

Translation of a letter in Persian from LORD GEORGE MACARTNEY, Governor of Madras, to HUSSUN RAZA KHAN BAHADUR, Jaghirdar of Avilcoondah.

MY DEAR AND RESPECTED KHAN SAHEB,

I am glad to receive your letter with a list of the instalments of the settled paishcush of your jaghir of Avilcoondah, and accept the same in compliance with your wishes.

You need pay the said amount of annual paishcush according to the instalments, and also the shotrum of the four villages of Soongadrum, &c., into the Company's Treasury at Chinaputtun (Madras) without the intervention of Narsingarow the Revenue Officer in charge of Vellore and other taluqs and should always use your best endeavours for the prosperity of your jaghir.

Petition (1881) DEPARTMENT.

R

From *Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur*
Jagirdar of
Kulconda
Chatt. Prov. B.

No. *One*

Dated
Reed. *6* } *September 1881*

GOVERNMENT NO. *177*

SUBJECT.

Praying for the continuance
of the allowance enjoyed by his late
father, in lieu of the hereditary jagir
with such increase as may be deemed
fit & reasonable.

Petition (1881) DEPARTMENT.

From *Hyder Hoossain*
Khan Bahadur, Ja-
ghirdar of Arcot and
South Arcot B.

No.

Encl one

Dated

Recd.

6 } 1881.

No. 1777

SUBJECT.

Praying for the con-
tinuation of the allow-
ance enjoyed by his
late father in lieu
of the hereditary jaghire
with such increase
as may be deemed
fit and reasonable.

9
CURRENT No. *1837/1*

To

Captain W. H. Curzon Wyllie. C. I. E.
Private Secretary to His E. the Governor

SIR,

With due respect and profound submission I beg to be kindly permitted to intrude upon your valuable time, and approach you with the following few lines explicative of the peculiar circumstances I am now placed in, fully hoping to meet with your sympathy on my humble but deserving behalf.

Perhaps it would not be considered out of place if I endeavour first of all to briefly bring to your kind notice my ancestral pedigree, and some facts connected with their position in life and services to Government. I am a grandson in lineal descent of Nabob Chunda Saheb, a well known person in the annals of the Carnatic. Some of my ancestors such as Nabob Sadatoolla Khan and Nabob Hussun Raza Khan held the Soobadarship of Arcot and Khilladarship of Vellore under Sunnuds from the Emperors of Delhi. During the Government of Nabob Walajah a jaghir yielding an annual revenue of about Rs. 40,000 was granted to my great grandfather Hussun Raza Khan Bahadur as a partial compensation for the resumption of the Vellore Khilladarship, which was effected under very unjust and peculiar circumstances, and the same was continued to my grandfather Hyder Hussun Khan Bahadur by the Hon'ble East India Company. The valuable services rendered and loyalty shown to the British Government by my ancestors on many critical occasions such as the siege of Cuddalore, &c., reference whereof I am sure will be found among the records of Government are manifold, and if all the letters that passed between my ancestors and the Governors and other high officials of the Presidency of Madras expressive of the various services rendered by them and the high estimation they were held in by the Government be compiled, it would assume the form of a regular volume.

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10

My late father having left a large family behind him quite unprovided for and an accumulated debt to be discharged, I have memorialized the paternal Government through the Collector of North Arcot (copy whereof is herein enclosed for your perusal) to continue to me as the head of the family of the deceased the full amount of pension enjoyed by him, without which it is needless to say that the embarrassment and the pecuniary difficulties we all who have hitherto led a respectable and comfortable life, will be subjected to, can be better imagined than described. As it is the characteristic of our just and kind Government to extend its helping hand to every one of its loyal subjects to the extent they rightly deserve and specially to uphold the aristocracy of this vast Empire from falling into poverty and extinction, I most respectfully lay my just claims on the patronage of Government before you as one of those who govern and direct our welfare, and humbly appeal to your sympathy, justice and philanthropy to be moved in favor of one who so rightly deserves. Having done this I am sanguine in hope, that taking into consideration the difficulties that surround me, and my claims in particular you will not fail to kindly exercise your utmost influence and judgment in conferring on me the boon of having my prayer to the Government granted, and thus save us all from dwindling into a life disagreeable to the paternal Government and miserable to all of us. And should you be kindly disposed to help us as much as lies within your power all the members of the family of the deceased will for ever be buried in the deepest sense of gratitude and will make their duty to pray for your long life and prosperity.

Hoping to be kindly excused for the liberty I have thus taken in troubling you.

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Your most obedient Servant,
HYDER HUSSUN KHAN,
Son of the late Jaghirdar of Avilcoondah.

Translation of a letter in Persian from LORD GEORGE MACARTNEY, Governor of Madras, to HUSSUN RAZA KHAN BAHADUR, Jaghirdar of Avilcoondah.

MY DEAR AND RESPECTED KHAN SAHEB,

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You need pay the said amount of annual paishcush according to the instalments, and also the shotrum of the four villages of Soongadrum, &c., into the Company's Treasury at Chinaputtun (Madras) without the intervention of Narsingarow the Revenue Officer in charge of Vellore and other taluqs and should always use your best endeavours for the prosperity of your jaghir.

11

TO

W. S. WHITESIDE, ESQ.,

COLLECTOR OF NORTH ARCOT.

23

*The humble petition of HYDER HUSSUN
KHAN BAHADUR eldest son of HOOSSAIN
DOST KHAN BAHADUR Jagheerदार of Avul-
coondah in the North Arcot District.*

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That after the demise of your petitioner's grand-father Hyder Hussun Khan Bahadur in the year 1848, Government resumed the hereditary Jagheer of Avulcoondah, subject to an annual paishkush, and in lieu thereof granted to your petitioner's late father Hoossain Dost Khan Bahadur (who expired on the 4th instant, leaving a large family behind him quite unprovided for) an allowance of Rupees 5,000 per annum, recommended by the Madras Government in their letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 31, dated 28th April 1848, to be confirmed as a perpetual one, composed of Rupees 1,800 paid in cash by the Government Zillah Treasury and Rupees 3,200 realized from the revenue of three villages adjoining the fort of Avulcoondah formerly held by your petitioner's grand-father on a Khayumputtah (permanent lease) at a rent of Rupees 3,300 per annum and subsequently given to your petitioner's late father at a nominal rent of Rupees 100 per annum. But this allowance being quite insufficient for the maintenance of his family in a manner comfortable, decent, and suitable to their rank petitioner's late father had been submitting memorials (copy of one of them is herein enclosed for information and perusal) to the Government praying the restoration of the resumed Jagheer or the repayment of the paishkush levied by the Government on the Jagheer in question during the period extending from the year 1804 to 1837 by which act, petitioner's family sustained a loss of nearly 15 lacs of Rupees, but unfortunately petitioner's late father was not favored with a satisfactory decision of the Government, up to the time of his demise.

2. That your humble petitioner as the eldest son and heir of his father strongly and earnestly cherishes every hope of his claims being reconsidered by the Government and justice done to his cause, and also that the paternal Government taking into consideration the dignity and position in life of your petitioner's ancestors and their services and loyalty to the Government will not fail to extend to your petitioner that amount of consideration and support which his late father enjoyed during his life-time, and thereby enable him to maintain himself and the large family dependent upon him in a comfortable style suitable to their position, and also to discharge the debts contracted by his late father chiefly on account of the inadequacy of the allowance enjoyed by him.

3. That your petitioner begs to append herewith for the perusal and information of yourself and that of the Government a list of the surviving members of the family and also a translation of the will left by the deceased.

4. That in conclusion your petitioner humbly prays that you will be kindly pleased to give your full and just consideration to his case and claims and submit them with your recommendation for the favorable consideration and sanction of the paternal Government to continue to him as the head of the family (in accordance with the will of his late father and the wishes of the other members of the family) the allowance hitherto enjoyed by his late father in lieu of the hereditary Jagheer with such further increase as may seem fit and reasonable to the Government on the reconsideration of the entire question connected with the hereditary Jagheer and thus allow him the means of maintaining himself and the members of his large family and dependents, in a manner becoming their position in life, and the dignity of their ancestors. For which act of justice and kindness your petitioner as in duty bound shall EVER PRAY.

List of the surviving members of the family of the late Hoossain Dost Khan Bahadur exclusive of the petitioner, his family, and other dependents.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fatima Begum Sahaba..... | Shady wife. |
| 2. Mahomed Raza Khan Saheb and his family..... | 2nd Son by the Shady wife. |
| 3. Mahomed Mahdee Khan Saheb and his family... | 3rd do. |
| 4. Khyroom Nissa Begum..... | Daughter by do. |
| 5. Khatoona Begum | Nicka wife. |
| 6. Abbasee Begum..... | Daughter by No. 5. |
| 7. Naznee Begum | Nicka wife. |
| 8. Bejan Begum..... | Daughter by No. 7. |
| 9. Bee Lal Begum..... | do. |
| 10. Sharaff Ally..... | Son by do. |
| 11. Cauder Bee alias Ameer Begum..... | Nicka wife. |
| 12. Beeju Begum..... | Daughter by No. 11. |
| 13. Chotee Begum..... | do. |
| 14. Raza Hoossain..... | Son by do. |
| 15. Goolam Ally..... | do. |
| 16. Rokhya Bee..... | Mootayee. |
| 17. Zynool Aubadin | Son by No. 16. |
| 18. Yaseen Begum | Daughter by No. 16. |
| 19. Maharoo..... | Mootayee. |
| 20. Ally Hoossain..... | Son of a deceased Mootayee. |

Petition from *Hyder Hoossain*
Khan Bahadur son of
late Jaghirdar of Avelcondah

Dated _____

TRANSFERRER to the *Chief* Secretary to Govern-
ment, Department. *for*
disposal

(By order.)

W. J. P.

Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Co. F. A. M. S.
13th September 1881

1881 (1881) DEPARTMENT.

From
The *Private* SECRETARY
TO THE HON. THE GOVERNOR,
R. D.
To
3 SEP 81

The Chief SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
DEPARTMENT.

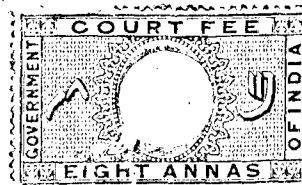
Dated 13th September 1881.
Recd. 13

CURBITE No. 183/1

ENCLOSURE 2

Subject.

Transfers a petition from
Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur
son of the late Jaghirdar of
Anulcondah, praying that
the full amount of the
pension enjoyed by his late
father may be continued
to him.



TO

W. S. WHITESIDE, ESQ.,
COLLECTOR OF NORTH ARCOT.

The humble petition of HYDER HUSSUN
KHAN BAHADUR eldest son of HOSSAIN
DOST KHAN BAHADUR Jagheerदार of Avul-
coondah in the North Arcot District.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That after the demise of your petitioner's grand-father Hyder Hus-
sun Khan Bahadur in the year 1848, Government resumed the hereditary Jagheer
of Avulcoondah, subject to an annual paishkush, and in lieu thereof granted to
your petitioner's late father Hoossain Dost Khan Bahadur (who expired on the 4th
instant, leaving a large family behind him quite unprovided for) an allowance of
Rupees 5,000 per annum, recommended by the Madras Government in their letter
to the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 31, dated 28th April 1848, to be
confirmed as a perpetual one, composed of Rupees 1,800 paid in cash by the
Government Zillah Treasury and Rupees 3,200 realized from the revenue of three
villages adjoining the fort of Anulcoondah formerly held by your petitioner's
grand-father on a Khayumputtah (permanent lease) at a rent of Rupees 3,300 per
annum and subsequently given to your petitioner's late father at a nominal rent
of Rupees 100 per annum. But this allowance being quite insufficient for the
maintenance of his family in a manner comfortable, decent, and suitable to their
rank petitioner's late father had been submitting memorials (copy of one of them
is herein enclosed for information and perusal) to the Government praying the
restoration of the resumed Jagheer or the repayment of the paishkush levied by the
Government on the Jagheer in question during the period extending from the year
1804 to 1837 by which act, petitioner's family sustained a loss of nearly 15 lacs of
Rupees, but unfortunately petitioner's late father was not favored with a satis-
factory decision of the Government, up to the time of his demise.

2. That your humble petitioner as the eldest son and heir of his father
strongly and earnestly cherishes every hope of his claims being reconsidered by
the Government and justice done to his cause, and also that the paternal Govern-
ment taking into consideration the dignity and position in life of your petitioner's
ancestors and their services and loyalty to the Government will not fail to extend
to your petitioner that amount of consideration and support which his late father
enjoyed during his life-time, and thereby enable him to maintain himself and
the large family dependent upon him in a comfortable style suitable to their posi-
tion, and also to discharge the debts contracted by his late father chiefly on
account of the inadequacy of the allowance enjoyed by him.

3. That your petitioner begs to append herewith for the perusal and
information of yourself and that of the Government a list of the surviving
members of the family and also a translation of the will left by the deceased.

282

14

14 FEB 81

Taken & signed by the Collector
17-2-81

15

4. That in conclusion your petitioner humbly prays that you will be kindly pleased to give your full and just consideration to his case and claims and submit them with your recommendation for the favorable consideration and sanction of the paternal Government to continue to him as the head of the family (in accordance with the will of his late father and the wishes of the other members of the family) the allowance hitherto enjoyed by his late father in lieu of the hereditary Jagheer with such further increase as may seem fit and reasonable to the Government on the reconsideration of the entire question connected with the hereditary Jagheer and thus allow him the means of maintaining himself and the members of his large family and dependents, in a manner becoming their position in life, and the dignity of their ancestors. For which act of justice and kindness your petitioner as in duty bound shall EVER PRAY.

12th February 1881



16

List of the surviving members of the family of the late Hoossain Dost Khan Bahadur exclusive of the petitioner, his family, and other dependents.

1. Fatima Begum Sahaba..... Shady wife.
2. Mahomed Raza Khan Saheb and his family..... 2nd Son by the Shady wife.
3. Mahomed Mahdee Khan Saheb and his family... 3rd do.
4. Khyroon Nissa Begum..... Daughter by do.
5. Khatoona Begum..... Nicka wife.
6. Abbasee Begum..... Daughter by No. 5.
7. Naznee Begum..... Nicka wife.
8. Bejan Begum..... Daughter by No. 7.
9. Bee Lal Begum..... do.
10. Sharaff Ally..... Son by do.
11. Cauder Bee *alias* Ameer Begum..... Nicka wife.
12. Beeju Begum..... Daughter by No. 11.
13. Chotee Begum..... do.
14. Raza Hoossain..... Son by do.
15. Goolam Ally..... do.
16. Rokhya Bee..... Mootayee.
17. Zynool Aubadin..... Son by No. 16.
18. Yaseen Begum..... Daughter by No. 16.
19. Maharoo..... Mootayee.
20. Ally Hoossain..... Son of a deceased Mootayee.



TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

g^c g^c g^c

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF HOOSSAIN
DHOST KHAN BAHADOR, SON OF
THE LATE HYDER HOOSSAIN KHAN BAHAD-
DOR, JAGHEERDAR OF AVULCONDA IN NORTH
ARCOT.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

1. That in the year 1849 your Memorialist addressed the Madras Government bringing to notice the heavy loss that had been occasioned him and his family in consequence of the resumption by the East India Company of the Avulconda Jagheer villages and the illegal levy that had been made from the year 1804 to 1837 of Peishcush on account of that Jagheer in contravention of their public engagement as recorded in their own purwannah and praying that redress may be afforded either by the restoration of the Jagheer or payment of the amount incorrectly levied as Peishcush. That not having obtained redress, your Memorialist is compelled to address your Lordship, and he earnestly prays that a favorable hearing may be accorded to him on the present occasion.

2. That though a considerable period of time has elapsed since the facts herein cited have occurred, and since the dynasty out of which they sprang has passed away, yet as the arguments in support of your Memorialist's prayer are based upon them and the past position and condition of his family can only be shewn by a narration of those facts and the wrong done him and his family can only thus be clearly exhibited and deleniated to your Lordship your Memorialist deems it absolutely necessary to lay before your Lordship the past circumstances of his family and the manner of their connection with the Jagheer which has been resumed from them by the East India Company.

3. That your Memorialist is the descendant of a long line of warrior chiefs who represented for a considerable time the Mogul power in one of the Districts of Southern India.

4. That from the annals of the Emperor Allum Gheer written by his well known histriographer the renowned Zyne Ood Deen it will be observed that in the year of the Hejiri 1115 that is about the year of Christ 1703 in consideration of their

2 g n 3785/87.

Recd 5/5190/87.

noble birth, high-standing, and great respectability, as well as on account of services rendered to the Mogul Empire two of your Memorialist's ancestors Suadutoolla Khan Bahadar and Ghoolam Alli Khan Bahadar, uterine brothers succeeded in gaining the Royal favor and patronage and the then illustrious ruler of all India was graciously pleased to confer on the former the Soobahship of Arcot and on the latter the Killadarship of Vellore, to which was attached the Jagheer of Avulconda.

5. That Ghoolam Alli Khan Bahadar was not able to proceed to take up this appointment and become the Jagheerdar of Avulconda in the district appendage of the Mogul Empire; but such was the estimation and favor in which he was held by his sovereign that his son Ghoolam Sadick Alli Khan was appointed in his stead. That after some years Ghoolam Sadick Alli Khan took upon himself a religious vow and proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca, surrendering his appointment of Killadar of Vellore and his proprietorship in the Jagheer of Avulconda to his son named Mahomed Bauker who was confirmed in his rights by a Ferman of the Emperor Furrock Shah dated Anno Higri 1127 that is about the year of Christ 1713. The Ferman issued on that occasion was to the following effect. "After the demise of Sadick Alli Khan you will according to your *Mamool* continue to discharge the duties of the Soobah, you must conduct the business satisfactorily so that you may remain unshaken in your fidelity to us. I sent you a Khillat by the bearer hoping that you will wear the same." Your Lordship will observe that the said Mahomed Bauker was held by the Emperor Furruch Shah to be a Soobadar or Governor of a Province besides commanding the military force of the District of Vellore. That the Soobadars of Provinces were nobles of great power and influence greatly respected by the Emperors, highly honored by the rulers of surrounding countries.

6. That about the time that the document alluded to above was received there was war with some of the native states in the suppression of which Bauker won laurels for himself by totally defeating the enemy. That in recognition of these services the emperor of Delhi sent a Ferman to the following purport. "Your messenger has informed us that after defeating the enemy you have been very careful in the management of the affairs of your fort and that you are waiting for our royal orders. These we accordingly send and taking into consideration your fidelity to us we have despatched herewith 500 Infantry and 300 Cavalry for your use. You should continue faithful to us for ever." That on the demise of Mahomed Bauker a Ferman issued from the Emperor Mahomed Shah dated Anno Higri 1145 that is about the year of Christ 1732. This was signed by his Vizier Sum-Saumood-Dowlah Ameer-ool-Oomrah Dowram Khan appointed his sons viz., Ghoolam Alli Ruzzah Khan Killadar of Vellore &c., and his brother Ghoolam Moortoza Khan Killadar of Chittoor and Deogod. The purport of the Ferman runs as follows. "According to your request the duty of Killadarry and Fouzdarry of Vellore &c. has

"been conferred on Ghoolam Alli Razah Khan with additional gift of 500 Infantry and 500 double Cavalry and the title of Bahadoor a Robe of honor with other precious jewels are herewith sent. His Highness Ghoolam Moortoza Khan has been appointed Killadar of Chittoor in connection with the Killadary of Deogod with additional 500 Infantry and 500 double Cavalry and the title of Bahadoor a robe of honor with other precious jewels are sent herewith for him also. It is necessary for the said Khan Saibs to be thankful and loyal to His Lordship and to discharge the duties entrusted to them to entire satisfaction so that they may be raised to a better grade than that now conferred."

7. That some years after this the Soobadar of Arcot Anwer-Ood-Deen Khan, being powerful and having considerable sway caused an exchange to be made in the tenures of the above mentioned two brothers that is to say in the 27th year of the reign of the Emperor Mahomed Shah Anno Higri 1154 an arrangement was made through the intervention of Anwar-ood-Deen Khan by which Ghoolam Raza Khan and Ghoolam Moortoza Khan Bahadoor effected an exchange in the following manner, that is to say, the forts of Avulconda, Chittoor, Gurjam Gud and Mullick Gurjun Gud with their respective Jagheers were made over to Ghoolam Alli Raza Khan and the fort of Vellore with other forts and Jagheer were transferred to Ghoolam Moortoza Khan Bahadoor. This exchange of appointments and possessions was formally executed by the brothers and attested by the seal and signature of Anwer-Ood-Deen Khan Bahadoor. It is thus that your Memorialist's ancestors became the Jagheerdars of Avulconda &c.

8. Thus it will be observed that from very early times your petitioner's ancestors were considered worthy of the esteem and respect of one of the greatest powers in the East. That your Memorialist's ancestors were equal to Barons in position having feudal rights and held responsible to bring into the Field such forces as may be required of them by the Emperor of India and that your Memorialist's ancestors were considered as in charge of Soobahs with absolute powers. That had the Mahomedan Empire continued your Memorialist's ancestors had guaranteed to them promotion to higher ranks of nobility and your Lordship will be pleased to observe that the succession of Memorialist's ancestors to each other proceeded according to *mamool* fixed unchanging custom and ancient right to withhold which would be anything but just

9. That this principle was afterwards recognised, invariably recognised, by the Nabob of the Carnatic and that from the time of Anwer Ood-Deen Khan to Azeem-Ood-Dowlah your Memorialist's ancestors succeeded *per stirpem* according to hereditary right not by mere appointment. In fact this principle as already stated was recognised by the Emperors of Delhi who conferred the Killadarship by way of *mamool* or ancient right.

10. That after the transfer to the East India Company of the administration of the country and after the demise of Ghoolam Ruzza Ali Khan his son-in-law Hoossain Raza Khan succeeded to the

Jaghire in right of his wife. This was conferred by an Enayatnamah by H. H. the Nabob Wallajah dated 4th Suffer Anno Hijiri 1180. The Purwanna runs as follows: "The late Ghoolam Alli Ruzza Khan was one of the well wishers of our rule he be-

Copy enclosed with translation marked E.

ing dead we have conferred, on you his Jaghire." In a subsequent document the Jaghire is described to be a gift in the following terms: "The Jaghire of the villages of the fort of Avilcondah and "Mullickkarjungud from the time of the death of the late Hoossain Ruzza Khan "was given as a Jaghire, it is necessary having understood this to be a gift you "should abide by all the conditions of homage like your father." That on the demise of Ghoolam Ruzza Ali Khan his son your Memorialist's Grandfather Hoossain Ruzza Khan the second was confirmed as Jaghirdar in the year Anno Hijri 1206 that is about the year of Christ 1792 and after his demise Petitioner's father Hyder Hoossain Khan Bahadoor succeeded to the Jagirdarship.

11. That during the dynasty of Wallajah the Rajah of Carvaty Nuggar commonly called Boomaraj raised the standard of rebellion and Hoossain Ruzza Khan the second was ordered to proceed and put down the mutiny which he did to the satisfaction of the Nabob of the Carnatic. That during the war with Tippoo the Nabob of the Carnatic addressed Hyder Hoossain Khan the second and directed him to furnish supplies to the troops English and Mahomedan which also he did to the satisfaction of the Nabob of the Carnatic. That after the transfer of the administration of the country to the East India Company the Governor of

Copy of Purwannah enclosed marked F.

Madras, then the Hon'ble Lord W. C. Bentinck confirmed the Jaghire of Avalecondah on Hoossain Ruzza Khan the second having 30 villages situated near Arcot free of Peishcush. That subsequently Peishcush was levied of Rs. 5,524-9-9 in contravention of the Purwanna of Lord Bentinck which Peishcush was subsequently raised to Rs. 6,107 per annum though Lord Bentinck's Purwanna confirmed the Jaghire free of Peishcush, thereby causing your Memorialist's family a loss of about fifteen laks of Rupees, for which no compensation, of any kind whatsoever, has been granted by the Madras Government. It may be well, to add here that the levy of Peishcush is only made in cases of permanent Jaghires and the fact of Government having received Peishcush from the year 1804 and setting aside the provisions of the Purwannah by Governor William Bentinck in so much as it confined the Jaghire to the life of Hoossain Ruzza Khan, by continuing the Jaghire to his son Hyder Hoossain Khan after the demise of the former is strong enough to make the Jaghire permanent. That on the death of Hussain Ruzza Khan the Jaghire was continued to his son Hyder Hoossain Khan.

12. And that eventually in your Memorialist's time the Jaghire was resumed by the East India Company and a stipend of 5,000 Rupees to the senior members and 2,500 Rupees to the juniors of the family have been annually granted instead.

13. That the Hon'ble the Court of Directors when considering the kind of provision that should be made for the Jaghiredar of Avalecondah and his family in the event of the Jaghire being ordered to be resumed, directed that the provision which may be made for the family should be carefully proportioned to the circumstances of

the individuals and no more than sufficient to enable them to live with comfort in a style not unsuitable to their rank. That the allowance granted by the Government is, as stated above, Rupees 5,000 for the senior members of the family and Rupees 2,500 for the junior members, among whom was Mahomed Jummah Khan, the nicca son of the previous Jaghiredar, whose annual allowance was fixed at Rupees 300, that is 25 Rupees per mensem, and your Memorialist's allowance was fixed at Rupees 250 per mensem out of the sum stated above.

14. Your Memorialist submits that this allowance was quite inadequate to meet his wants and quite unsuitable to his rank and dignity. Your Memorialist had taken upon himself the debts of his father, the previous Jaghiredar, and so burdened that it was impossible for him with the paltry allowance of 250 Rupees a month to pay those debts and to maintain himself in a style not unsuitable to his rank. That the debts left by the previous Jaghiredar amounted to 31,000 Rupees in round numbers, and your Memorialist submits that if the whole of the pensions were paid away it would have taken 6 years and more to clear off the same, and hence Mr. Bourdillion, the Acting Collector of North Arcot, in reporting upon your Memorialist's case, stated his opinion that the allowance assigned by Government on the resumption of the Jaghire was not sufficient, and even the Revenue Board recommended 10,000 Rupees per annum in perpetuity.

15. That the allowances of the relatives and dependants alone paid by the late Jaghiredar aggregated to Rupees 6,054 while the Government granted only 2500, thus it will be seen that the amount granted by the Government is inadequate as compared with the allowances paid by the Jaghiredar to his relatives and dependants and quite unsuited to the dignity and position of the family.

16. That your Memorialist submits that the resumption of the Jagheer has been made in error. It will be observed from the Fermans of the Emperors of Delhi that the succession to the Jagheer was left to Mamool, that is ancient custom and right and according to that ancient custom and right your Memorialist should have succeeded his father. Again, it will be further observed from the purwana of Wallajah that the Jagheer was made a gift and therefore not resumable, and that considering the good services rendered by the family to the late Honorable Company in the wars of the Carnatic mere generosity should have prevented the resumption of the Jagheer. Your Memorialist takes this opportunity to respectfully point out that the system of the resumption of landed estate is one which has had fatal effects upon the leading members of native society. If your Lordship will take the map of India and mark in it the various lands that have been resumed from the commencement of the administration of the East India Company in India your Lordship will be able to ascertain how great has been the loss occasioned to the landed proprietors and how vast must have been the effects of such a policy in reducing the nobility and aristocracy of the land. The grant of pensions in lieu of these lands has also had a fatal effect upon native society. It has withdrawn the interest from the land while it has imbued them with a spirit of indifference to the prosperity of the country. There might have been a time when it was perhaps dangerous to allow large

Jagheers to men from whose hearts dislike to the then administrative authority could not be thoroughly eradicated; but that time has elapsed and gone. The British rule is now by God's blessing firmly based and if the Government are to do any good in this country they should render back justice to those who assisted them in their times of trouble, and restore to them their rank and position which they lost by the very act of assisting the British, and your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that in terms of her most Gracious Majesty's Proclamation when assuming the direct Government of this country, the ancient right of his family may be recognised and the Jagheer of his forefathers restored to him on the plain facts as above set forth of Government setting aside the provisions of the Purvanah by Lord William Bentinck in so much as it confined the Jagheer to the life of Hussan Rajah Khan your Memorialist's Grand-father and on his demise having continued the Jagheer to Hydur Hussan your Memorialist's father as heretofore and of having received Peishcush as is the custom with regard to permanent Jagheers and not to the Jagheer granted for life. But in the event of your Lordship judging otherwise the loss sustained by the levy of Peishcush on lands which were granted free of such levy and aggregating to about 15 lacs of Rupees may be paid to him, for which as in duty bound your Memorialist will ever pray.

HOSSAIN DOST KHAN

BY

Counsel or the Petitioner.

N. B.—The original documents

Expt A. B. were submitted to Govt. on former occasions

A

Cawn Sahib Mushpaku Marebaukurmafermaya Athosthan Husane Dhostgan Bahadoor, alias, Hyder Hasankan Bahadoor; Avalkondah, Jageer.

Mr. J. D. Bourdillion, Collector of Thurpushmal Suba Arcot, presents Salam, Ankatharivilayum Asahib having demanded from Government the kist with interest accrued thereon amounting to 9 lacs, 17,900, Annas 13, and pice 3 for the Jagheer not having been given him as usual and no intimation had been made in the Order given him by the British Government in 1804 with regard to the Peishcush, the Extract of the Proceedings of the Board, dated 31st January 1850 will be sufficient to explain the matter, and the translation of which from para 1 to 7 with the attestation of signature is herein enclosed. As it is stated in para 16 of the letter from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 22nd August 1849 authorizing the allowance of Rupees 5,000 to Asahib and Rupees 2,680 to all the members connected with his family, and in para 84 of their letter dated 14th November 1830, that Asahib and all the members of his family are to be informed that this pension will be continued for life, that Asahib himself will make favorable arrangement and agreement with his creditors for the debt of the Jageer, and that Collector should have no interference at all in the matter; it is hereby notified to Asahib and all the members of his family to act so. The petition of Asahib No. 1105 presented in 1849 was returned with intimation that Asahib will explain every thing as described to his relatives.

Signature of Collector.

B

Cawn Sahib Mushpaku Mareban Athosthan, Alias, Hyder Husankan Bahadoor.

Mr. G. F. Ocubbhee, Collector of Thurpushmal Suba Arcot presents Salam. Is it not known to Asahib that the order was received stating that his petition sometime ago to the Board of Revenue with regard to granting the Jageer of Avalconda in his name was referred to for the consideration of the Honorable Court of Directors? Is it not explained in the Extract of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 2nd December 1839, that as stated in the Extract of the Honorable Court of Directors the Jageer should be granted to Asahib for his life on his paying the Peishcush now received, and then the said Jageer should be seized, and the report with regard to its production on enquiry being made should be given? It is hereby informed that Asahib will enjoy for his lifetime the said Jageer on paying to Circars the usual Peishcush, as his ancestors had done. The particulars of the production of the said Jageer being required for the Fusly 1248, the Canacapillay of Agrabad Taluq in the vicinity of villages that are no Jageers, to be sent to Vellore Taluq, that of the Vageendram Taluq to Sathcody Taluq, and

STATEMENT.

Years.	Amount of Peishcush.			Period up to Dec. 1872.	Interest @ 12 ½ Cent.		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
1804	6107	15	0	68 years	49,840	12	4
1805	6107	15	0	67 do.	49,107	13	1
1806	6107	15	0	66 do.	48,374	13	10
1807	6107	15	0	65 do.	47,641	14	7
1808	6107	15	0	64 do.	46,908	15	4
1809	6107	15	0	63 do.	46,176	0	1
1810	6107	15	0	62 do.	45,443	0	10
1811	6107	15	0	61 do.	44,710	1	7
1812	6107	15	0	60 do.	43,977	2	4
1813	6107	15	0	59 do.	43,244	3	1
1814	6107	15	0	58 do.	42,511	3	10
1815	6107	15	0	57 do.	41,778	4	7
1816	6107	15	0	56 do.	41,045	5	4
1817	6107	15	0	55 do.	40,312	6	1
1818	6107	15	0	54 do.	39,579	6	10
1819	6107	15	0	53 do.	38,846	7	7
1820	6107	15	0	52 do.	38,113	8	4
1821	6107	15	0	51 do.	37,380	9	1
1822	6107	15	0	50 do.	36,647	9	10
1823	6107	15	0	49 do.	35,914	10	7
1824	6107	15	0	48 do.	35,181	11	4
1825	6107	15	0	47 do.	34,448	12	1
1826	6107	15	0	46 do.	33,715	12	10
1827	6107	15	0	45 do.	32,982	13	7
1828	6107	15	0	44 do.	32,249	14	4
1829	6107	15	0	43 do.	31,516	15	1
1830	6107	15	0	42 do.	30,783	15	10
1831	6107	15	0	41 do.	30,051	0	7
1832	6107	15	0	40 do.	29,318	1	4
1833	6107	15	0	39 do.	28,585	2	1
1834	6107	15	0	38 do.	27,852	2	10
1835	6107	15	0	37 do.	27,119	3	7
1836	6107	15	0	36 do.	26,386	4	4
1837	6107	15	0	35 do.	25,653	5	1
	2,07,669	14	0				
Interest	12,83,399	8	1		12,83,399	8	1
Total Rs.....	14,91,069	6	1				

SAIN DOST KHAN BAHADUR

BY

C. P. LUCHNEEPATHY NAIDU,

Petitioner's Counsel.

To

The Right Honorable the Viceroy
and Governor General of India.
CALCUTTA,
&c., &c., &c.

*The humble Appeal Memorial of Hoossain
Dost Khan Bahadoor, son of the late Hyder
Hoossain Khan Bahadoor, Jageerdar of
Avelcondah in North Arcot of Madras
Presidency.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the Memorialist considering your Lordship as the guardian and benefactor of the helpless and poor with the deepest sense of your Lordship's justice toward all who approach you for protection and redress with every mark of respect and submission begs to represent the following hoping to meet with success.

That the Memorialist addressed several Memorials to the Honorable Government of Madras, the last of which is dated 23rd June 1879, (the original is herewith enclosed) bringing to the notice the heavy loss that had been occasioned him and his large family in consequence of the resumption by the late East India Company of the Avelcondah Jageer Villages and the illegal and unreasonable levy that had been made between 1804 and 1837 of Peishcush on account of the said Jageer in contravention of their written engagement called Sunnuds and praying that redress may be afforded either by the restoration of Jageer or payment of the amount illegally and unreasonably levied as Peishcush, but the Memorialist regrets to say that his said Memorial has been returned with the endorsement (enclosed herein) as follows:—
“As the arrangement was made at the request of Jageerdar in 1850, the Government see no reason to interfere.”

That having been dissatisfied with the said decision of the Local Government the Memorialist appeals to your Lordship on the following grounds.

That the claim of the Memorialist was solely based in either by the restoration of Jageer or payment of the amount unreasonably levied as Peishcush between 1804 and 1837, amounting to Rupees 14,91,069, Annas 6 and Pies, being principal and interest as per document marked G and not for any thing that occurred after the said alleged arrangement.

That Memorialist entirely denies any such arrangement having been ever legally entered into between him and the local authority either with reference to the resumption of the Avelcondah Jageer or the distribution of stipend allotted to the members thereof.

29 Nov 37 85/87

Recd 5/10/85

That the Sunnud or Purvna of Avelcondah Jagcer granted to great-grandfather of (Hussain Ruzza Khan) of Memorialist by the Right Honorable Lord W. Cavendish the Governor in Council Madras and marked F in the enclosed Memorial, clearly shews and legally conveys construction that the said Jagcer was bestowed free of Peishcush which is only made in case of permanent Jagcer.

That the Memorialist is the descendant of a long line of warrior chiefs, who represented for a considerable time the Mogul power in one of the Districts of Southern India.

That from the time of the transfer to the East India Company of the administration of the country and from the time of Hussain Ruzza Khan up to the demise of the Memorialist's father, Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadoor, the said Jagcer of Avelcondah was enjoyed as a royal grant yielding an annual income of nearly 8,365 Pagodas and they always proved to be faithful to British Government.

Under these circumstances the Memorialist humbly prays that your Lordship may be graciously pleased to peruse the whole record of the case, and direct the local authority either by the restoration of the said Jagcer of Avelcondah or the payment of net proceeds realized by the said Jagcer and also to refund the said amount of Peishcush which was unreasonably and illegally levied between 1804 and 1837.

For which act of philanthropy Memorialist as in duty bound
SHALL EVER PRAY.

CADWALLADAR WADDY,
Barrister-at-Law,
Petitioner's Counsel.

Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur
Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur

Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur
Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur
I, Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur, Jagherdar of
Avelcondah, am residing at Avelcondah in
Chittur Taluq, while in the enjoyment of health and
perfect senses do hereby, make my will and leave the
same in writing. That as I am now (near 60 years
old) do not expect to live for a further long
period of time and for this reason do hereunder
write down the free will of my heart, in order that
after my demise my successors should do accordingly.
1st That my ancestors being the descendants of the
ancient rulers, the British Government have continued
to me also in the same way as my forefathers enjoyed
the permanent lease hold or inam of three villages viz
Vernaneram, Perakutam and Kondapalle situated
in this taluq (Chittur) and also a monthly allowance
in Cash of Rs 46 Annas 10 and Pies 8 amounting to
Rs 5000 per annum.

2nd That I have assigned to my eldest son and heir
Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur as a gift by the
execution and registration of two documents on the
6th day of March 1878 the above named villages and
all the inam lands situated in the villages of
Uppamahary, Vishaminder & Narayana of the
Avelcondah taluq and the village of Vishaminder
situated in the taluq of Chittur, which lands were endowed by my forefathers as
inam to a mosque built by them in Avelcondah
for charitable purposes and allowed to remain in my
possession by the Government and the said Hyder Hussain
Khan Bahadur is now enjoying the sole proprietorship
rights of all the inam lands properties mentioned in the
above documents and he is the successor and proprietor

of them all.

I hope that the British Government as they have been maintaining my ancestors and myself with all my dependents will also after my demise maintain my family by continuing the said Hyder Nussam Khan Bahadur my eldest son by my shady wife Fatima Begum & Shaba my father's portion in full without dividing it among the individual members of my family and all the said above villages and lands in pursuance of the provisions of the said documents and nominate the said Hyder Nussam Khan Bahadur as the head of my family.

4. In the event of Government complying with my wishes after my demise the respective members of my family are to receive monthly out of the full pay from my eldest son Hyder Nussam Khan Bahadur the head of the family allowances for their maintenance according to the following scale respectively viz: my Shady wife Fatima Begum Shaba and my second and third sons by her, Mohamed Paza Khan Mohamed Mahd Khan and their families Rs 100. My daughter Hyron Nissa Begum by the same Shady wife Rs 100. My daughters in law Hyron Nissa Begum Rs 250 for her food & expenses. My sister wife Shatana Begum and her daughter Shabze Begum Rs 100. My second sister wife Hamida Bee alias Nazma Begum for two daughters Begum Begum & Beal Begum and her son Sharaf Ali Rs 100. My third sister wife Gauder Bee alias Meer Begum her daughter Beeju Begum and her son Choti Begum and her sons Paza & Gauder Begum Rs 100. My fourth sister wife Rakhya Bee her son Zynool Mahadin and daughter Yassun Begum Rs 100. My other moora wives Sargam Bee & Mehrun without issues Rs 50 each. My other deceased moora wife Chandosen Ali Nussam Rs 40. The residue of Rupees two hundred and twelve Annas Ten and pice left after the above monthly disbursement.

Enk

Out of my full pension, is to be received by my eldest son Hyder Nussam Khan and appropriated to his and his dependents use. The surplus in the revenues of the above named villages after the payment of Government Khajana and other expenditure being the property of the said Hyder Nussam Khan Bahadur I do not make here any provision for the same, I have given to each and all of my dependents according to their respective rank & separate dwelling houses, jewellery, in gold, silver and precious stones, copper and brass vessels, wooden furniture and wearing apparel &c &c. They are the respective inheritors of the articles allotted to each of them respectively. All the members of my family should after my demise be subject to the control of my eldest son Hyder Nussam Khan Bahadur the said head of the family without creating any feud or quarrel, and all my wives should without diverting from the rules of religion, respectability, decency, and keeping to the family and by persevering in their chastity remain and live within the limits of my sort of a Mulcundat. Any one acting in contravention of this arrangement should be liable to the forfeiture of her allowance of maintenance and exclusion from my family. Her allowances so forfeited and those arising from any casualties are to go to the head of the family. Therefore I leave this document as my Will for the guidance of the members of my family after my demise, this the 24 day of Chait in the year 1296 B.S. Corresponding with the 16 February 1879 A.D.

(Signed) Hyder Nussam Khan
Mahomed Paza Khan
Mahomed Mahd Khan
Shir Mahd Nussam
Kamakh Nussam Khan
Sudder Nussam
Mohammed Lakhee

The Seal and signature of
Nussam Bahadur Khan
Bahadur.

(Signed) Moolaya Shastri
 Appas Maistry
 Moonsiff Kanna Ruddy
 C. Soobraya Pillay
 Marudu Mr. Sukhvir Kossain

25 N 3785/11

Recd 5/10/81

W. H. R.

Express.



Appeal on the Report of W. C. Whiteside Esq. Collector of North Arcot, on the death of Hoopain Dost Khan Bahadur the late Ex-Jaghirodar of Arvelcondah attached to the said District Station 14th May 1881.

BOARD'S GEN. REC. N^o 852 OF 1881

To

The Honorable
 The Members of the Board of Revenue
 Sec Sec Sec
 Madras

The humble Petition of
 Nazree Begum, Ally
 Hoopain Khan and
 Jygnolla-bay-deen Khan
 respectively the widow
 and sons of the said late
 Ex-jaghirodar of Arvelcondah
 and respectively residing
 at Arvelcondah aforesaid

Most Respectfully Sheweth:—
 That your Petitioners
 most humbly beg to solicit the favor
 and

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and justice of the Honorable Members
in disposing of the above matter, ^{not} only
on the Report of the Collector which
is contrary to Mahomedan Law and
the Political views and usages, but
will, to impart an impartial justice
to each and every member of the family
of the said late Ex-Jagirdar, call for
the following records, namely:—

1. A letter from Hoopain Gost Khan Bahadur to the Collector of N. Arcot dated 31st March 1878, and a true copy of the reply thereto dated 25th April 1878.
2. Petition from Ambeer Begum on behalf of herself and her four children to the Collector of N. Arcot dated 6th Jan'y 1881 and Copy of the endorsement thereon dated 20th Jan'y 1881.
3. Another Petition from Ameer Begum to the Collector of N. Arcot dated 12th February 1881, and Copy of the endorsement thereon dated 23rd Feb'y 1881.

BOARD'S PETN REG. N^o 35
4. Petition from Naznee Begum, Ally Hoopain Khan and Zynoolah-ba-deen Khan to the said Collector dated 3rd March 1881, and endorsement thereon dated 9th March 1881;

5. A letter from Messrs. Tidanson and Branson addressed on behalf of Ameer Begum to the Collector dated 19th March 1881,

6. Petition from Khatoon Begum to the Collector d/ March 1881, and

7. A Petition from Zynoolah-ba-deen Khan to the Collector d/ 4th April 1881, and refer to the objections made in each of such Petitions and letters which are solely based upon legal, political and equitable grounds and then pass their final opinion and order in this matter.

Your Petitioners as in duty bound
shall ever pray

The mark of Naznee Begum on behalf
of herself and her children.

Ally Hoopain Khan

and
Zynoolah-ba-deen Khan
on behalf of himself his mother & sister.

Avulcondah
20th June 1881.

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37
[20th September 1881, No. 1,856.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 20th September 1881.

No. 1,856.

Read—again letters from Government, dated 9th December 1825, No. 733, 14th August 1827, No. 633, and 31st May 1831, No. 559; General Letter, dated 31st July 1839, No. 9, communicated with Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th October 1839, No. 1,334; and Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 25th March 1848, No. 305, and 8th September 1848, No. 986.

Read—the following letter from W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Petition, 12th February 1881, addressed to the Collector of North Arcot by Hyder Hussain Khan Bahadur, with three enclosures.

Letter—9th May 1881, No. 175.

I HAVE the honor to report the death, on the 4th February last, of Hussain Dost Khan Bahadur, Jaghiredar of Avalcondah, in this district.

2. The deceased was in the enjoyment of an annual pension of Rs. 5,000 from Government, consisting in money payment of Rs. 1,800 and the remainder in rent from three villages adjoining the Avalcondah Fort assigned on a nominal pesheush of Rs. 300. In paragraph 8 of the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 25th March 1848, No. 305, communicated with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13th April 1848, the Government observed in ordering this allowance: "It will be more congenial to the feelings of the recipient, that it will place him in a more respectable position if a part of the grant be in land. He (the Honorable Governor in Council) resolves accordingly that the three villages adjoining Avalcondah Fort, which have been long in the family and which were held by the late Jaghiredar at a rent of Rs. 3,300 annually, shall be granted to Hussain Dost Khan, his eldest son, on the nominal pesheush of Rs. 100 a year, together with an allowance of Rs. 1,800 yearly in money. Thus the whole grant will amount to something more than Rs. 5,000 yearly, the rent of Rs. 3,300 having been below the net revenue of the villages. These grants are made at present for life only, but a recommendation will be made to the Court of Directors for their confirmation in perpetuity." This was done accordingly in Revenue Despatch, No. 31, dated 25th April 1848, but in paragraph 16 of the extract from General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 22nd August 1849, No. 10, communicated with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 31st January 1850, the Court observed: "In thus authorizing an allowance of Rs. 5,000 per annum to Hussain Dost Khan and of Rs. 2,680 to the members of his family, we consider that all has been done which was proposed in our despatch of the 24th November 1830; paragraph 84, when we directed that they should be provided for in a manner which would enable them to live with comfort in a style not unsuitable to their rank. We desire that all the members of the family, including Hussain Dost Khan, may be distinctly apprised that the pensions assigned to them will lapse at their decease."

Rev/519/80

3. I beg to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Board and Government, a petition* addressed to me by Hyder Hussain Khan, eldest son of the deceased Hussain Dost Khan, praying for the continuance to him, as the head of the family, of the allowance enjoyed by his late father with such increase as may seem fit. A list of the surviving members of the family, other than those for whom the allowance of Rs. 2,680 referred to in the above paragraph was originally sanctioned, and translation of a will stated to have been left by the deceased nominating petitioner as the head of his family, are attached to the petition. Some of the members of the family have petitioned to recognize the said Hyder Hussain Khan as their head, while others are against the measure, alleging the will to be a suspicious document. I am, however, aware that for some time prior to his father's decease, and during his illness, Hyder Hussain Khan was actually managing the affairs of his estate and family, and is, in my opinion, a well-conducted and competent person to succeed his father in the trust. The objection raised by some members to his recognition as their head appears therefore to be captious and as such to deserve no notice.

4. The question now for decision is whether the deceased's son, Hyder Hussain, is entitled to any allowance at all, the pension enjoyed by his late father having been for life only, and, if so, what grant should be made for his maintenance and that of the members of his family. The Jaghire family is a very ancient one, and has always hitherto held a respectable position and been loyal to the British Government, and it deserves to be treated with consideration. To stop the pension altogether now will no doubt be a very hard measure, and the effect will tell most seriously on the family of the late Jaghire. The three villages adjoining the Avalcondah Fort have long remained in the possession of the Jaghiredars, and I would beg to suggest, in case it is not deemed advisable to continue the full allowance enjoyed by the deceased, that the ready-money grant be reduced and the villages confirmed to petitioner under a title-deed at the nominal quit-rent of Rs. 100, the pesheush hitherto paid by the late Jaghire.

5. Pending the orders of Government I have allowed petitioner to retain possession of the villages in question as heretofore.

6. I may add that since the grant of the stipend of Rs. 2,680 separately to the Jaghiredars of the Jaghire several lapses occurred, and the aggregate amount of allowance now paid by Government amounts only to Rs. 1,391-8-0.

7. The delay in reporting this case was owing to the old correspondence having had to be searched for and the intervention of the annual Jamabandi settlement.

Read—Petition from Naznee Begum, Alli Hussain Khan, and Zynoola Beg Dean Khan, dated 27th June 1881.

Resolution—

THE claim here advanced through the Collector of North Arcot by Hyder Hussain Khan is for the continuance of a pension, originally given in 1848 in lieu of an ancient Jaghire resumed, and which has now lapsed owing to the death of the incumbent.

2. The history of this ancient Jaghire during the last century will be seen from the extract of a report submitted by the Board to Government on the 27th April 1802, which is hereto appended. It was originally constituted by the Emperor of Delhi in 1705, and was in the hands of the same family down to its extinction in 1848. In 1760 the then Nawab of the Carnatic reduced the extent of the Jaghire, and as it stood at the date of the report in 1802, it consisted of thirty villages scattered over the late Vellore, Sautghur, Poloor, and Tiruvallam Taluks, and yielding an income according to the Curnams of Rs. 22,798 yearly, with a pesheush imposed of Rs. 6,107 yearly. There would be a small sum to be deducted on account of expenses for

Sibbandy, Devastanam, &c., but the Jaghire's net income cannot have been less than Rs. 16,000, and probably much exceeded that sum. When inquiry was made into the circumstances of the Carnatic Jaghires, on the assumption of the Carnatic by the East India Company, the report of 1802 already mentioned was submitted by the Board of Revenue, and it was then at once decided to leave the Avalcondah Jaghire in the hands of the family, at that time represented by Mahomed Razah Khan. In 1804 this person appears to have received a Parwanah from the Madras Government continuing the Jaghire to him for life, but of this the Board have no record in their office. In 1825 the Jaghire made efforts to regain the perpetual title to the Jaghire, and in reply to his petitions the Government observed that though they were not prepared to grant that, they regarded his family "as entitled to liberal consideration," and they ruled that in the event of the then incumbent's death the estate should not be resumed without their special orders. On this occasion the Government continued to the Jaghire the right to rent certain villages, Toogundram and its dependencies, which appears to have been an object to him. The intention of the Government in desiring to be informed prior to the Jaghire being resumed was apparently that they might devise a suitable provision for the family. The Court of Directors at any rate replied in that sense to the report of the Madras Government (paragraph 84 of General Letter, dated 24th November 1830, No. 1), and expressly mentioned the terms on which such provision should be made. On the other hand, effect was not given to these intentions, and when Mahomed Razah Khan died in 1837 his son was permitted to retain the Jaghire by the Madras Government. In 1839 the Court of Directors animadverted on the circumstance, but confirmed the grant of the Jaghire for that life, on the same pesheush. In 1848, on the demise of the then incumbent, the Jaghire was definitely resumed, and certain pensions were granted to the family. At first Rs. 5,000 yearly was assigned to Hussain Dost Khan, as head of the family, in the form of Rs. 1,800 in cash, and Rs. 3,200 through the rent, at a beneficial rate, of the village of Toogundram above mentioned. Afterwards Rs. 2,680 yearly was added for the support of certain other members of the family.

3. The Jaghire having thus been converted into pensionary grants, the Madras Government recommended that the grants should be perpetual. The Court of Directors, however (paragraph 16 of General Letter, dated 22nd August 1849, No. 10), held that it was sufficient to make them life-grants, and desired that all the members of the family might be warned to that effect.

4. The Collector of North Arcot now reports the death of Hussain Dost Khan, and orders are requested as to the continuance to the family as represented by his son of the whole or any portion of the pensionary grant of Rs. 5,000. The Collector has permitted the person just named to retain possession of the villages held at a beneficial rate, pending orders. The demise occurred on 4th February 1881, and the Collector explains the delay in reporting in his paragraph 7.

5. The Collector reports that the separate pensionary grants of Rs. 2,680 have already been reduced by lapses to Rs. 1,391-8-0.

6. The Board have received a petition recorded above, and herewith forwarded in original, but have not thought it necessary to call for the records therein specified.

APPENDIX.

It is mentioned in the annals of the Emperor Aalum Gir written by his Historiographer Zein-ul-Din that in the year of the Hejira 1115, about A.D. 1705, it had been intended to appoint Gholam Ali Khan (the brother of Saadut Ullah Khan) as the Killadar and Jaghire of Vellore. Gholam Ali, however, does not appear to have taken possession, but his son Gholam Sadik Ali Khan was afterwards appointed Jaghire by an Imperial edict from Delhi. The Jaghire was having proceeded on a visit of devotion to Mecca got his son Mahomed Bakir nominated by the Firman of Furruch Seyer, dated A.H. 1127, about A.D. 1713, the Deputy of his father in the Jaghire of Vellore. Subsequently to this, letters patent from Samsamul Dowlah Amerul Omra Khan, Diwan Vizier of the Emperor Mahomed Shah, dated A.H. 1145, about A.D. 1732, appointed the sons of Bakir Ali Khan, viz., Gholam Ali Razah Khan, Killadar of Vellore, &c., and

his brother Gholam Murtiza Khan, Killadar of Chittore and Deogad. Some time after this, an arrangement was made by Anwer-ul-Din Khan, Nawab of Arcot, dated A.H. 1154 or A.D. 1741, by which Vellore, &c., was transferred to the younger brother Abid Gholam Ali Razah; the elder brother was constituted Jaghiredar of Avalcondah, Chittore, Gungin Guddah, and Mellarjin Guddah with the Jaghire. It appears that the late Nawab Mahomed Khan reduced the Jaghire, and his Enayetnamah addressed to Gholam Ali Razah Khan, dated A.H. 1173 or A.D. 1760, appointed the latter Killadar of Avalcondah and Melekarjum Guddah with the dependent villages. The brother Murtiza Ali dying in confinement at Trichinopoly his Jaghire was conferred on the late Omdut-ul-Omra and afterwards on Abdul Wahab Khan. On the demise of the elder brother, Gholam Ali Razah Khan, his son-in-law Hussen Razah Khan succeeded to the Jaghire of Avalcondah by an Enayetnamah of Mahomed Ali Khan dated A.H. 1180 or A.D. 1766. On his decease his son, the present incumbent, was constituted Jaghiredar by an Enayetnamah of Wallajah Mahomed Ali Khan dated A.H. 1206 or A.D. 1792, on the payment of an annual Peshcush of 5,006 rupees and a Nazur of 1,000 rupees yearly; from this about 1,000 rupees were deducted as a Yeomiah to the sister and son of Mahomed Jaffir Khan.

(True Copies and Extract.)

P. D. Richards
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with four enclosures in original and Board Petition
No. 1,152 of 1881, to be returned.
„ Collector of North Arcot.

Revenue 1881 Department

1881.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVT.,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
&c., &c., &c.

Printed September 23rd.

Received 23

PROCEEDINGS, 20TH SEPT. 1881, No. 1,856.

Depd 26/9/81 civ. s

REQUESTING orders of Government as to the continuance to the family of the late Hussain Dost Khan Bahadur, Jaghiredar of Avalcondah, in North Arcot District, of the whole or any portion of the pensionary grant of Rs. 5,000.

Order

Ordered that the following letter be despatched:-

L.H.E.

(From adv.)

29/12/81

Sent to the R. H. H. on 13.11.81
c. 30-11-81. R. 6-12-81
R. 6-12-81. R. 13-12-81

R. 17-12-81

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 5190

From Bd. of Revenue

Dated 20th Sept. 1881. cl. B. 56.
with two Govt. orders of 1877 and 1837 A.
FOR ORDERS.

In this Report of
24 Nov. 80. the Bd. of R.
has (para 31) after stating
the amount of the late
Hussain Dost Khan Bahadur
for the 3 villages
claiming the Avakondah
grant. In the letter of 1877
the deceased, late Hussain
Dost Khan Bahadur, with
a pensionary grant of Rs. 5,000
was granted. The Board has
been constituted a
pensionary grant of Rs. 5,000
yearly for the support of
the family. The Government
has not been confirmed
in perpetuity - Govt.

These papers relate to a claim
of the son of the late Jaghiredar
of Avalcondah to a continuance
to the family of the pensionary
grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum
enjoyed by his father.

The case is correctly & completely
set before Government in the
Board's proceedings, & the Collector's
letter, and it is left to Govt.
to decide whether the pension is
to be continued in full or in part
to the son.

In case the whole pension is not
granted, the Collector proposes in
para 4 of his letter, a modified
course that might be adopted,
viz, the assignment in perpetuity
of certain lands lying in the possession
of the family, to them on a nominal
quit rent. This plan appears
advantageous, would distribute the
of the question of inheritance once
for ever, but it seems to be opposed
to the policy here to be adopted which
is not to recognize the claims
of the family as hereditary, as a
matter of course.

Necessary references have been put up, but as there is no other, the one has been left open for a complete time.

In this subject, dated
p 22 Aug. 19. (Kura
Stey / after spring
to above decision that
the grant be subject
to review at the discretion
of Krasin Det. Kura

£10 for the funeral
 £10.2500 years from
 the old justice records
 £1. this for the printed
 the apportionment among
 the members of the
 family each person
 £100 at the date of
 the inventory & return
 with a further sum of £100
 £ an individual named
 the son of the late
 an arriving in a letter of
 £10.000 of the late
 £10.200 of the late
 of the family becoming
 that all his kin died
 £1000 of the late
 of the late of 24 Nov. 1830
 £1000 of the late
 directed that they should
 provide for in a manner
 £1000 of the late
 £1000 of the late
 £1000 of the late

Sark: he deins that all
the members of the family
Richard R.D.K. deins that
appeared that the business
assigned to him will lapse
at his decease.

In this letter to the Hon. Secy.
of 4 July 28. the Secy. is advised
that this deins & "wills"
the favorable disposition of
Govt. towards the family.
It is in reply to this that
the Secy. wrote in Nov. 30.
as is quoted above.

The Secy. indicates that
under the intention of the Govt.
to maintain the
family in a respectable position
but to retain in his own
hands the decision as to
what was necessary for
this purpose on the various
places. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
The Secy. has from
the present report that out

of the absence of P. 2080 referred to in the family's name
there is already been lapses arising from the Govt. and in the date
of the Govt. of the family is reported that the land & moving from the
P. 2080 party lapses. The question is that the Govt. should be understood
the family. In dealing with this, I have the impression that the Govt. is
not of the Govt. the question is that the Govt. is not of the Govt. is not of the Govt.
The Govt. is not of the Govt. is not of the Govt. is not of the Govt. is not of the Govt.

Avalemdah Jagirdar

Have read all these papers,
and Mr. Wadsworth's note. I suggest
that the best way to bring it
before the E. of India will be
some being in this way, & accordingly
without a mass of papers.

Sir - I am directed by H. E. the
E. of India to submit for the consideration
of the E. of India the case of the family
of the Jagirdar of Avalemdah,
the representative of the first
line of the Nabobs of Avalemdah, whose
deaths has been recently reported.

2. The Jagir of Avalemdah was granted
in 1705 by the Emperor Aurang
Zeb to Ghulam Ali Khan,
nephew of the Nabob Saadut
ulla Khan. At the capture of the
Carnatic in 1801, it was found to
be in the enjoyment of Ghulam Ali Khan,
grandfather of the individual
whose demise is now reported, and
to consist of thirty villages in the
district of North Arcot, yielding about
10,000 Star Pagodas per annum.
The Secy. has from the Hon. Secy. of 28th May
the present report that out

following, it was laid down, as the first principle, that every Jagir granted by the Native Wallajah or his successor after 1792, in which year the country was restored to the Native adminn, at the conclusion of the Cornwallis campaign aft: the Sultan of Mysore - shd be absolutely resumed as a fraud on the Company's interests arising from the Cornwallis treaty; and as the second principle, that every Jagir subsisting at the date of the Company's assumption of the management of the Government in 1790 shd be restored "because it appears from the Records that the C. in G. at that time passed a resolution for the restoration of all these Jagirs, without exception." These principles, enumerated by the Pres^t, being adopted by the Native Govt, fifteen Jagirs were resumed, nine of the incumbents being admitted to a compensatory allowance for life: while eighteen were restored. Amongst the last was the Avalemdah Jagir, in whose favor there was the additional fact of its Badshahi or Imperial origin.

It shd further be mentioned that Reg: ~~XXXI~~ of the same year, for the regulation of the validity of titles to Inam lands, ~~was also passed~~ provides the same limitation. No title dating after 1792 was to be recognized, and the Reg: was not to apply to Badshahi grants. It was not meant, of course, that every grant dating before 1792 was to be recognized by Govt, on that Govt were bound in all cases to recognize "Badshahi" grants in perpetuity; but by taking these two descriptions out of the class - it may be inferred that the intent was not that they shd always be indiscriminately considered.

3. What then has been the history of the Avalemdah Jagir? When the Sanad referring it was prepared in 1804, Mr. Clive was no longer Governor & the term of assignment was for Hussam Raja Khan's life. The doc^t was not presented for many years, and when the grantee died in 1837 his son was permitted to retain the Jagir for his life, a proceeding w^{ch} the Hon. the C^o of Directors confirmed. This second incumbent under the British Govt dying in 1848, the Jagir of Avalemdah was definitely resumed, a provision being made for the succeeding head of the family by a pension of 5000 Rs.

per annum, viz 1800 Rs. in cash &
 3200 Rs. in lands lying around the
 old family fort. This pension the
 Govt of Madras recommended being
 declared perpetual; but the C. of
 Directors replied "we think it
 preferable to leave it open to revision
 at the death of the present holder with
 ref. to the circumstances of the family"
 Mr. Hyder Hussain Khan, eldest
 son of the deceased pensioner, besides
 the members of his own household, has
 twenty persons of his father's family
 immediately dependent on him; and
 looking at his illustrious descent,
 the antiquity of the Aralcondah
 Rajah, and the more indulgent
 treatment assigned of late years to
 the heirs of landholders, ~~and~~
~~particulars in a similar position,~~
 the E. of India believes that it
 will not be asking too much to sug-
 -gest that the lands of the late
 pensioner be declared an hereditary
 non transferable income, to pass
 from each head of the family to his
 successor; and that a cash
 pension of 1200 Rs. instead of
 Rs. 1800, be assigned to Hyder
 Hussain Khan for his life -
 subject to revision at his death.

H. J. 11/12/11

Draft

Recd. Dept.

Draft No. 19 of 5 January, 1882

L. No. 5790.

Recd. Pres. of the Board of
 Revenue, dated 20th September
 1881, No. 1856.

Ordered that the follow-
 ing letter be despatched:-
 (Herewith)

No. 20

The Secretary to the Govt of India
 Dept. Revenue & Commerce

Sir,
 I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to submit for the consideration of the Government of India the case of the family of the Ex. Jagirdar of Aralcondah, the representative of the first line of the Rajahs of Arcot, whose death has been recently reported.

9 copies of No. 20 of Jan 1882

12/19
 1882

2. The Jagir of Avalcondah
was granted A.D. 1775 by the
Emperor Aurangzeb to Ghulam
Ali Khan, nephew of the Nizam
Saadutulla Khan. At the con-
-clusion of the Carnatic in 1801,
it was found to be in the
enjoyment of Surven Raza Khan,
grandfather of the individual
whose demise is now reported,
and to consist of thirty villages
in the district of North Arcot,
yielding about 10,000 Star pagodas
per annum. In Lord Clive's
Minute of 28th May following,
it was laid down, as the first
principle, that every Jagir
granted by the Nizam's Hallajah
or his successor after 1792, i.e.
which year the country was
restored to the Native Admini-
-stration, at the conclusion of
the campaigns against the
Sultana

2
Sultana of Mysore - should be
absolutely resumed as a fraud
on the Company's interests arising
from Lord Cornwallis's treaty;
and as the second principle,
that every Jagir subsisting at
the date of the Company's assump-
-tion of the management of the
Carnatic in 1799 should be
restored "because it appears
from the Records that the
"Governor in Council at that
"time passed a resolution for
"the restitution of all these Jagirs
"without exception." These prin-
-ciples, enunciated by the Resi-
-dent, being adopted by the
Madras Government, fifteen
Jagirs were resumed, nine
if the circumstances being ad-
-mitted to a compassionate
allowance for life: while
eighteen were restored. Among
the last was the Avalcondah
Jagir

Jagir, in whose favor there was the additional fact of its Badshahi or Imperial origin. It should further be mentioned that Regulation XXXI of the same year, for the regulation of the validity of titles to Indian lands, provides the same limitation. The title dating after 1792 was to be recognised, and the Regulation was not to apply to Badshahi grants. It was not meant, of course, that every grant dating before 1792 was to be recognised by Government, or that Government were bound in all cases to recognise "Badshahi" grants in perpetuity, but by taking these two descriptions out of the others it may be inferred that the intention was that they should always be indulgently considered.

3. What then has been the history of the Ahalcondah Jagir? When the Sanad re-granting it was prepared in

1804

3
1804, Lord Clive was no longer Governor and the term of assignment was for Hussa Raja Khans' life. The document was not presented for many years, and when the grantee died in 1837 his son was permitted to retain the Jagir for his life, a proceeding which the Honorable the Court of Directors confirmed. This second circumstance under the British Government dying in 1848, the Jagir of Ahalcondah was definitely resumed, a provision being made for the succeeding head of the family by a pension of 5000 Rs. per annum, viz. 1800 Rs. in cash and 3200 Rs. in lands lying around the old family fort. This pension the Court of Directors recommended being declared perpetual; but the Court of Directors replied "we think it preferable to leave it open to revision at the death

"death of the present holder with
reference to the circumstances
of the family."

It. Hyder Hussain Khan,
eldest son of the deceased per-
-son, besides the members
of his own household, has
twenty persons of his father's
family immediately dependent
on him; and looking at his
illustrious descent, the antiqui-
ty of the Ahalcondah Jigir, and
the more indulgent treatment
assigned of late years to the
heads of landholders in a simi-
-lar position, His Excellency
the Governor in Council believes
that it will not be asking
too much to suggest that the
lands of the late incumbent
be declared an hereditary
non transferable Duan, to
pass from each head of the
family

family to his successor, and that
a cash pension of 1200 Rs, instead
of Rs 1800, be assigned to Hyder
Hussain Khan for his life - sub-
ject to revision at his death.

5/1/82
J. H. C.

5 January 1882

Encl. A

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to the Gulf
of the Atlantic
of the Pacific

Print
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and 37