M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

(1) Number of Pages 46

(2) Date of repair 28.11.68.

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	145	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.

Dated 3rd Feb 1876 196

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 21. From Major W. TWEEDIE, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Hyderabad, 4th December 1875, No. 2,030:—

With reference to Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, Nos. 123 and 124, dated 19th November 1875, passing orders on the question of succession to the pension and [illegible] as far as [illegible] in Her Majesty's territories of the Anagundi Samasthan, the Resident has the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Madras Government, English translation of a communication received from His Highness the Nizam's Minister, No. 2,522, dated 19th August last, and of the decision arrived at by His Highness' Government in regard to the relative right and title of the parties interested in the succession to the Anagundi Samasthan; and would request to be favored with an expression of the views of the Madras Government on the subject and their ultimate decision in respect of the claim preferred to the Samasthan.

Enclosure No. 1.

(TRANSLATION.)

From His Highness the Nizam's Minister, to the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 19th August 1875, No. 2,522.

With reference to your several communications noted in the margin, forwarding petitions and other papers from persons connected with the Anagundi Samasthan, also two letters from Secretaries to the Government of Bombay and to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, respectively, relative to the succession of Peddu Narsim Raj to the above Samasthan according to the decision of the Madras Government, I have the honor to forward herewith for your perusal a decision which has been arrived at after a thorough investigation and mature consideration of the subject in concurrence with my opinion; and to state that this decision appears to me to be, on the whole, a just and equitable one with due regard to the principles of Hindu Law and usage of the country at large, as well as of the Samasthan itself. In fact, no other way of settling the matter presents itself to my judgment. Should, however, any other mode of settlement more eligible, just and equitable occur to you, I shall most gladly endeavour to concur with you. If, on the other hand, should the enclosed decision appear to you to be just and fair, I request you will be good enough to direct the petitioner to conform, without demur, to the orders that will be issued by the Talookdar in accordance with it. I make this request, because the fact of the pension from the British Government having been continued to Narsim Raj has apparently furnished him with a means of evasion, though I believe the Madras Government, not being concerned with the transfer of the Samasthan, but mainly with the disposal of the pension assigned by the British Government, evidently did not consider it necessary to extend their inquiry further than the question in whose name, among the male descendants and members of the deceased Raja's family, the pensionary allowance should be continued.

2. It was far from my wish that in arriving at an equitable decision and transmitting a reply to your communications such a long delay should have occurred; but in ascertaining the

No.	463,	dated	20th Feb.,	1875.
,,	737	,,	26th March	,,
,,	1,243	,,	22nd May	,,
,,	1,789	,,	28th July	,,
,,	2,061	,,	12th Nov.	,,
,,	2,075	,,	30th Dec.	,,
,,	103	,,	15th Jan.	1874.
,,	285	,,	3rd Feb.	,,
,,	771	,,	26th March	,,
,,	925	,,	10th April	,,
,,	2,004	,,	14th Aug.	,,
,,	2,707	,,	26th Nov.	,,
,,	3,078	,,	24th Dec.	,,
,,	359	,,	22nd May	1875.
,,	542	,,	23rd April	,,
,,	1,305	,,	3rd June	,,
,,	1,418	,,	16th	,,

[illegible] of the Station and forwarding a deed relating the facts connected with the case, the [illegible] were forwarded. The proceedings are now herewith returned.

(TRANSLATION.)

Proceedings of the Sastrees.

Upon a perusal of the papers in this case, Sri Rungamma, widow of Venkatram Raj, and Kuppamma, widow of Krishnadeo Raj, [illegible] to be as follows :—

Some years ago, Chinna Pavulayah of Anagundi, died leaving two sons. The name of the elder was Venkatram Raj, produced of Sri Rungamma, and the name of the younger, Krishnadeo Raj, husband of Kuppamma. The two sons were by Polygars, and the estate left by their late father was undivided. The sons were of the deceased Raja, namely, Venkatram Raj, husband of Sri Rungamma, continued to the His Highness the Nizam's Government to succeed his father in the Samasthan, which he did for some years and died leaving Krishnadeo Raj, his half-brother, Sri Rungamma his wife, in charge of government, and a daughter five years old. As the widow of the deceased Raja was pregnant, the Government deferred the nomination of his successor until after her confinement. At this interval, information was received, through the District officers, that the persons engaged to [illegible] Government had been continued to the name of Krishnadeo Raj. After some necessary proceedings, the whole of the papers in the case were, with the view of obtaining the opinion of the Sastrees, forwarded with Rubekar, dated 28th January 1871, from the Revenue to the Political Department, from which a letter, dated 13th February 1871, was addressed to the Resident stating (1) that an inquiry as to the usage of the Anagundi family in that behalf as mentioned therein, should, among others, be conducted by the Samasthan, especially when the [illegible] of that family existed as in the present case, where Krishnadeo Raj, younger brother of Raja Venkatram Raj, was present, and was [illegible] to succeed him to the Samasthan; (2) that on the right of Krishnadeo Raj being established in accordance with the Shastree opinion, he should be passed for his succession and the continuance of the rights of the Samasthan; and (3) that it was hoped the Resident would proceed in this arrangement. A reply was received from the Resident, under date the 15th February 1871, to the effect that His Highness' Government was competent to settle the matter in such manner as it thought just and proper, or, in other words, that the Resident had no objection to offer to the decision arrived at by His Highness' Government in favor of Krishnadeo Raj. No answer, however, was received according to request regarding the succession of Krishnadeo Raj from a report reached Government of its death. As the said Samasthan was disputed between Sri Rungamma, widow of Venkatram Raj, and Kuppamma, widow of Krishnadeo Raj, Kuppamma having applied for sanction to adopt a male relative and succeed her late husband, Sri Rungamma put forward the following request among :—

Krishna Rao Raj was never to consider that Raja by order of Government, nor ruled over the Samasthan, that the order passed by His Highness the Nizam's Government regarding his right of succession to the Samasthan had not even reached him; and that the persons continued to the husband of Kuppamma by the British Government was simply in case of his being the deputy of Sri Rungamma, not absolutely in his own right. Seeing that the Government order in his favor had not had [illegible] effect, nor that he died before it could be carried out, now and he be either Raja and Kuppamma made to be the Raja's wife? As the petition from the British Government had now been passed in the name of Narsim Raj, Sri Rungamma's son-in-law, who is the brother's son of her late husband's brother, she solicited Government would pass orders recognising either her own right or those of her son-in-law and daughter to the Samasthan of Anagundi.

A letter was also received from the Resident to the effect that the Madras Government had declared that late Krishnadeo Raj ought have been entitled to receive the pension assigned by His Highness Government by virtue of his being the head of the family and nearest of kin to the male line to the last Raja of Anagundi; but as recognised Narsim Raj as one of the surviving head of the family, entitled to receive the pe Sri Rungamma has declared her intention, if g it is for His Highness' Government to take int application to be allowed to succeed to the Sa decision on the provisions of Hindu L[illegible] act by this Court. Jai Tirth and Raghava Charia Kuppamma and Sri Rungamma on an equality pronounced Kuppamma's claim as superior and to Sri Rungamma's claim on the ground of he the queries and the replies of the Shastris also in the latter being cleared up, referred to Ri Shastris also being sent to him. Gramamurti as to Kuppamma's priority of right, while authority of "Vishnu" that although the elde as during the lives of their husbands the elder necessary to preserve the same order of preced seniority and juniority of rank in accordance greater carefulness, the opinions of the Shastri of queries transmitted through the Resident widows to be alike. They could find no reaso brother's widow, and they further stated that and that, without adoption in tender age, he could become heir. They also stated that Kuppamma, immediately on the death of his [illegible] is dead, the Madras Government have [illegible] endants of the original grantee and [illegible] d by the British Government; that [illegible] ter in marriage to him; and that [illegible] he subject of her own claim and this case was found to depend for a [illegible] dies were addressed to some Shastris [illegible] Appellate Court placed the titles of [illegible] murti, one of the Shastris of this Court, [illegible] arial, while some Shastris gave priority [illegible] the mother of two daughters. After this, [illegible] to were, with the view of the difference [illegible] Rao who is versed in the Shastras, the [illegible] the opinion already delivered by him [illegible] Shastris unanimously declared on the two widows were in reality equal, yet [illegible] ially ruled the Samasthan, so also it is [illegible] heir widows with regard to their relative [illegible] usage of the family. For the sake of [illegible] a and Nagpur were consulted by means [illegible] astris also declared the rights of the two [illegible] ing preference to the right of the elder [illegible] of adoption extended to both widows, [illegible] heir's sister's son nor a daughter's son [illegible] to the Hindu Law the [illegible] ter, became entitled to the Watan.

4. On the above grounds, Sri Rungamma [illegible] Kuppamma possess co-ordinate rights, and [illegible] the plea set up by the former to the effect that in [illegible] the orders of Government for the succession of Kuppamma's husband did not issue here [illegible] however, can he be held to have been Raja and Kuppamma to be the Raja's widow can [illegible] nothing; for since Kuppamma's husband did become, according to Shaster, entitled to [illegible] and heir to his elder brother and by the latter himself constituted his successor, whil [illegible] from the British Government was continued in his name and the final decision [illegible] highness' Government was also passed in favor of his succession to the Samasthan, t[illegible] his death before the written order of Government issued did not affect his title of [illegible] ejector of the Samasthan; because if a son had been born to him or if he had adopte[illegible] a title of such son or adopted son after his death would have been undoubted. The es[illegible] e put in another form. After the death of Venkatram Raj his widow, a daughter and [illegible] er named Krishnadeo Raj were left, and the widow, who was pregnant at the time of he[illegible] d's death gave birth to another daughter. Hence, Krishnadeo Raj was according to Hi[illegible] held entitled to succeed to the Samas[illegible] than for the reason that in an undivided fam[illegible] widow of the deceased, in consequence of the surviving brother being legally entitled to [illegible] stance, could not be heir thereto. Thus Krishnadeo Raj had disinherited Sri Rungamma and her daughters before he died, so that the heritable property left in the estate of Krishnadeo Raj, son of Venkatram Raj; and Kuppamma during her lifetime is competent to hold possession of the usage of the family, because, inasmuch as Krishnadeo Raj was concurrently recognised by the two Governments to be the rightful heir before his death, and both brothers have left no male issue, there exists no bar or impediment according to the Hindu Law and general usage to Kuppamma's right. Looking, however, into the particular usage of the family, it is found that a female member never succeeded to the Samasthan as was stated in the Rubka to the Resident, dated 13th February 1871. Kuppamma, therefore, cannot be authorized to succeed to Samasthan. In accordance, then, with the Hindu

law and the rules of Government, is
suitable means of maintenance. In
meetings of the daughters.

6. As regards Narain Raj
of his relationship, in being the
father, as compared with Narain
capable of giving birth to a male
event of a failure of issue on their p

* Distant kinsmen who were in offering rice-

present case the title of the widow of S
a bar to that of Narain Raj.

6. Supposing that pursuant to
Raj, it would be to no purpose being
he succeeded to the Samasthan, as to
as opposed to that of Kuppamma. B
but as her application is for provisi
possession the former's persons totally d
of Venkatram Raj, in the event of the
would be more qualified to perform the

† Power of the proprietor

duties that would be on the proposed
tenure of impartiality. Thus viewed
from these considerations, which affect
the priority of that of Kuppamma see
sudden exclusion, and were the order so
disadvantageous, or if a decision be made

7. Owing to the short existence
the Native Government, the Inland
mutual understanding as to minori
after the marriage of Sri Rangamma
given in adoption to Kuppamma, wit
person being the grandson of Sri Ra
adopted son of Kuppamma would be
assistant Collector to this arrangement

8. In view of all the foregoing
the Sapindas interested for the
under the supervision of the Collector
to receive suitable maintenance, these
deceased Rajas, pursuant to section of
being unconnected with that of both
Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple still
do so. Whilst a strong favourable opinion
grandson to Sri Rangamma as adopted
can be made, for if the courts were
from her rights and Sri Rangamma
minor's property as Native law
what not at all and become a
after the decree has been passed
when and how the family of the

Proceedings of the Madras Gover
General, Revenue Department,
dated 1876.

but the two widows should be provided with
ing, and receive the requisite assistance of the

entitled to the inheritance, because the two
of both Venkatram Raj and Krishnadeo Raj's
son of Venkatram Raj, who respectively are

He would be entitled to inherit only in
subservient capacity of next kinship, that the
in of a father's sister becomes heir in the
stead of Samasthan,' and hence of the latter
scription are distant ones, while in the
which is primary and preferential, opposes

ri Rangamma to adopt the above Narain
in as undecided one and Krishnadeo Raj
of Sri Rangamma's right remains at present
ld, Rangamma might be permitted to adopt,
stronger the Samasthan in that case would
and, secondly, the main terms of the daughters
would be circumscribed and short-sighted, and there
the benefit of the zeal of Tirumal Rao,—
which would be contrary to the well-
expectations of the Statutes which
1) family in the minor's estate, and (2) non-
interference with religious institutions. Apart
ly to the rights of the two widows or
persons permitted to adopt, Kuppamma would
the main issue of Sri Rangamma would be
would be vacant.

four grandsons are then tried by His Highness
ried to persuade the two widows to unite in a
of the Samasthan conjointly, arranging that
should she give birth to a son, he shall be
them might suffer exclusion, as the adopted
ceased of title to the Samasthan, and bring the
influence and support to both. They, however
to come to a mutual accommodation.

Government, it is strongly desirable to have
affairs of the old Agraharam should there
Native Government, the two widows continuing
enough, Narain, the eldest son of both the
ed to a different branch of the family and of
as heir and perpetuator according to the Hindu
give her daughter in marriage to him she may
power to create such, for instance as the birth of a
one of the two widows, a more permanent arrangement
Kuppamma would suffer total exclusion
though she may now be a contesting party, would be
ensuring actual possession of the Samasthan, might
the exclusion of the *de facto* rightful parties and
the Samasthan, which would thus be entirely
without any chance of the ever reverting to the

Proceedings of the Madras Gove
3rd Februa

rightful parties, while the Government, who are
would incur the grave responsibility of failing to
and leave others in an unsettled and uneasy s
prejudicial to the cause of peace and good orde

(Signed)
(True

18th July 1875.

e Department,

he rights of every person,
most indispensable duties
nature, which would be

IN-UD-DIN,

F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

Read F. R. Battiscombe.

No. 1

No. 22,

To

THE RESIDENT AT HYDE

Miscellaneous.

I

letter to your address from His Highness t
expression of the views of the Madras Gover

2. It is observed by the Governor
Anagundi has a considerable Zemindari in
pension (in lieu of lands resumed in the Be
Government. In the Proceedings of this Go
that the best title to the pension vested in o
descendant of the original stock. The Gov
the principles of which seem equally applica

I h

(Sd

Rod. F. R. Bartleman.

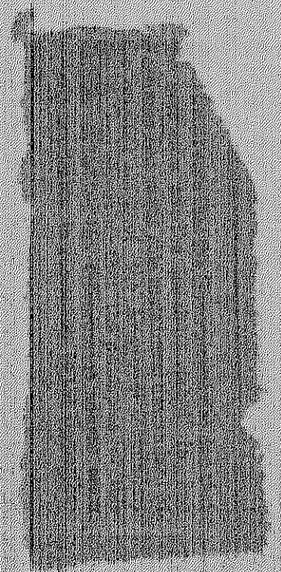
ected by His Grace
ledge your letter,
enclosing copy of a
and requesting an
ubject
at the ancient family of
rritory and an hereditary
), payable by the British
d by you it was decided
as the sole male lineal
adheres to this opinion,
to the Samasthanam.

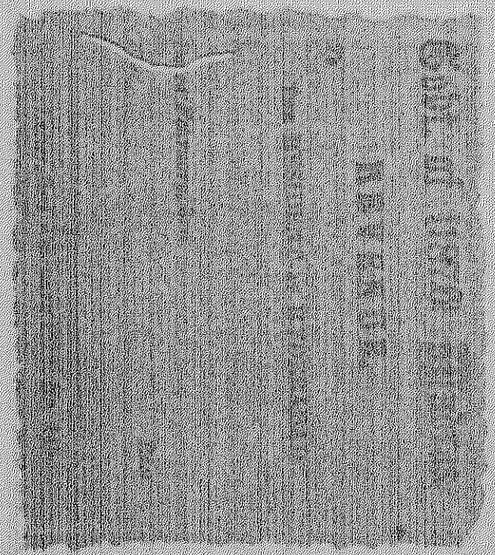
o be,

dient servant,

C. S. MICHAEL,

Secretary to Government.





To

COLONEL SIR RICHARD MEADE, K.C.S.I.
British Resident at the Court of
His Highness the Nizam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I humbly and respectfully submit for your gracious consideration, the accompanying copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 19th November, 1872, in which you will observe the recognition of Nursimharaj, otherwise called Nursimhadavaroyloo, as rightful heir to the Anagoondy, or Viddyanagur State, and I fully trust, from the present noble policy of the British Government, that you will give it every support.

1. Before laying the case, I beg to be permitted to state some particulars, relating to the family, its position and history. The ancient records of our house show that our family, belonging to the Yadava race, dates from a very remote period ; but as the history, if given in detail, would vastly exceed the proper limits of this Memorial, I beg to state it, as briefly as possible.

2. In the Deccan, the ancient capital Kishkindhah, otherwise called Viddyanagur or Anagoondy, historically known as Beejanagur, is a most venerable sovereign State, and the seat of Narpatti, founded by the great Viddiyarannaswamy ; its Rajasthan comprised several kingdoms, and experienced a variety of fortunes before it fell into the hands of the Mahomedan power, and though reduced to a state of poverty, the title is still maintained, and commands respect from almost all the leading Princes of India.

3. During the time of Ramraj, who was a zealous follower of the Vishnava faith, he invented a new gold coin, the name of which was "Varahah" stamped with a wild Boar, as a mark of the third incarnation of Vishnu, and ordered, that all the vassals under him should acknowledge this as the current coin. A few Mahomedans who were in his service, took this act to be an insult to their religion and were greatly incensed at the Rajah. Moreover, the sight of this coin excited a bad feeling in the Emperor's mind; as he considered it an act of aggression, and a sign of contempt for the Mahomedan faith. This caused an implacable hatred against the Rajah, and ended in a great war with the united force of the Deccan Mahomedan kings, in which the kingdom suffered more cruel devastations than it had ever been subjected to under its previous Mahomedan rulers.

4. Under the blessing of the Divine Providence this fearful scourge was stopped by the action of the majority of the Hindoo Princes, who explained the reason for the impression of the Boar on the coins, and showed that it was not done from any wish to aggravate or hurt the feelings of the Mahomedans. This explanation being accepted, a lasting peace was concluded, and the richest part of the large Province was annexed as an indemnity for war expenses, leaving behind a small territory, and recognizing the Prince with the Royal title "Narpatti of Viddyanagar."

5. A similar event happened in the latter part of the year 1775, when Tippoo deposed the then reigning Rajah, who declined to pay tribute, and refused to recognize him as "Sultan." Tippoo took advantage of this, and plundered the city, he also burnt and destroyed the holy temples, and not being satisfied with these barbarous acts, he carried his vengeance even so far as to destroy the ancient

throne. The recollection of this melancholy account was handed down from generation to generation, to the everlasting infamy of Tippoo's cruelty.

6. It was for the above reasons, that the ancestors of the Beejanagur Raj joined Meeralum's force, and co-operated with the British army against Seringapatam. The facts referred to in the abovementioned statements, are given in the report of Mr. RAVENSHAW late Bengal Civil Service, and his assistant Captain T. J. NEWBOLD, when they were specially appointed by the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck to write the history and condition of the ancient kingdoms subject to the Nizam's dominions.

7. When Bellary and Cuddapah were ceded to the British Government, that portion of the Beejanagur Raj, which fell within the limits of the Bellary District was taken over by the British Government, who in compensation for the assignment of certain villages and lands, made, conditionally, a monthly allowance of Rupees 1337-11-4 to the holder of the Viddyanagur State. The engagement was made by the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Munro, while he was Collector of Bellary in 1801, and was confirmed at the request of the Rance Sreerungumagaroo to Nursimhadavaroyloo, rightful heir to the State, in accordance with the Proceeding, of the Madras Government.

8. The territory, though small, is a distinct and independent state, never having been subjected to any tribute to the past or present paramount power; though it still acknowledges the supremacy of the Nizam as the head of the Empire. Concerning the right of establishing the heirship, the power of recognition was assumed by the Government of His Highness the Peishwah; ever since the victory gained at Khurdla, by the Mahrattahs over the Nizam in 1795, which power was transferred

to the British Government by the subjugation of the Peishwah's territory in 1818.

9. In accordance with the existing practice, Mr. Saunders the late Resident, submitted to the Nizam's Minister, a copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Government with an official Memo., requesting the formal recognition of Nurasimhadavroylue, heir to the Vaddyanagur State. After the perusal of these documents Sir Salar Jung, in the capacity of a Minister, in the capacity of a representative of the sovereign exercising the powers of the Nizam's dominion, indeed, in every capacity, connected with the high position he holds through the support of the British Government, knowing also full well, that the recognition of the British Government is unchangeable at all times, and in all places in India, has not only disregarded the request of the British Resident, but further, being dissatisfied with the decision of the Madras Government, has issued instructions to the Tahsildar of Langsoogoor to have the charge and supervision of the Viddyanagur State till the decision of heirship is pronounced by the Nizam's Government.

10. During this interval, the management of the State is to be conducted by two Corpordazees or agents on behalf of the Nizam. Ramrow, the Tahsildar of Langsoogoor came to Anagoondy with these instructions, declared the resolution of the Nizam's Minister, and forcibly obtained the seals from the Rajah, though acknowledged and recognized by the British Government as the rightful heir to the Viddyanagur State. The nature of the measures adopted by the Tahsildar appeared to almost every one, as if the State had been resumed.

11. After this unfortunate occurrence, I went to Hyderabad on behalf of the Rajah, to represent the matter before the Resident, on whose advice I sent an *Urzee* to the Nizam's Minister stating all the affairs that

had transpired at Anagoondy. This representation, however, was coolly set aside. A few days after, orders were issued to the Moofty and Pundits of the Nizam's Adalut Court to give their opinion, on fresh enquiry, as to the legal heirship of the Viddyanagur State. On my personally informing Mr. Saunders of this circumstance he directed me to employ a Vakeel to conduct the case before the court. The recognition of the Narpatti of Veddyanagur was hitherto politically disposed of by the former Ministers of the Nizam, consistently with the decision of the British Government, but this new mode of procedure adopted by Sir Salar Jung appeared to me to degrade the Rajah to the level of one of the tributary Jamedars, Jahagirdars or Palagars of the Hyderabad State. As it was my intention to follow the advice of the British Resident, I stayed nearly two years at Hyderabad, and conducted the case through a Vakeel named Lalchund, whose faithless conduct subsequently gave me cause to cancel the Mookteyarnamah which was also published in the Fort Saint George Gazette dated 23rd April, 1875.

12. During my stay there, I found it impossible to obtain an interview at the Court of Sir Salar Jung, though I was in the habit of paying my respects personally to the Resident once a month. On all such occasions he treated me with due respect and regard. He also at my request, sent as often as he could, official Memoranda to the Nizam's Minister for the immediate disposal of our case. Although the Moofty and Pundits came to a conclusion quite consistent with the decision of the Madras Government, I was surprised to hear that this opinion also was set aside. I informed the Resident of this, who desired me to wait till the final decision came into his hands. In the meantime, both the Resident and Sir Salar Jung went to Calcutta.

13. In a place like Hyderabad, where I had to live suitably to my position and dignity, the cost of living was beyond our means. I was therefore obliged to come down to Bellary, where I heard of the return of Sir Salar Jung to Hyderabad. As desired by the Rajah, I sent a respectful khareeta dated 3rd March, 1875 for formal recognition, but received no reply to it. I sent a message, to which he answered that the reply had been sent. It has not, however, reached me yet.

14. Though I waited patiently till the end of February, 1875, no decision came to hand either through the Resident, or from the Nizam's Government. No alternative was left to me but to appeal to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. On the 12th March, 1875, I sent the appeal to Mr. Saunders to be submitted through him, but the Resident desired me to send it direct. I sent it, with his reply, to Calcutta, a copy of which I respectfully beg to enclose for your perusal. I am sorry to state, that Mr. Saunders' view is incorrect, as he has stated that the Anagoondy Sunsthan is mainly situated within the jurisdiction of the Madras Government, and that the officers for whom I applied, to conduct the administration of our State belonged to that Presidency, and that he could not therefore support it. It is however unnecessary to state, that the officer's services for which I applied were refused by the Madras Government as the application was not supported by the Resident.

15. From the Memo. of the 8th December, to my address, I learn, that the decision of His Highness the Nizam's Government on the question of succession, is under reference to the Madras Government, pending receipt of whose reply, His Highness' Government has been requested to allow the case to remain in abeyance.

16. I can come to no other conclusion regarding

such reticence for the last three years, with a view to set aside the recognition of the British Government, than that, it is caused by a dispute between our State and Sir Salar Jung's private Jahageer of Copaldroog Taluq situated on the precincts of our State, which has not been settled as yet, and by the fear that if this recognition is made, the Rajah will have an European Officer, and thereby the old cause of dispute will be again resuscitated. He therefore supported a rival claimant in spite of the decision of the British Government. In accordance with the practice of Durbar Etiquette, I shall send an agent, who is fully qualified both in position and ability, on behalf of the Rajah, to represent the matter before the Political Court.

In conclusion, I respectfully beg to state, that on the receipt of a reply from the Madras Government I shall esteem it a great favour if you will submit this Memorial with your support and recommendation, for the final orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and grant me permission to appear before His Excellency.

I respectfully beg to remain
Honoured Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,

Signature of Nundal Venketramraj,
Pradhan to the Narpathi of
Viddyanagur.

Bellary,

To

The Most Noble

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch

Knight of the Most

May it please your Majesty

Having duly Examined the Copy of the Assessment of the Annuity

Granted by the Crown of His Majesty the

Kingdom for your Grace and Heirs male

of the Crown

by the said Duke

from the Eighteenth day of

Instant

Being

of Exchequer

1726

Rec 4798/95

90 3 February 96 No 145

Rev. Leaf 6

To the Resident,
Hyderabad.

Sir - I am directed by this Govt. to acknowledge the Letter No 2080/75/76, enclosing copy of a letter dated from the Hon. the Nizam's Minister, and requesting an explanation of the views of the Madras Govt. on the subject.

2. It is observed by the Govt. that the ancient family of Venkatadri has a considerable Zamindari in the Nizam's Territory, and on the decision being passed (in favor of Gundu Venkatadri) by the Board of Revenue Sudder Court, the Petitioner (in favor of Venkatadri) prayed by the Board to grant to him, as the true male lineal descendant of the original stock. The rest of Govt. are fully entitled the Zamindari of Hyderabad to decide who shall succeed to the Zamindari property lying in the Nizamat; and he only remarks that it seems to their Govt. to make it, that in the absence of any claim on the male line, it does not appear correct to say that the Nizam does not belong as much to the original family as any other family, that the Nizam is the male descendant of the original stock.

Translation of Letter from Hon. the Minister to the Resident, dated 14th Feby 1876 - Received 16th Feby 1876.

Translation of Letter from Hon. the Minister to the Resident, dated 14th Feby 1876 - Received 16th Feby 1876.

After the usual Salutations.

Hon. Minister, Hyderabad.

Dated 14th February 1876 - Received 16th February 1876.

Translation of Letter from Hon. the Minister to the Resident, dated 14th Feby 1876 - Received 16th Feby 1876.

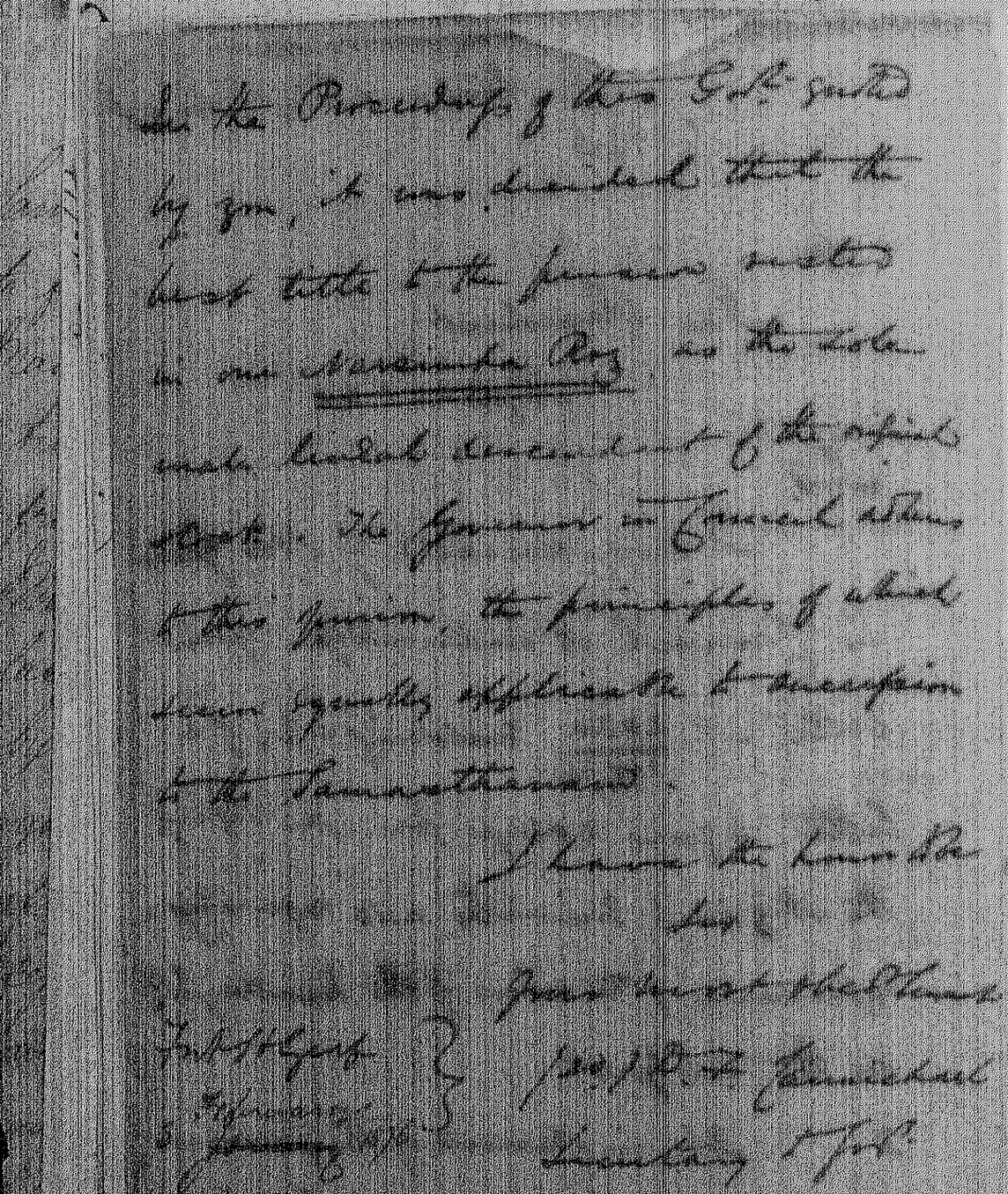
After the usual Salutations.

Treasury Department

No. 1165

Sir

I have received your letter
of the 2nd inst. enclosing copy of a
letter of the 30th ult. from the Register
of the Treasury, and requesting
information of the number of persons
employed in the Treasury Department
on the 1st inst.

In reply I have to state that there
were employed in the Treasury Department
on the 1st inst. two hundred and
eighty-three persons, whose names,
designations, salaries, and compensation
for extra services, are stated in the
schedule of the United States

Em