M.R.O. 14—5,450—22-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 154 Press ~~Mis.~~

323-328

Dated 15-1-1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 323. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th October 1866, No. 7,391.

Read the following letter from the Collector of North Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chittoor, 23rd August 1866, No. 234:—

1. Adverting to the Board's Proceedings of the 16th July 1866, No. 4,862, and my own letter, dated the 10th idem, No. 186, I have the honor to submit my report respecting the appointment of a successor to the late Poligar of the Naraganti Polliem.

2. Appended is the family Genealogical tree, which will enable the Board easily to understand the position of the several claimants.

3. In Original Suit No. 24 of 1850, on the file of the Civil Court of Chittoor, Kuppi Naidu, No. 14, and his son, Vengama Naidu, No. 22, were plaintiffs, and Latchmidevammah, No. 17, defendant. The suit between these parties terminated after a litigation of many years in the transfer of the Polliem to the former on the grounds set forth in the Court's Decree. A transcript of this is enclosed, in case the Board or Government may desire to refer to it. This decree was confirmed in appeal by Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Vide Genealogical Tree.

To be returned.

4. The late Poligar Vengama Naidu, No. 22, left two widows, Achama Garu and Venkatajamma Garu, Nos. 25 and 26, respectively. Of these, the first widow only has issue, a daughter named Latchmidevammah, a child of about four years of age.

5. Going back in the line of descent, the Board will find that Vengama Naidu, No. 5, the eldest son of the common ancestor, left four sons by his first wife, Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, and one son by the second wife, No. 15, who still survives. Of the four above-named sons by the first wife, the eldest, Kristnama Naidu, No. 11, had a son named Sethuram Naidu, No. 18, who died, leaving a son, Venkatachellapathy Naidu, No. 23, then about six years old, and one of the present claimants. Kristnama Naidu, No. 11, (his grandfather,) had however waived during his lifetime all claims to succeed to the Polliem in favor of Kuppi Naidu, No. 14, the youngest but one of his five brothers, and executed a Deed* of agreement to that effect, the validity of which was upheld by the Court Pundits as consistent with the principles of Hindoo law.

*Dated 1st July 1831.

Vide documents Nos. 70 and 73 in Court's Decree. Translations enclosed.

6. During the progress of the suit through the Civil Courts, neither Kristnama Naidu, No. 11, nor his son, Sethuram Naidu, No. 18, recorded any objection to the *bona fide* character of this deed of agreement by which the former transferred his rights to his younger brother, Kuppi Naidu, No. 14. This issue,

Rupees 2,000.

The Suit was filed in the Provincial Court of

December 1831.

therefore, disappears, and there is no occasion to notice further Kristnama Naidu's claim.

Vide document No. 71.

7. Mudukristnama Naidu, No. 12, after resigning as his brother (No. 11) had done, his claim in favor of No. 14, died without issue.

8. The next senior brother, Ramasami Naidu, No. 13, also died, leaving two widows, Nos. 16 and 20. Of these, the former died childless, and the latter left a son named Venkatasami Naidu, No. 24, one of the present claimants and petitioner in the papers noted in the margin. No mention is made in the Court's Decree of his father Ramasami Naidu, No. 13. It would appear that whilst the suit was pending before the Civil Court, a copy of the family pedigree marked No. 124 in the Decree, purporting to have been prepared from the records of the Huzur Cutcherry, was filed among the exhibits. In this, the names of three only, (Nos. 11, 12, and 14,) of Vengama Naidu's (No. 5) sons are given, and all mention of Nos. 13 and 15 omitted.

Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd June 1866, No. 4,302, communicating Government Order, dated 16th idem, Petition Department.
Board's Proceedings, dated 31st July 1866, communicating Government Order, dated 27th July 1866, No. 1,869, Revenue Department.

9. If a reference be made to the documents, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, which are abstracts of depositions then given in Court, and to the statements* now taken before me, it will be apparent that Kuppi Naidu, No. 14, had THREE brothers *senior* to himself, the sons of Vengama Naidu, No. 5. The only inference that I can draw from the omission of Ramasami Naidu's name in the Court's Proceedings is, that the Court was misled by the defect in the family tree then filed, and that Ramasami Naidu having already died in a distant country, leaving a son, Venkatasami Naidu, No. 24, then a mere child, the opportunity was taken by the parties to the suit to ignore an existence which would have been so obstructive to the success of their own claims. The doubts expressed in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Order of the 27th July 1863, No. 1,395, thus admit of a satisfactory solution, and the papers noted in the margin will, I believe, fully shew that Ramasami Naidu's son, Venkatasami Naidu, took steps to re-assert his rights as soon as he could be reasonably expected to understand them.

* Copy enclosed.

Board's Proceedings, dated 31st July 1863, communicating Order of Government, dated 27th July 1863, No. 1,395, Revenue Department.

10. Four separate claimants now came forward; *first*, elder widow of late Poligar, Achamma Garu, on her own behalf, and that of her daughter, a child; *second* Venkatachellapathy, nephew of late Poligar, and grandson of Kristnappa Naidu, the eldest brother of the late Poligar's father Kuppi Naidu; *third*, Gopal Naidu, half-brother of late Poligar's father, Kuppi Naidu, by another mother, and *fourth*, Venkatasami Naidu, son of the late Ramasami Naidu, paternal grand-uncle of deceased Poligar.

11. The first widow has presented numerous lengthy petitions in support of her own and her daughter's rights. Taking her stand on the omission in the decree

of Ramasami Naidu, she objects to the recognition of his son Venkatasami Naidu, fourth in the list of claimants. This objection falls to the ground under the explanation given in paragraphs 8 and 9 of this letter. The family, moreover, being an undivided one, the succession in the female line is barred under Section 342 of Strange's Manual of Hindu Law.

12. This claim disposed of, we next come to that of Vencatachellapathy, No. 2 in my list of claimants. This claim likewise falls to the ground for the reasons given in paragraphs 8 and 9. I cannot suppose that it can be held that rights voluntarily surrendered by the grandfather can be revived in the grandson.

13. Then comes the claim of No. 3, Gopal Naidu, who does not attempt to press his own rights, but at once admits that he is the only son of Vengama Naidu, the common ancestor by the second wife; whereas the fourth and remaining claimant, Venkata sami Naidu, is the sole surviving male representative of the family by the elder wife.

14. The rights of Venkatasami Naidu, the fourth claimant, thus remain easily superior to all others. His father's position as third elder brother of the late Poligar's father, Kuppi Naidu, is established by all the evidence taken on the point; as are also the legality of his mother's marriage, and his (Venkatasami Naidu's) legitimacy. In testifying to these points, the Board will observe that the witnesses, Gopal Naidu and Chinnasami Naidu, speak against their own interests, and what might be supposed to be their family bias.

15. Thus by an almost singular combination of circumstances does the succession return to Venkatasami Naidu, to whom by birthright it belonged when it passed into a junior branch of the family in the person of the late Poligar's grandfather Kuppi Naidu.

16. With these remarks, I beg to recommend that No. 24 in the family tree, Venkatasami Naidu, son of Ramasami Naidu, third elder brother of Kuppi Naidu, No. 14, be recognized as successor, and appointed Poligar of Naraganti.

17. I should have mentioned perhaps that the Polliem being an unsettled estate, the appointment of a successor rests absolutely with Government without reference, if they so think fit, to dispose of it to legal and other considerations.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Decree of the Civil Court.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ABSTRACT.—Genealogical Tree.

ring to the sum of Rupees 20,000.

The suit was filed in the Provincial Court

December 1831.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

ABSTRACT.—Copy of Summary Evidence taken in the Naraganti Polliem in North Arcot.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

ABSTRACT —Translation of a Kararnamah executed by Kristnappa Naidu to Kuppi Naidu.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

ABSTRACT.—Translation of Kararnamah executed by Mudukristnama Naidu, son of Vengama Naidu to Kuppi Naidu his brother.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

ABSTRACT.—Copy of question put to Pundit of the late Provincial Court.

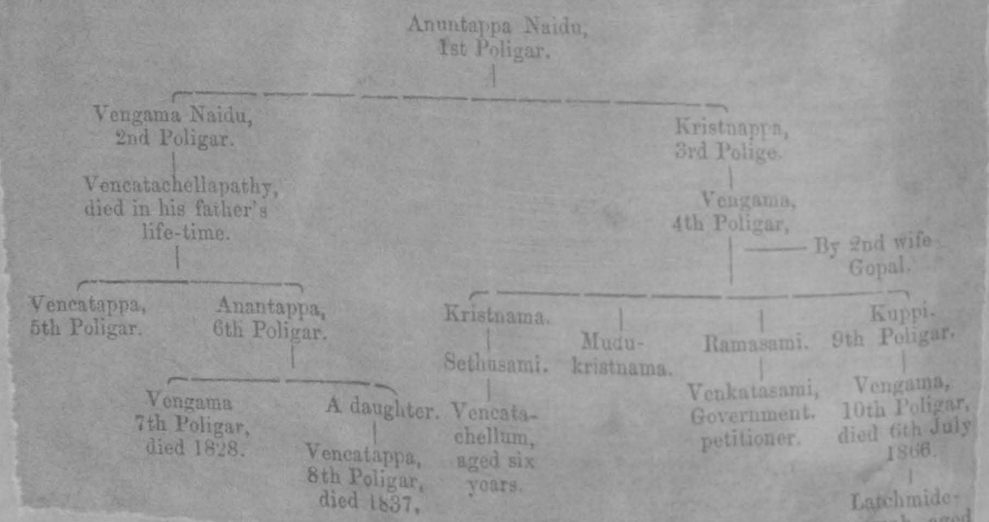
---

1. Ordered that the foregoing report be submitted to Government, with reference to Government Order, dated 27th July 1866, No. 1,869, Revenue Department.

2. In Government Order, dated 27th July 1863, No. 1,395, Revenue Department, the Government disposed of the petition of one Vencatasami Naidu for leave to sue for the Polliem then in the possession of the Poligar now deceased. His prayer was rejected, but the Government undertook to consider his claim on the next vacancy, which has now occurred.

3. The Board beg leave to refer Government to the Decree of the Privy Council printed at page 66, Volume IX. of Moore's Indian Appeals, for a sketch of the past history of the Naraganti Polliem.

4. The following Genealogical Tree will facilitate the understanding of the case :—



5. The main facts of the narrative as affecting the present case may be briefly detailed here.

6. The earliest holder of the Polliem, of whom any record is preserved, left two sons who succeeded one another in the management of the Polliem, the son of the elder brother having died in his father's life-time leaving two infant sons. The son of the younger brother was the fourth Poligar, and on his death the succession reverted to the elder branch, and so continued down to the eighth Poligar, Vencatappa, who was adopted by his uncle, the seventh Poligar, and who died in 1837, leaving a widow.

7. Vencatappa had succeeded to the Polliem in 1828, and in 1831 the two elder sons of Vengama, the fourth Poligar, executed documents to their younger brother, Kuppi, relinquishing to him their prior rights in the succession; and he thereupon brought a Suit, No. 24 of 1831, in the Central Provincial Court, against Vencatappa, and the widow of his (Vencatappa's) uncle and adoptive father, to set aside the adoption and to obtain the estate. The suit was decided against him, and Vencatappa remained in possession till his death in 1837, when his widow took possession as his heir. Kuppi at once renewed his attempts to obtain possession of the estate, and at length obtained possession under the decree of the Civil Court in Original Suit No. 24 of 1850, which was confirmed on appeal by the Sudder Court and by the Privy Council. Kuppi was succeeded by his son Vengama, who died on 6th July last, leaving two widows and an infant daughter by the senior wife.

8. The succession is now claimed by this widow, by the widow of the son of Kuppi's eldest brother on behalf of her infant son, Vencatachella, and by the Government petitioner, Venkatasami, claiming to be son of an elder brother of Kuppi called Ramasami, whose name has been inserted in the above pedigree in its alleged proper position.

9. The first claimant, the widow of the deceased, urges in support of her claim that the Polliem was obtained by her late husband and by his father, Kuppi, after protracted litigation and at great expense, and that she is fairly entitled to enjoy the fruits of their labors. She objects to the claim set up on behalf of the infant grandson of Kuppi's elder brother, that his grandfather by the document executed in 1831 had absolutely barred all claim to the succession for himself and his heirs.

10. She objects to the claim of the Government Petitioner, Venkatasami, that his connection with the family is a pretended one, and she adduces in support of this objection the fact that in the Genealogical Statement furnished to Government in 1802 by Anantappa Naidu the then Poligar, (No. 6 in order of succession,) no mention is made of any such person as Ramasami, said to have been father of the Government Petitioner and third son of Vengama, (fourth Poligar,) and therefore older than Kuppi, although Kuppi himself and his elder brothers, Kristnama and Mudukristnama, are therein named as Vengama's sons; and she also argues that had such a son or grandson had any existence, the fact would unquestionably have been known to Vencatappa, (eighth Poligar,) the defendant in the Suit No. 24 of 1831, and would as certainly have been adduced as a sufficient argument to rebut

Suing to the sum of Rupees 20,000.

The Suit was filed in the Provincial Court

December 1831.

the claim of Kuppi, a younger son, but that no mention was made of any such persons.

11. The widowed mother of the infant grandson of Kuppi's eldest brother argues on her son's behalf that the first claimant's claim must be rejected, as females have no claims to inherit in undivided Hindoo families, so long as male heirs exist. She repeats the above stated arguments against the claim of the Government Petitioner, Venkatasami, and as regards the alleged relinquishment by her son's grand-father of all claim to the estate for himself and his heirs, she argues that no such relinquishment was ever made, and that the document produced is a forgery, as proved by the fact that though it bears date 1st July 1831, it is said to be the Kararnama alluded to in the document executed by Mudukristnama on 19th January 1831, or six months previously; that it was rejected by the Provincial Court in their Decree in No. 24 of 1831; and that its contents are irreconcileable with the fact that Vengama (fourth Poligar) was dead before the wife of Vengama (seventh Poligar) was born.

12. She also argues that even if genuine, the document is not in its terms such a relinquishment of right for the writer's self and his heirs, as would bar her infant son's claim, and that even if genuine, and whatever its terms, no such alienation would be valid in Hindoo law, (*vide* Section 149 Strange's Manual,) as at the alleged date of relinquishment her husband had been born, and as the family is even to the present day undivided. Her Petition, No. 3,269 of 1866, contains a very well drawn statement of her case.

13. The Board have received no petition from Venkatasami, the Government Petitioner, but the Collector advocates his cause in the letter above recorded, and the Board, therefore, presume that it is set before them in its best light.

14. At paragraph 9 of his letter, Mr. Robinson says,—"If reference be made "to the Documents, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, which are abstracts of depositions then "given in Court, and to the Statements (copy enclosed) now taken before me, it "will be apparent that Kuppi Naidu had three brothers senior to himself;" but the only paper of the kind that accompanies his report is endorsed "copy of summary evidence taken in the Naraganti Polliem in North Arcot," which appears to be the record of the examination made by himself, and the Board are altogether at a loss to understand what "the Documents Nos. 35, 36, and 37" may be, or how the Collector supposes that the Board is to get access to them. They do not find reference made to any documents bearing such numbers in the Decrees, of which copies have been submitted to them.

15. The Board see no reason whatever to doubt the authenticity and genuineness of the pedigree said to have been furnished to Government in 1802 by Anantappa, and not only quoted, but relied on in the Privy Council case, (see page 72 of Moore's Report, Volume 9,) and they do not consider that the omission of Ramasami's name from that paper is capable of explanation if he was an elder brother of Kuppi, and then living, as he probably must have been, to allow of his being the father of Government Petitioner. The absence of all mention of the

Government Petitioner or his father in any of the Decrees is also scarcely explicable if they occupied the position in the family ascribed to them. Ramasami is said to have died thirty or thirty-five years ago, leaving his son, (the Government Petitioner,) a child of some ten or eleven months old.

16. But the Board deem it unnecessary to inquire further into this matter, as they consider the claim set up on behalf of the infant grandson of the *eldest* brother to be far preferable to any of the others.

17. The so-called deed of relinquishment by his grand-father appears to the Board to be not free from suspicious circumstances, the inconsistency of the date with that of the earlier document by Mudukristnama, which is said to refer to it, being the most glaring, and the Provincial Court certainly seems to have viewed it with suspicion; but admitting its genuineness, there seems good ground to question its validity in Hindoo law as regards others than the executor himself, and even admitting its validity to the full extent of its terms, it amounts merely to a relinquishment in Kuppi's favor of all rights in connection with the Polliem and other property, and certainly did not constitute the family a divided one. Now Kuppi and his sole male descendant are both dead, and the Board, therefore, consider the claim advanced on behalf of the grandson of Kuppi's eldest brother as the senior male representative of the family to be unquestionably the best of all the claims advanced.

18. They, therefore, recommend that Vencatachellapathy Naidu, son of the late Sethusami Naidu, and grandson of Kristnama Naidu, the eldest son of Vengama Naidu, fourth Poligar, be recognized by Government as successor to the Polliem, and that the estate be placed in the Board's charge as Court of Wards.

No. 324. From MOONERATHNAYAH, Government Pleader, Chittoor, to the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chittoor, 11th December 1866.

Agreeably to the instructions contained in your Official Memorandum of the 4th instant, I beg to forward herewith a copy, on unstamped paper, of the Decree, in Suit No. 24 of 1831, of the late Provincial Court of Chittoor. I regret I was not able to do so earlier than this, owing to the delay which has occurred in obtaining it.

No. 325. From the Collector of North Arcot, to the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Ranipett, 15th December 1866, No. 81.

I have the honor, with reference to your Official Memorandum of the 10th instant, No. 150, to inform you that the documents Nos. 35, 36, and 37, therein referred to, which were filed by Venkatasami Naidu in support of the claim advanced by him to the Polliem, were, at his request, returned to him after the termination

Suing to the sum of Rupees 20,000.

The suit was filed in the Provincial Court on

December 1831.

of the enquiry. I have now, however, requested the Civil Judge to forward to me authenticated copies of these documents, which I will forward as soon as received.

—

No. 326. From the Collector of North Arcot, to the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Ranipett, 15th December 1866, No. 82.

I have the honor, with reference to your Official Memorandum of the 30th ultimo, No. 145, to send with this the original of the copy of the Naraganti Genealogical Table, as found among the records of this Office. I forward this original of the copy instead of sending a certified copy of it as I am directed to do, in order that Government may be able to decide for themselves what value should be attached to a paper, which has nothing beyond a certain antiquity of appearance to guarantee its genuineness.

—

No. 327. From the Collector of North Arcot, to the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Chittoor, 20th December 1866, No. 86.

I have the honor, with reference to my letter of the 15th instant, No. 81, to enclose authenticated copies of the documents therein referred to, forwarded to me by the Civil Judge of Chittoor. With these Vernacular copies of the three depositions, I send a translation of so much of them as serves to shew that Kuppi Naidu, plaintiff in the former suit, had three elder brothers, one of whom was Ramasawmi Naidu, the father of Venkatasawmi Naidu, the claimant whose title to succeed is upheld in my letter to the Board of Revenue.

No. 328. ORDER THEREON, 15th January 1867, No. 154.

Land Revenue.

1. The Naragunti Estate being an unsettled Polliem, the nomination of a successor to late Poligar, Vengama Naidu, rests with the Government; and the Governor in Council having fully considered the representations made by all the claimants to the estate, resolves to exercise his prerogative in favor of the Minor, Vencatachellapati, who is indisputably the only surviving representative of the eldest branch of the family.

2. The Court of Wards will make the necessary arrangements for the education of the new proprietor, and for the protection of the property during his minority.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

Centre Division

Provincial Court Original Suit No. 21 of 1831.

Plaintiff

Nauraguntee Coopy Naid
By his Vakeels
T. Coobbarama Sastry.
and
2. Annajee Row

Defendants.

1 c Audeylutchmy Amma
widow of Nauraguntee
Vengama Naido.
2. Venkatapa Naid
3 Pannady Caudanah
4 Puruthiula Beema Naid
By their Vakeels
D. Sreenivasa Charloo.

Signed / T. A. Oakes
First Judge.
" / W. D. Davis
Third Judge.

(9. S.)

Decree of the Provincial Court.

The Plaintiff instituted this suit to obtain possession of the Nauraguntee Polliem together with its produce for years Suwadanee and Merodee, corresponding with the years 1839 and 18 amounting to the sum of Rupees 20,000.

The suit was filed in the Provincial Court on

4th December 1831.

his Younger brother Anantapa Naid, whose son Vengama Naid subsequently enjoyed the Paliem; who dying without male issue was illegally succeeded by Venkatapa Naid the second Defendant in this suit –

The Plaintiff further sets forth that the present Plaintiff was a minor on the death of his father on which account Venkatapa Naid had assumed the Paliem, and contrary to Hindoo law then adopted the only son of his Younger Brother Vengama Naid and shortly afterwards died leaving the management of the Paliem to his Younger Brother the natural father of the adopted Vengama Naid: it is not contended that any objections were opposed to Venkatapa Naid latting the management of the Paliem or to its subsequently having fallen into the hands of Anantapa Naid who managed the affairs for the general good: during the period of his holding the Paliem it was assumed by the Honble Company The present Plaintiff with other Members of his family then returned to Mysore and Bangalore and Vengama Naid obtained in lieu of Nauragruntee a pension from which he was enabled to support the different branches of the family which he maintained until the restoration of the Paliem, that event death of Vengama Naid which took place in the year 182 Plaintiff was his immediate heir took the necessary measu

she professes a personal animosity towards him, that the Plain
evinces a decided want of knowledge of the resources of the Coll
by fixing so exorbitant a sum as the proceeds of the country
which was considerably in arrears of Revenue when it first ca
under his management and moreover that as the cause of actio
had arisen upwards of twelve years previously to the institution
of the suit it was not cognizable by the Courts of Adalut acc
laid down in Clause fourth Section XVIII Regulation II. 18

The Plaintiff in reply avers that his Brothers Vishn
Naid and Moodoo Vishnama Naid executed to him a deed by
which they resigned to him all claims to the Paliem of Naura
-gunky, that as the first Defendant had not appeared to
oppose his claim it could only proceed from her conviction of its
justice: and maintains that both his Grandfather and father
were Poleyagars of Nauragunty: that the elder wife of the la
Poleyagar was at enmity with her husband and that consequently
she could not possibly in union with the Poleyagar have adopte
the second Defendant, while he was the sole heir to Nauragun

The Rejoinder maintains, that a second wife c
have no pretentions to her deceased husband's property dur
the life time of the elder wife: while the acknowledged fact of
Plaintiff having two elder brothers now alive are of themse
ing circumstances which alone evince the untenable nature

Lutchemy addressed to the Honorable Company-

M. Karaamanahs executed to Plaintiff by his Elder Brother

and Kristnapa Naid and Nooddoo Kristnapa Naid in which

N they resign to him their claims on the Nauragunty Poleyam-

The following are the names of the Plaintiffs Witnesses-

1 Sunsurtty Kunniah 2 Garamalah Venkata Ramanaah

3 Dubbee Gungamah 4 Valappa Reddy 5 Ramanah 6 Peroomal &

7 Vencatasa Charoovalgaudoo & Angooroo Kunniah and 9 Vara

Ranzooloo-

The following documents were filed by the Defendants

1 Cabyatan Arzee addressed by the late Poligar Vengama Naid

to the Principal Collector of North Arcot dated 10th June 1819 c

communicating his intention to adopt Venkatapa Naidoo his

sisters son-

B. Original Sheed from the Collector to the late Paleyapa

approving of the Poleyagar's intentions to adopt Venkatapa Naid

dated 16th June 1819-

C Cabyatan Arzee addressed by Vengama Naid to the

Principal Collector of North Arcot communicating his

having adopted his sisters Chengamalis son Venkatapa

Naidoo he being the great great great grand son of Amam

Naidoo the root of the genealogical tree dated 11th Augu

be withheld and himself banished the country.

J A Cowlnamah addressed to the late Poleyagar as acknowledged Poleyagar of Nawagumby by Messrs Webb Swedis and Stratton inviting him to Chittoor for the purpose of having a conference with them - they having been appointed Commissioners for the adjustment of the affairs of the Chittoor Pollams dated 6th October 1804.

K A Talleed dated 26th February 1820 addressed by the Acting Collector to the late Poleyagar Vengama Naick informing him of his claim to the Polliem having been recognized but that the country would be held under management pending the liquidation with the Poleyagars debts and put under his charge on their being discharged.

L An Estamanah from the Collector dated 27th August 1825 to the inhabitants publishing his having delivered over the Polliem to the late Poleyagar Vengama Naick.

The nine witnesses examined on behalf of the Plaintiff speak nearly to the same points & they maintain that Document I was granted by the late Zemindar under date 20th December 1828 by which he made over to his wife the first Defendant his right to the Polliem after his demise. in this document it is not stated that she is to adopt any one to be the Zemindar's successor though the witnesses

Document is signed by the Poleyagars of Chittoor and the latter by inhabitants and servants belonging to Nauraguntty -

The Court are willing to admit on the foregoing documents and evidence that the Plaintiffs grand father and father, held possession of the Nauraguntty Polium upwards of seven yars since - whether it was held on their own account or on behalf of their Nephews then Minors appears of little consequence, since no attempt has been made to dispute the right of Venkatapa Naid the great grand son of the head of the family to the Polium : it seems equally unnecessary to discuss the question of Venkatapa Naid having adopted his brother's son Venganna Naid who was the late Zemindar since whether adopted or not, he became legal heir to the Polium on the death of his father and Uncle : having thus determined that the late Venganna Naid was legally possessed of the Nauragguntty Polium: the remaining questions to be decided are whether it was competent to him having no son to adopt his nephew - Venkatapa Naid or whether any adoption took place and whether he or the Plaintiff are entitled to be Poleyar of Nauraguntty the first of these questions, has by reference to the Pundit of the Provincial Court Narasimma Sastry been determined in the affirmative he having declared that a Soodra having no male issue is at liberty under the Hindoo Law to adopt his sister's son -

Documents I. K. and L. have been filed to prove that

opposes the succession of Vencatapa Naidoo, on the demise of her husband, she represents that prior to her husbands death he wrote a letter to the Collector informing him of his having written another will by which he made her sole Heiress of his property: that while under afflictions at the death of her husband the fourth Defendant Parakalla Beema Rom, attended by Vencatapa Naid visited her when the latter entered into an agreement to attend to her instructions and bound himself to resign all interference in her affairs should his conduct be deemed unbecoming: that so far having practised on her credulity: they combined together suppressed the letter actually written by the late Zemindar and forged another which they substituted for it purporting that Venganna Naid had nominated Vencatapa Naid his successor that this conspiracy against her was not brought to her notice for some considerable time that not satisfied with this outrage that Vencatapa Naid combined with the elder wife of the late Zemindar and first plundered her house and subsequently aided in the Murder of her servant Vengadoo.

The letter of Rudy Lutchamy Ummah [illegible] proves her personal dislike to Vencatapa Naid though its object is clearly to support Document I while the charge of Murder brought against Vencatapa Naid was probable [illegible] the idea to bias [illegible]

of the measure.

To compare the documents produced in behalf of the Plaintiff is to confute them while those filed by the second Defendant support each other and stand the severest scrutiny: under these circumstances there can be no doubt but that the late Zemindar actually as stated in his letter addressed the Present Poligar as his son on the 12th Audy of the year Pramady corresponding with the 25th July 1819.

It is here worthy of remark that had the will said to have been written by the late Zemindar been proved a genuine document the instrument would not have been legal since his Elder wife Lutchmy Davummah was then living and was consequently by Hindoo Law equally entitled to her husband's estate with the first Defendant.

After giving all the circumstances connected with this case their best consideration the Judges are of opinion, that the Plaintiff and first Defendant have in concert with each other attempted by sinister means to prove what they have failed to establish that Venkatapa Naid is not by Hindoo Law entitled to succeed to the late Poligar.

Under these circumstances the Provincial Court set aside as wholly invalid in law and equity, the Plaintiff's Document marked I: while they distinctly recognize the legality of Venkatapa Naidoo's adoption by the late Poli

1 Roll for Valuluttumah	1	"	"		
1 Dc for Security Bond	1	"	"		
20 Dc for 9 Sections	150	"	"	930	"
Batta paid to Plaintiffs witnesses	"	"	"	34	2
Value of Stamped Papers used by the Defendants Viz:					
2 Rolls for Answer	8	"	"		
1 Dc for Rejoinder	4	"	"		
1 Dc for Valuluttumah	1	"	"		
8 Dc for 3 Sections	30	"	"	43	"
2 Dc for a Motion presented by the 3d and 4th Defendants	8	"	"	8	"
Total Rupees				2048	4

The amount of the costs will be recovered from any property which may hereafter be found to belong to the Plaintiff in the mode prescribed by Section IX Regulation VII of 1818.

Given under our hands and the Seal of the Court this thirty first day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five.

By Order of the Court.

(Signed) T. A. Brett.
Register.

9th Last sheet. (True Copy)

Rec: 44438/66
Procs: 15th Sept. 1867 No. 324

[illegible]

1850 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 84 - 86 [illegible]

[illegible]

1 [illegible]

2 [illegible]

3 [illegible]

4 [illegible]

[illegible] 30 [illegible]

[illegible] 20 [illegible]

[illegible]

C.A.R.

10 or 12 Years of age.

10 or 12 pleasant days.

1

1850 [illegible]

[illegible] 24

[illegible]

40 [illegible]

[illegible]

10 or 12 Years of age.

1850 [illegible]
[illegible] 24 [illegible]

36-

Originab Suit No 24 of 1850 on the file of the Civil Court of Chittoor.

Plaintiffs	Respondent
Kuppai Naidu	Latchmidavi Ammab.
A	
His Son	
Vengama Naidu.	

Extract from the depositions given on oath before A. S. Mathison Esq. Civil Judge.

No 35.
Modapalli Vencatasami, aged, 60 years. 10 January 1852.

Question 19---Had Vengama Naidu only one son, Kuppi Naidu, or had he any others?

Plffs. Witness Answer ----- Kuppa Naidu had three elder brothers who are now dead.

No 36.
Kichunna, aged 70 yrs, 7 February 1852.

Q. 11 ------ How many sons had the first Plaintiffs father Vengama Naid at the time of his death?

Plffs. Witness. A. ------- He had four sons, 1st Kistnama Naidu, aged 34 years at Vengama Naidu's death. 2nd, Moodo-Kistnappa Naidu, aged 25. -- 3rd, Ramasami Naidu, aged 20. 4th, the first Plaintiff Kuppi Naidu who was then about 10 or 12 years of age.

Rs. 1-5-0 / 1850 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 24. ಒಳಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಇದು ಕಾಗದ 35

No 37
Doddipully
Athenna aged
84 or 86 years.
7th February 1852.

Pffs. witness A.

2. 18 ——— How many sons had the first Plaintiff's father, ——— and of these, was the 1st Plaintiff, 1st, 2nd or what? And what was the age of this 1st Plaintiff when Vengama Nayadu died?

The first Plaintiff's father had 4 sons. Of these, the first Plaintiff Kuppai Naidu was the 4th and was then below 20 years of age. The other three sons were alive at the time, but died afterwards

North Arcot
Collector's Office
Chittoor 20th December
1866

D Ellebon
Collector.

North Arcot

No. 82 Collector's Circuit Office

Ranipett 15 December 1866.

From J. D. Robinson Esq.

Collector of North Arcot.

To J. Grose Esq.

Under Secretary to Govt.

Sir,

I have the honor, with reference to your official Memo. of the 30th Ultimo No 1445, to send with this the original of the copy of the Narasanti geniological table as found among the records of this office. I forward this original of the copy instead of sending a certified copy of it as I am directed to do in order that Govt. may be able to decide for themselves what value should be attached to a paper which has nothing beyond

I have the honor to be Sir Your most obedient humble servant

J. D. Robinson

Collector

Recd 15/12/66

Despatched 20th December 1866

Rec'd 26/12/66

Returned to Collector in R of Rev 24 Jan 1867.

beyond a certain antiquity
of appearance to guarantee
its genuiness.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obt. Servant

D. Mc Neill
Collector.

beyond a certain antiqu
of appearance to guaran

Pro 27 July 1863 Nos 1,190 1191
27 " " 166 " 518 519

29.

Rev. 1866. Department.
Pro of Govt for Sany

No. 3632.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 13*th October* 1866.
Dep 15 do
Rec. 16
2 Pcls

No. 7,391.

Govt 15 Sany

Submitting report from Collector of North Arcot respecting appointment of a successor to late Poligar of Naraganti Polliem, and recommending that Vencatachellapathy Naidu, grandson of Kristnama Naidu, the eldest son of fourth Poligar, Vengama Naidu, be recognized as successor, and that the estate be placed in Board's charge as Court of Wards.

No 323.
Govt Sany by

beyond a certain antiqu
of appearance to guaran

Memo for Orders

Sarangati is an unsettled Bobbirma in the dist of N. Arcot with a revenue of R 1640 paying a peshcush of R 65 96.

Since it is unsettled the nomination of a successor to Vengama Naidu the late Polygar who died in July rests with Govt and the Courts cannot interfere unless specially permitted to do so.

Four claimants have addressed govt

1. Atchamma, the first wife of the deceased maintains that her husband gave her permission to adopt an heir on her dea

ded, & that the claims of all others being invalid hers alone can be recognized.

2. Venkatachamma, the second wife of the deceased states that if Atchamma is made heir she ought to be made coheir, that she is ready in concert with Atchamma to adopt Venkatachelapati the grandson representative of the eldest branch of the family now extant, & that, whoever may be recognized as successor she is at all events entitled to maintenance.

3. Venkatachelapati is a child six years old. His mother Chellamma argues that he ought to succeed as representative of the elder branch

4. Venkatasami Naicker claims the pollem on the ground that though Venkatachelapati is the representative of an elder branch, his grandfather Kuttuman Naicker & signed all claim to

"his" Mother; the child Venkatachelapattis grandfather

Vide Genalogical Table (last page)

See Moore's reports Vol IX part 1 p66 for the decree of the Privy Council wh contains a clear summary of the history of the family.

pollicem in 1831.

The Polygar in 1802 was Antappa Naicker who had two sons, Pengama Naicker the second polygar & Kuttappa Naicker the third polygar.

Kuttappa Naicker was succeeded by his son Pengama Naicker, but after Pengama Naicker's death the pollicem returned to the elder branch of the family, & remained with them without dispute until the death of the seventh polygar Pengama Naicker who died in Dec 1828.

He had adopted his sister's son Venkatappa Naicker who was therefore the rightful heir to the estate; but his claim was disputed by Kuppi Naicker, one

of the sons of Vengama Naidu (from the polygar) & therefore belonging to the younger branch of the family.

Kuppu Naidu denied that Venkatappa's adoption was valid, & claimed to succeed by both the overture of an alleged will.

The case some how or other came before the Court to. Venkatappa raised the preliminary objection that Kuppu Naidu ~~did not belong to the family & that he~~ had two elder Brothers.

The first objection was met by the production of the copy of a genealogy, alleged to have been sent to the Collectors office by the original polygar in 1802, for the express purpose of

to meet this objection Kuppu Naidu produced two documents (marked M & N) in the decree. In one dated 18th July 1831 Krishnama the eldest Brother of Kuppu, "residing at Madicotta", says that as their late father & the late polygar wished Kuppu to have the polliem, he resigns all his rights in connection with it in Kuppu's favour. In the other, dated 19th Jan.y 1831 Mudukrishnama, another elder Brother of Kuppu says that as he has no time to come for the pol liem, he will acknowledge all measures taken by Kuppu in conformity with the deed of relinquishment given by his Brother Krishnama

Krishnama's deed is

dated six months after
Mudukrishnamá so
that either the date of
the latter is a mistake,
or one or both of the deeds
are forgeries.

(Of course Chellamma,
on behalf of Venkata-
chalapati says they were
forgeries. The other claim-
ants say that the mistake
in Mudukrishnamá's
deed does not show that
krishnamá's was a forgery.)

The Court did not re-
mark this particular
discrepancy (though they
afterwards said that Kuppu's
documents were of a
suspicious character)
& the suit proceeded.

The defdt Vengama
Naidu did not plead
that there was a third
brother older than Kuppu.
If he had known that
Ramasami (from whom

Provincial Court of
Chittoor Suit 24 of 1831

Venkatrami claims) was
in existence he would cer-
tainly have stopped the
suit by mentioning him.

The Court tried the
case & decided in 1836
that the adoption was
valid & Venkatappa
the true heir

Venkatappa died
in 1837 without issue,
& his widow Lakshmi-
devamma claimed &ot.
possession of the pothems.

In 1848 Kuppu Nai-
du filed a suit against
her. Krishnama Nai-
du & Mudukrishnama
Naidu had died in the
meantime.

The widow's chief
plea was that Kuppu
Naidu was not an
undivided cousin of
the deceased.

In answer to this
objection Kuppu Naidu

produced a copy of a genealogy alledged to have been sent to the Collector for record in 1802 when similar genealogies were sent in by all the other polygars of the district. According to this genealogy Kuppu Naidu was ~~the undivided brother of cousin of the deceased~~ son of the fourth polygar & had 2 elder brothers Krishnama, & Ramdu Krishnama.

The document was then objected to on the same grounds that Venkat Rami objects but now; viz: because the original was unsigned, & because the copy was produced instead of the original. The Court to out here & the Privy Council at

The original is in the Bundle. The Collector forwards it with a dispatching letter

Their Lordships therefore have not the least doubt that this paper is what it purports to be - Moreover

some have all distinctly stated that the document was admissible, & that it was important evidence.

(It was then important as proving that Kuppu was the son of the fourth polygar. Now it is important as raising a presumption that Ramasami Naidu was not then recognized as a member of the family, for Ramasami Naidu was dead when the genealogy was drawn out.)

It does not seem to have been maintained in court that there was a son of an elder brother of Kuppu in existence. Three witnesses deposed that Kuppu had three elder brothers (all of whom were dead) & two of them said that the name of the third was Ramasami. They did

not say that he had left a son.

The point that Kuppu Naidu was not next. heir was not raised. The Court decided that he must succeed to the pollam in preference to the widow.

The Chittoor court decreed in his favour in 1856, the Sudder Court in 1857, & the Privy Council in 1861. Meanwhile Kuppu died & his son Venjama, the late Zamindar succeeded

Venkatasami Naidu then made his appearance on the scene. He said that he was the son of the Ramasami Naidu mentioned as a brother of Kuppu Naidu in the three witnesses in the suit of 1856. He

Lull 24 of 1830

Go 27 July 63, 1895

asked leave to sue for the pollam; but the Govt decided that as Kuppu's son Venjama was undoubtedly a near if not the nearest heir, & he had obtained the estate after prolonged litigation, they would not allow Venkatasami to sue, & deferred the consideration of his claims to the time when the next lapse should occur.

It has now occurred. Before the Collector two witnesses belonging to the family deposed that Venkatasami was Ramasami's son & that Ramasami was an elder brother of Kuppu. The Collector distrusts the genealogy of 1832

& believes that Ramasami belongs to the family.

The pleas of the def[endan]t claimants may now be examined more fully.

1. Atchamma says in a petn to Govt that her husd dd g that her husband gave her leave to adopt an heir from amongst the lineal descendants of the late original Polygar. The Collector says nothing about this, & Atchamma does not mention the proposed adoption in her second petn (Nov 30) but argues that Venkat Rami is an alien, that Venkatachelapati has lost all claim through the deed of relinquishment given by his grandfather in favour of Kuppu Nayudu, & that she is accordingly entitled

For the family is evidently an undivided one

& the record wants of the late Polijar.

The Board pronounce strongly in favour of Venkatachelapatis.

to succeed to the pollams in her own right. If her husband had really ordered her to adopt an heir I think she would have made more of it. Assuming that she has no authority to do so (which is most likely) her claim will only hold good if Venkatachela patis & Venkatasamis are shown to be invalid.

2. Venkatachamma a Ramas to expect nothing more than maintenance.

3 Venkatachelapati, assuming that Atchamma cannot adopt, & that the deed of relinquishment given by his grandfather, does not affect the matter, is indisputably the heir. The fact that he is the eldest representative of the family, & that does not

disputed, & though Acham
ma says that his grand
father went away to
Ceylon, stayed there for
a long time, & on his
return lived separately
from the rest of the
family on a khandy
pension, there can be
no doubt I think, but
what the descen-
dants have been tare
undivided members
of the family.

I have given the
substance of the deed
of relinquishment
above. It is not a very
reliable document but
the fact that Venka
tachalapati's father
never had claim
to the pollium (though
Chellamma says he
got an allowance &
a promise of the re

version from the last
polygar) tends to show
that it was genuine.
If genuine it was
valid; but it was
a relinquishment
in favour of Kuppu
Naidu only, & now
that Kuppu Naidu
& his descendants are
gone, the claims of
the elder branch revive.
Krishnama Naidu did
not relinquish the
pollium in favour of
Ramasami, & Ramasami
could not have based a
claim on it then, nor
can his son do so now.

The Sudder Court Pundits
ruled that the deed of re
linquishment was valid,
as in favour of Kuppu
Naidu; but that does not
show that it is valid to bar
the claims of other members
of the family.

~~The opinion of the~~
~~Court Pundits~~
~~from Strange's manual~~
~~by Venkatramiah &~~
~~Chellamma go to show~~
that a man can ab
solutely relinquish his
ancestral rights but

~~Knetnama Ranade did nothing of the kind.~~

Assuming that Achamma has no authority to adopt I think there can be little doubt but what Venkatachelapatee is the heir. If she has authority to adopt, she must or at least ought to adopt Venkatachelapatee.

Venkatsami's case is weak. The fact that his father's name was not mentioned in the Sunad of 31, nor the genealogy of 1832 makes it doubtful whether he belongs to the family at all, even if he does consider Venkatachelapatee's claims in every way superior.

Even if the widow can prove that she has a right to adopt, and no doubt she will be able to find witnesses to say so, the prerogative of Govt.

* For she says her husband told her to adopt heirs from amongst the lineal descendants of the original polygar. He does not recognize Venkatsami as such. Gopal N. the son of the fourth polygar by a second wife is too old to be adopted

might well be exercised in favour of one who is undisputedly the representative of the elder Branch of the family.

Orders are requested as to

1. Whether it is necessary for the Collector to make further inquiry as to Achamma's right to adopt.
2. Whether any one of the claimants is to be put into possession, & if so whether the others are to be allowed to sue for the partition in the Courts or not.

J.S.

I enclose a precis of the petitions we have been received on this subject.

1. From Achamma

Orig. My husband left no child except a daugh

her by me. He made no will but on his death bed he authorized me to adopt an heir from among st the lineal descendants of the original polygar Venkatasami is an alien & does not belong to the family. Venkatachellapatis grandfather relinquished all claim to the pollams. He was related to people in Ceylon, & went to that country where he became involved in the Khendy war. He was taken prisoner, & afterwards lived on a khandy pension at Narayanpuram. The pension was continued to his widow Lachamma & to Chellamma. There are numerous instances in which widows have been allowed to succeed to pollams.

Nov 30. Venkatasami says he did not bring forward his claims till lately because neither he nor his father knew of the litigation that was going on. Venkata minority ceased in 1846. The fact that Ramasami & Venkatasami knew nothing of the litigation shows that they did not belong to the family. The 3 witness in case 34 of 1850 wanted to raise another obstacle to Kuppu Rau's success. The witnesses before the Coll[r] were undeserving of credit. The suspicious reference in Minakshi Nama's deed of relinquishment of a to a document framed 6 mon ths afterwards does not invalidate the latter. Further, the Cumatchi

2. Venkatachamma.

23 Nov. From the second wife of the deceased. The pollam should be registered in the names of his two widows jointly. If Govt refuse the pollam in the name of Venkatachellapatis

---

[1] Acts for Venkatachellapatis claim. From the time when Krishnama Naidu returned from Ceylon, that he have been divided from the rest of the family. Ss 290 293 Strangers Manual.

293. As to evidence of division

Petr also pleads that the pollam was "self acquired" on account of the sum spent by Kuppu

have a claim to maintenance. I am connected with a handy families have many relatives to support.

3. Chellamma a for Venkata chelapati. Ld Board. My son is the only male representative of the senior branch of the family. The petition is unsettled & the family undivided. The deed of 22 Mugurshmunt, alleged to have been given by my son's grandfather to Kuppu Rau is a forgery & rejected by the court in suit 24 of 31. In the suit of 1837 Kuppu Rau took advantage of the death of his elder brothers. After words my husband questioned his claim, & then Kuppu Rau this boy compromised matters, gave him an allowance and promised to constitute

Rau in litigations, & says that the expenses were so great that the estate is flatten debt.

Rau died his son Venkama was nominated successor by Govt. Venkama is now dead, but before he died he declared that my son was his heir.

Venkatasami Rau is an alien to the family as shown by the genealogy of 1802. Further he nor his father came forward between 1830 & 1866. In decree 24 of 1831 no mention is made of Ramasamy. The witnesses in his favour before this Collector were partial & corrupt. His only claim is based upon the deeds of Mugurshmunt filed in suit 24 of 1831. They were forgeries & were not produced until the defts raised his preliminary objection as to Kuppu Rau's right to sue. They do not tally

with one an other. Even if valid such alienation ceases with the donor. Vide Strange's manual Ss 149 & 814.

Achamma has raised a claim to the pollems but the family is undivided. Strange 336

Nov 29. Simply repeats arguments adduced above

4. Venkatasami Naidu.

July 7: Announcing death of polygar & claiming with reference to former G.O.s consideration of his claims to the pollems.

July 19. Son the son of an elder brother of Kuppu Naidu. Though Venkatachelapati is the grandson of Kuppu N's eldest brother, he has no right to the pollems because his grandfather relinquished

149. Given below
314 Regulates Succession Boundaries vests in the Collector

all claim but in favour of Kuppu Naidu, & the resignation was accepted by the courts, & was never objected to by Venkatachelapatis father. Came to know of my rights to the pollems in 1873. There are orders showing that Govt accepts the deed of relinquishment & believe in my title.

21 Oct. After I came of age I continued to live in a distant country where I heard that my father's name had been omitted in a forged genealogy filed in Court by Kuppu Naidu. The deed of relinquishment given by Venkatachelapatis grand father bars his claim. At time of the suit & for 12 years after was do the grand father lived at Narayanti without disputing the deed. His son, Venkatachelapatis

father lived ~~at Nar~~ 85 years & died at Naraguntu without questioning it. He was moreover cognizant of my claims. Thus for 80 years & 3 generations the claims of the eldest branch of the family have been dormant. The deed of mortgage is Exhibit cable & handing on heirs. Setu mumasami (Venkatachela Jutis father) was born at the time it was given, but his evidence shows he consented to it. The similar deed ~~produced~~ supposed to be by Muduu Krishnama was produced after Muduu Krishnama's decease & is a forgery, but that is no reason for rejecting Krishnama's deed. See 149 Strange's manual. The genealogical tree of 1802 is a forgery. It is among slips of paper with neither date nor name nor seal. 3 witnesses see before the Court in the suit of 1850, & two witnesses before the

From 37 to 66 only. The claim only came into existence when the eighth holy par died. The claim as against Kuppu Naidu only in 1856. Venkatasami's claim came into existence at the same time but he came of age (16) in 1846.

149. A father entitled as may not have entered upon divisions of property with his sons cannot alienate immoveable property, whether ancestral or self acquired without the concurrence of his sons. Tailing sons &c

family may reside elsewhere without being divided

Collector prove that Jany father belong to this family

Nov 7. Atchamma is only entitled to maintenance. My father died in 1830 leaving me one year old. S. 289 & 358 Strange's manual

Nov 11. Send copies of depositions of witnesses in my favour.

Nov 26. The genealogical tree of 1802 is untrustworthy & the recognition by the court to was in defiance of the rules of documentary evidence.

Dec 8 & other petitions only repeat former arguments.

P.S. J.G.

The pet. have the power of selecting a successor to the deceased Poligar. &

there is no reason why they should not take the next heir - or, in other words let the Succession go, as it would in an ordinary Estate -

The rub is to pick out this next heir.

The family being undivided, the females cannot succeed while there are male heirs - So they may be left out of consideration -

The next heir by parentage is undoubtedly Venkatachellapathy, the child recommended by the Wife of Rel. He is admitted on all sides to be the sole grandson of the eldest brother of the son-less deceased. The only case against him, is that his pand.

no respect for further inquiry as to Adhanum power to adopt. She puts forward the old story of an order by her late husband given on his death bed, but such an order, according to the latest pronouncement of the High Court, is merely moonshine, as without consent of a widow may adopt on the assent to the measure of a majority of the relations having an interest in the estate. Here a minority the Pedr. Pillai is one such on at the least, a man without a load claim. All parties are agreed that the adoption may take place.

With this view I take of the matter I would not recommend the exercise of discretion to the Court -

1.2.67 WDK

~~Venkatappa Pandu Ramappa Pandu Venkatamma Pandu Muthukrishnamma Pandu~~

I am also in favor of recognizing Venkatachellapathy Naidoo as successor to the Karanam Pottiam - This seems to be the most convenient course -

The renunciation of Christianity on the part of the mother really from worldly & selfish motives does not disqualify her son Venkatachellapathy from succeeding to the hereditary office of Karanam - Venkatachellapathy is at least domiciled and was at the time of the death of Venkatachellapathy's father admitted Venkatachellapathy to succeed to the hereditary office of Karanam is of the elder branch.

JP

Genealogical table

Anantappa Naidu
Polygar in 1832

Vengama Naidu
second polygar

Venkatachelapati Naidu
died in Fasli 1st year

Venkatappa Naidu
fifth polygar

Anantappa Naidu
sixth polygar

Vengama Naidu
seventh polygar (died in 1828)

adopted

Venkatappa Naidy ×
eighth polygar (died 1887)
who married Lakshmidevamma

Krishnappa Naidu
third polygar

Vengama Naidu
fourth polygar

By first wife

Krishnamma Naidu
died before 1848

Letchumi Naidu
died in 1864

Venkatachelapati Naidu
now 8th polygar

Mudrakonstruma Naidu
died unmarried before 1848

Ramasami Naidu
Died in 1830-5

Venkatasami Naidu

Kuppa Naidu
Fifth polygar

Narayppa Naidu

Vengama Naidu
Ninth polygar died unm.

By first wife
Atchamma

Lakshmidevamma

By second wife
Gopal Nai
Living

Lingdwife
Ramulu
Venkatachamma

These underlined names show present claimants
viz:/ Venkatachelapati Naidu, grandson of elder brother of deceased Vengama
2 Atchamma, first wife of deceased
3 Venkatachamma, second wife
4 Venkatasami Naidu son of an alleged elder brother
ake shows a disputed member of family

× Venkatappa Naidu was a relation

as regards them to
both him & his heir
descendants - now
all gone - the matter
is settled. This
I believe is the correct
course.

H. S. S.

I doubt whether is agree with the 18th. of Rev: in the opinion which they have expressed in favor of recognizing as the person entitled to the Rollum Mudeli Venkatachella Mudaly Naidoo. I really doubt whether the deed of adoption had been executed by the child's grandfather; if not against the wishes of his own natural parents; and whether or not; Kuppi Naidoo, who, at the time, accepted by the deed, has died without issue, and in these circumstances, would be bad policy, I consider, to bring back into the elder branch of the family the possession which they lost by the act of the boy's grandfather.

I am disposed to look with suspicion on the claim of Govt. Advr. Venkatasawmy Naidoo. The genealogical tree placed before the Government relative to 1802, must, I think, be taken to have been prepared without any "arrière pensée": and therefore strong proof other than the oral statements of three or four witnesses, should be adduced to account for the omission from that document, of the name of the Govt. Petitioner's father Ramasawmy Naidoo.

Have seen

⊕

W. 154.

15th. Day. 67.

The Paragraph relative being an unsettled point in the Nomination of a successor to the late Polygar, Vengama Naidu, rests with the Govt.; & the Governor in Council, having fully considered the representations made by all the claimants to the estate, resolves to exercise his prerogative in favour of the minor, Venca

as Rachel Apato, who is undisputably the only surviving representative of the eldest branch of the family.

The Court of Wards will make the necessary arrangements for the education of the minor proprietor, & for the protection of the property during his minority.

J.R.

15th January/67

Dr No. 154

F.M.B.A

27/3

J.R.

Ms Copies Letter Bk of Revd Depts 19

No. 322-328

Revenue 1867 Dr

Pap[r]s Gnt for Jan[y]

30/10/1867

No. 154

Pap[r]s of Government

d/ 15th January 1867.

Original letter from
Lt. Col. R. Arnot D.A.G. Dec
1866 No 82 with copy
Quitclaim Deed
Bond with Sup[t] Comm[r]
No 2827 & 16 pp
Bolfe

No 323 to 328.

No 323 to 328

No 322-328

-22-10-25.

led