A COLLECTION

OF

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

COMPILED BY

C. U. AITCHISON, B.C.S.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

VOL. II.

CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, &c., RELATING TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, NIPAL, BUNDELCUND AND BAGHELCUND.

REVISED AND CONTINUED UP TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

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CALCUTTA:

RE-PRINTED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE PRESS.

1876.

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PART I.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

RAMPORE.

From a Report by the Commissioner of Rohilcund and other Papers in the Foreign Office.

THE first settlers of the Rohilla Afghans were two brothers, Shah Alum and Hoosein Khan. The son of the first of these, Daood Khan, achieved some distinction in the earlier part of the 18th century. But the rise of the family is owing mainly to his son, Ali Mahomed Khan, said to have been of Hindoo extraction, but who was adopted by Daood Khan. Ali Mahomed, by his successes on his father's death, collected many Afghan adventurers, and for his services against the Bara Syuds, he received the title of Nawab, and a grant of the greater part of Rohilcund. He happened to offend the Soobahdar of Oudh, who repaired to Delhi, and by his representations induced the King of Delhi, Mahomed Shah, to take the field against the Rohilla Chief. Ali Mahomed was compelled to surrender, and was made to relinquish his territory and to deliver two of his sons as hostages.

Not long afterwards he was placed in charge of Sirhind, but taking advantage of the confusion in the last months of the Emperor's reign, consequent on the invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali, he passed into Rohilcund, and made good his supremacy over the province. In the next reign he obtained a confirmation of this territory from the son of Mahomed Shah.

Previous to his death, he made a disposition in favor of his six sons, and till the return from captivity of his two elder sons (who had been seized by Ahmed Shah) and the majority of his other sons, he entrusted his territory to the guardianship of Hafiz Rahmut Khan the brother, and Doodee Khan, the cousin, of Daood Khan. Not long after his death the two sons were

released. The final arrangement made by the guardians was to place Faizoollah in a jagheer, comprising Rampore Cotera, estimated to be worth six lakhs per annum.

When the Mahrattas had in 1771 placed Shah Alum on the throne of Delhi, they turned their attention to the conquest of the Rohilla country. Alarmed by their approach, the Rohillas temporized with them, and meanwhile proposed an alliance with the Nawab of Oudh. In 1772, an alliance offensive and defensive (No. I.) was concluded, by which the Rohillas agreed to pay to the Nawab forty lakhs of rupees, on condition of his expelling the Mahrattas.

After the Mahrattas had extorted from the Emperor the grant of the districts of Allahabad and Corah, the Nawab became thoroughly alarmed, and applied to the English, who were bound by Treaty to assist him. At a conference with Warren Hastings at Benares, the Nawab procured the promise of troops to assist him in his designs against the Rohillas, who were unable to resist the Mahrattas and who had failed in their pecuniary obligations. The Vizier also made a Treaty with the Emperor, in which it was stipulated that the Emperor should assist him in the expedition, and receive a share of the conquered territory.

The Rohillas, who resisted the invasion of their country, were defeated after a most gallant struggle, in which Hafiz Rahmut was slain. Faizoollah Khan withdrew with the remains of the Rohilla army to the hills, and after some negotiations and petty skirmishes, an Agreement (No. II.), known as the Treaty of Lall Dhang, was made between him and the Nawab under the British guarantee, by which he was secured in the estate of Rampore, on condition of military service to the Vizier. In 1783 the obligation of service was commuted (No III.) under the guarantee of the British Government to a cash payment of Rupees 15,00,000.

On the death of Faizoollah Khan, disturbances broke out in the family. Mahomed Ali Khan, the eldest son, was murdered by his brother Gholam Mahomed Khan, who usurped the jagheer. As the estate was held under British guarantee, the aid of British troops was given to the Nawab of Oudh in ejecting the usurper and installing Ahmed Ali Khan, the son of Mahomed Ali Khan. A preliminary Agreement (No. IV.) was executed between the British Government, the Nawab, and the Rohilla tribe, after which Ahmed Ali Khan was restored by Treaty (No. V.) under British guarantee to a portion of the estate, the rest being annexed to Rohilcund.

On the cession of Rohilcund to the British Government in 1801, the family were continued in their possessions.

Ahmed Ali Khan died in 1839. The succession of his only daughter was rejected, and the next heir, Mahomed Saeed Khan, the eldest son of Gholam Mahomed Khan, was put in possession of the State. An Engagement (No. VI.) was taken from him that he would govern his State rightly, and provide for the inferior Rohilla Chiefs. A similar Engagement (No. VII.) was taken from Mahomed Yoosuf Ali Khan, the eldest son and successor of Mahomed Saeed Khan.

For his services during the rebellion of 1857, Mahomed Yoosuf Ali Khan received a grant of land (No. VIII.), yielding Rupees 1,04,400. It was at first intended to grant the pergūnnah of Kasheepore, but villages on the Moradabad and Bareilly frontier were afterwards substituted. The Nawab is bound to respect the rights of the zemindars in these villages. An error occurred in the assignment of a portion of this land, owing to the similarity in name of some villages situated respectively within British and Rampore limits; it was subsequently rectified by an Agreement (No. IX.).

In 1864, the Nawab ceded in full sovereignty to the British Government the land required for the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway (No. X.), and also agreed to exempt from duty all traffic passing through his territory (No. XI.).

Mahomed Yoosuf Ali Khan received the dignity of Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and was also assured by Sunnud (No. XII.) that any succession to the government of his State which might be legitimate according to Mahomedan law would be upheld. He died in April 1865, and was succeeded by his eldest son Mahomed Kulb Ali Khan, now forty three years of age, who entered into an Agreement (No. XIII.) similar to that taken from his father.

Mahomed Kulb Ali Khan has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The area of the Rampore territory is 1,140 square miles, and the population 507,013 souls. The revenue of the State amounts to about 14 lakhs; no tribute is paid to the British Government. The military force consists of 315 artillery, 505 cavalry, and 977 infantry, besides 1,023 men employed as police: there are also 28 guns of various calibre. The Nawab receives a salute of 13 guns.

No. I.

TRANSLATION of a TREATY entered into between the VIZIER of the EMPIRE, SHUJAH-UL-DOWLA and the ROHILLA SIRDARS, reciprocally interchanged.

First.—Friendship is established between us, and we, Haffiz Rhamut Khan and Zabitah Khan, and all the other Rohilla Sirdars, great and small, have agreed and determined with the Vizier of the Empire, Shujah-ul-Dowla, that we adhere to the substance of this writing, and never deviate from this Agreement; that we esteem his friends as our friends, and his enemies as our enemies, and that we and our heirs, during our lives, shall adhere firmly to this our Oath and Agreement, that we shall be united and joined together for the protection of the country of the Vizier of the Empire and of our own country; and if any enemy (which God forbid), should make an attempt against us and the Vizier, we, the Rohilla Sirdars and the Vizier of the Empire, shall use our joint endeavors to oppose him; we also, all the Rohilla Sirdars, shall also join and unite in any measures that may be determined by the Vizier of the Empire for the benefit of the Nabob Mahommed Zabitah Khan. We, both parties swear by the Almighty, His Prophet, and the sacred Koran, that we will firmly adhere to this solemn Agreement, nor ever deviate from this our Treaty.

This Treaty confirmed by oath, and sealed in the presence of General Sir Robert Barker.

Written on the 11*th of the month Rubba-ul-awul,* 1186 *Hegira, or* 13*th June* 1772.

(Sd.) WILLIAM DAVY,
Persian Interpreter.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT given by HAFFIZ RHAMUT KHAN to the VIZIER.

As the Vizier of the Empire, the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, will put the Rohilla Sirdars in full possession of their country, it is at his own option to effect it either by peace or war. Should the Mahrattas at this time, without coming to an engagement or peace being established, cross the river, and retreat owing to the rainy season, and after that is elapsed, commit disturbances in the country of the Rohillas, the quelling of these disturbances shall belong to the Vizier. The Rohilla Sirdars, after the aforesaid business, do agree to pay the sum of 40 lakhs of rupees on the following terms; *viz.*, as the Mahrattas are now committing disorders in the country of the Rohillas, the Vizier shall march from Shahabad to such place as may be thought proper to arrive at, in order that the Rohilla dependents may come out of the jungles and arrive at their own homes. The sum of ten lakhs of rupees shall then be paid in ready money, in part of the stipulation, and 30 lakhs of rupees shall be discharged in three years, beginning from the Fussellee year 1186.

This Agreement is sealed in the presence of General Sir Robert Barker.

No. II.

TREATY, under the Hands and Seals of the NABOB SHUJAH-UL-DOWLA BEHAUDER and COLONEL CHAMPION, 1774.

A friendship having been entered into between me and Fyzoollah Khan, I have agreed to give him the country of Rampore and some other districts dependent thereupon, producing altogether an annual revenue of 14,75,000 rupees, and I have stipulated that Fyzoollah Khan shall retain in his service five thousand troops, and not a single man more; I therefore give this written Engagement, that I will, at all times, and on all occasions, support the honor and character of Fyzoollah Khan, and will promote his interest and advantage to the utmost of my power, upon the following conditions: That Fyzoollah Khan shall enter into no connection with any person but myself, and that he shall hold no correspondence with any person, except the English Chiefs; that he shall consider my friends as his friends, and my enemies as his enemies; and that with whomsoever I shall make war, Fyzoollah Khan shall send two or three thousand men, according to his ability, to join my forces: and if I march in person, Fyzoollah Khan shall himself accompany me with his troops; and if, on account of the smallness of the number of the forces he is to retain in his service, he is not able to accompany me, I will then appoint him three or four thousand more troops, that he may accompany me with a good army, and I will be at the expense of supporting them. Upon the performance of these conditions, I have agreed to give the said countries, at the afore-mentioned revenue, to Fyzoollah Khan, and to promote his interest and advantage to the utmost of my power.

If Fyzoollah Khan fulfil the Articles of his Treaty, and adheres steadily to it, God willing, I will not neglect whatever may be for his advantage.

He shall send the remainder of the Rohillas on the other side of the river.

I have sworn by the holy Koran, calling God and His Prophet to witness to the performance of these Articles.

Colonel Champion's Seal.	Rajab 1188.	The Vizier's Seal.

TREATY, under the Hands and Seals of FYZOOLLAH KHAN and COLONEL CHAMPION, 1774.

A friendship having taken place between the Nabob Vizier-ul-Moolk Behauder and me, and the Nabob Vizier having been graciously pleased to bestow on me a country, I have sworn on the holy Koran, calling God and His Prophet to witness to what I engage, that I will always, whilst I live, continue in submission and obedience to the Nabob Vizier; that I will retain in my service five thousand men, stipulated by the Nabob Vizier, and not a

single man more; that with whomsoever the Nabob Vizier shall engage in hostilities, I will assist him; and that if the Nabob Vizier shall send an army against any enemy, I will also send two or three thousand of my troops to join them; and if he goes in person against any enemy, I will personally attend him with my forces: that I will have no connection with any person, but the Nabob Vizier, and will hold no correspondence with any one, the English Chiefs excepted; that whatsoever the Nabob Vizier directs I will execute; and that I will at all times, and on all occasions, both in adversity and prosperity, continue his firm associate.

I have sworn on the holy Koran, calling God and His Prophet to witness to the performance of these Articles: may God and His Prophet punish me if I act contrary to them.

Seal of Colonel Champion.

Rajab 1188*

Seal of Fyzoollah Khan.

No. III.

TRANSLATION of a writing given by MAJOR WILLIAM PALMER to the NABOB FYZOOLLAH KHAN.

Company's Seal.

(Sd.) J. P. AURIOL,
Secretary.

Whereas Treaties of various Articles having subsisted formerly between the late Vizier Shujah-ul-Dowla, and the present Vizier Ausuf-ul-Dowla, with the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, one Article contained in those Treaties was, that the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan should, whenever His Excellency sent his troops upon service, supply a force to join them of two or three thousand men. This has been the occasion of disputes and doubts between the parties. Therefore the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan has through me requested His Excellency the Vizier to remit that Article by which he is bound to supply a force occasionally; instead of which he agrees to pay fifteen lakhs of rupees in the following manner: five lakhs to be paid immediately, five lakhs in the Khereef, and two lakhs in the Rubby of the year 1191 Fussellee; and the remaining three lakhs in the beginning of the Khereef of the Fussellee year 1192. His Excellency the Vizier has also agreed upon these conditions to remit the obligation by that Article in the former Treaties, from this date, the fourteenth of Rubby-ul-Awul in the Hegira year 1197, the rest of the Articles remaining in full force. I, who am deputed on the part of His Excellency the Vizier, and the gentlemen of the Council, engage that the Nabob Vizier shall not expect a

* October 1774.

supply of troops, and should he demand it, the gentlemen with him, on the part of the gentlemen of the Council, shall remonstrate against his demands, provided the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan complies with all the Articles contained in the Treaty between His Excellency and him, excepting that Article by which he is to supply a force, and that the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan do not encourage or protect the farmers of the Nabob's country in his own country. His Excellency the Vizier will, on his part, comply with the Articles of the former Treaty, and the Officers of his Government will not protect or encourage any of Fyzoollah Khan's farmers in their districts. I agree to have the Treaty on the part of His Excellency the Vizier for disengaging the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan from the obligation of supplying a force, and the paper of guarantee from the gentlemen of the Council, wrote and sent to the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan.

Dated the 14th of Rubby-ul-Awul, 1197 *Hegira, or 17th of the month of February, English,* 1783.

Agreed in Council at Fort William, 30th June 1783.

(Sd.) WARREN HASTINGS.
„ EDWARD WHELER.
„ JOHN MCPHERSON.
„ JOHN STUBBS.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) ROBERT GREGORY,
Assistant to the Resident, at the Vizier's Court.

No. IV.

TRANSLATION of the preliminary ENGAGEMENT between the NABOB VIZIER-UL-MOMALIK ASUF JAH, AUSUF-UL-DOWLA YEHEHA KHAN BEHAUDER, HUZZUBBER JUNG, the ENGLISH COMPANY, and the ROHILLA TRIBE.

ARTICLE 1.

When this preliminary Engagement shall be executed, hostilities shall cease between the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Asuf Jah Behauder and his allies and the Rohilla army.

ARTICLE 2.

The Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Asuf Jah Behauder agrees, that he has pardoned the family of the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, and their

adherents, the faults which they have committed:* thus Golam Mahomed Khan has delivered an account of the treasure which was left by the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, at his death, to the period that he had charge of it. From that treasure the sum of one lakh and four thousand gold mohurs has been expended since Golam Mahomed Khan left the Rohilla camp; this being deducted, the balance is the sum demanded.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rohilla army agree that they will give over in deposit to the Company whatever may remain of the treasure of the family of Fyzoollah Khan, deceased.

ARTICLE 4.

The Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Asuf Jah Behauder agrees, that he will bestow on Ahmed Ally Khan, the grandson of the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, mehals in jaghire, at the annual jumma of ten lakhs of rupees, and that the town of Rampore shall be a part of the said jaghire; and as Ahmed Ally Khan is a minor, therefore Nussur Ullah Khan Behauder, son of Abdoola Khan, deceased, shall be nominated the guardian of Ahmed Ally Khan, and the manager of the said jaghire, until Ahmed Ally Khan shall arrive at the age of——years.

ARTICLE 5.

When the Rohilla army shall have given over the treasure, as is expressed in the third Article, the armies of the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Asuf Jah Behauder and of the English Company, shall march away from hence, and the Rohilla army shall disperse and go wherever they think proper.

Done at Puttaghat, in the English Camp, this 5th of Jemmadie-ul-Awul, 1209 Hegira.

(The seal of the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Asuf-ul-Dowla Asuf Jah Yeheha Khan Behauder, Huzzubber Jung.) L. S.

(The seal of Mr. George Frederick Cherry, on the part of the English Company, as guarantee to the above Articles.) L. S.

(The Seal of Nussur Ulla Khan.) L. S.

* This sentence belongs to the third Article, but being subsequently added to the Preliminary Engagement, was written under the second Article by mistake.

No. V.

ENGAGEMENT of GUARANTEE by the HON'BLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY between the VIZIER-UL-MOMALIK HINDOOSTAN, NABOB ASUF UL-DOWLA, AUSUF JAH YEHEHA KHAN BEHAUDER, HUZZUBBER JUNG, and the NABOB AHMED ALLY KHAN BEHAUDER.

Whereas, by a preliminary Engagement, dated the 5th Jemmadie-ul Awul, 1209 Hegira, corresponding with the 29th November 1794 of the Christian era, and bearing the seals of the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, of Mr. George Frederick Cherry, Resident at the Court of the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, on the part of the Hon'ble the English East India Company, and of the Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder on the part of the Rohilla army, a copy of which is annexed, the said Company have agreed to be the guarantee to the performance of the stipulations thereof by the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder on one part, and by the Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder on the other; accordingly the said George Frederick Cherry agrees, in the name of the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General of the affairs of the said Company in India, to the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, having declared by the second Article of the said preliminary Engagement that he has pardoned the family of the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, and their adherents, the faults which they have committed, the Hon'ble the English East India Company engage, pursuant to the said Article of the said Engagement, that the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder shall not give any trouble to the said family and their adherents, on account of any act committed by them prior to the 5th of Jemmadie-ul-Awul, 1209 Hegira.

ARTICLE 2.

The Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, having by the fourth Article of the said Engagement, declared that he will grant a jaghire, in the name of Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, the grandson to the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, and having, pursuant thereto, delivered into the hands of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, a Sunnud or Deed of Grant, bearing his seal, and containing on the back thereof the names of the mehals, with the jumma of each, comprising the jaghire, and dated the 7th Jemmadie-el-Saany, 1209 Hegira, the said Company engage to guarantee the possessions of the said mehals to the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, according to the conditions expressed in the said Sunnud, and free from demands on account of jowfeer.

ARTICLE 3.

It having been agreed in the fourth Article of the said Engagement that the Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder, son of the Nabob Abdoolan Khan,

deceased, shall be the guardian of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder and the manager of the jaghire, until the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years; the said Company hereby agree to acknowledge this nomination, and to consider the seal of the said Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder, so long as he remains the guardian of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder and the manager of the jaghire, as the seal of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder.

ARTICLE 4.

It having been agreed in the third Article of the said Engagement that the treasure of the family of the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, shall be deposited with the said Company, and the said Company having accordingly received the sum of three lakhs and twenty-two thousand gold mohurs in deposit, which sum of three lakhs and twenty-two thousand gold mohurs has been paid to the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder as a nuzzeranah from the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder for the jaghire, and in lieu of all right of zubtee or confiscation of the property of the late Nabob Fyzoollah Khan and Mahomed Ally Khan, deceased, the Company agree that there shall be no further pecuniary demands among the parties concerned in these Engagements, on any account whatever, arising from them.

ARTICLE 5.

When the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, the said Company agree that this Engagement of Guarantee shall remain in full force, and no new Engagement of Guarantee shall be necessary; and if (which God forbid) the Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder shall die, or, on any account, be removed from the office of guardian of the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder and manager of his jaghire, the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder shall, with the advice of the said Company, select a person from among the tribe of Rohillas, and shall nominate such person to the said office.

ARTICLE 6.

The said Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder having entered into a kabooleat or engagement to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, bearing date the 7th of Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 Hegira, on the part of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, the said Company agree to guarantee to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder the performance of the said kabooleat by the Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder, on the part of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, and will consider any deviation therefrom a breach of the allegiance and fidelity due from the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder.

ARTICLE 7.

This Engagement being signed and sealed by the said George Frederick Cherry, on the part of the said Company, and ratified by the signature of the Honorable Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General, and the seal of the

said Company, in two counterparts; one counterpart thereof has been delivered to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, and the other to the said Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder. In like manner, the kabooleat or engagement mentioned in the sixth Article hereof, bearing the seal of the said Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder, being executed in two counterparts; one counterpart thereof has been delivered to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, and the other to the said George Frederick Cherry; and the Sunnud, bearing the seal of the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, specified in the second Article hereof, has been delivered to the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, of which a copy has been delivered to the said George Frederick Cherry, attested by the seal of the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder as a true copy.

Done at Bareilly, this 7th day of Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 *Hegira, corresponding with the* 13*th of December* 1794.

(Sd.) G. F. CHERRY,
Resident.

Ratified at Fort William, under the signature of the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General, and the seal of the Hon'ble the English East India Company, this 6th day of March 1795.

(Sd.) J. SHORE.

TRANSLATION of the KABOOLEAT or ENGAGEMENT entered into by the NABOB AHMED ALLY KHAN BEHAUDER to the NABOB VIZIER-UL-MOMALIK AUSUF JAH BEHAUDER.

Whereas by a preliminary Engagement, dated the 5th Jemmadie-ul-Awul, 1209 Hegira, corresponding with the 29th November 1794 of the Christian Era, and bearing the seals of the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, of Mr. George Frederick Cherry, Resident at the Court of the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, on the part of the English East India Company, and of the Nabob Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder, on the part of the Rohilla tribe, a copy of which is annexed, certain stipulations were agreed to by the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder on one part, and by the said Rohilla tribe on the other; accordingly I, the said Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder, being thereby nominated to be the guardian of the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder and the manager of the jaghire therein mentioned, agree for myself as the guardian of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder and as the manager of the jaghire, and for the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder as the jaghiredar, to the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder having declared, by the second Article of the said preliminary Engagement, that he has pardoned

the family of the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, and their adherents, the faults which they have committed, I engage, pursuant to the said Article of the said Engagement, that there shall not be any trouble given to any one of the said family or their adherents, on account of any act committed by them prior to the 5th Jemmadie-ul-Awul, 1209 Hegira.

ARTICLE 2.

The Nawab Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder having, by the fourth Article of the said Engagement, declared that he will grant a jaghire in the name of the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, the grandson to the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, and having, pursuant thereto, delivered into the hands of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder a Sunnud or Deed of Grant, bearing his seal and containing on the back thereof the names of the mehals, with the jumma of each, composing the jaghire, and dated the 7th Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 Hegira, I agree to educate the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder in the principles of true obedience and fidelity to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, and in conformity to the conditions expressed in the said Sunnud, that I will manage the jaghire according to those conditions, and that I will, to the best of my abilities, impress on the minds of all the Rohillas, and others subsisting on the produce of the said jaghire, gratitude to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder for his benevolence to them, and fidelity and allegiance to him, through their jaghiredar, the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder.

ARTICLE 3.

It having been agreed in the fourth Article of the said Engagement, that I, Nusser Ulla Khan, son of the Nabob Abdoola Khan, deceased, shall be the guardian of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, and the manager of the jaghire, until the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, I promise that, having in view the benefit of the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, I will execute this duty to the best of my abilities.

ARTICLE 4.

It having been agreed in the third Article of the said Engagement, that the treasure of the family of the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, shall be deposited with the English East India Company, and the said Company having accordingly received the sum of three lakhs and twenty-two thousand gold mohurs in deposit, which sum has been paid to the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, as a nuzzeranah from the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder for the jaghire, and in lieu of all the rights of zubtee or confiscation of the property of the late Nabob Fyzoollah Khan and Mahomed Ally Khan, deceased, I agree that there shall be no further pecuniary demands among the parties concerned in these Engagements, on any account whatever, arising from them.

ARTICLE 5.

I promise that Golam Mahomed Khan shall not, at any time, reside in any place within the jaghire, nor exercise any influence or authority in the

management thereof, nor in the affairs of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder.

ARTICLE 6.

I promise that the sum of one thousand five hundred Lucknow Sicca Rupees per month shall be paid to the said Company at Lucknow, beginning with the 1st of December 1794 Christian Era, or 6th of Jemmadie-ul-Awul 1209 Hegira, from the produce of the jaghire, for the support of the said Golam Mahomed Khan.

ARTICLE 7.

I promise that the sums under-mentioned shall be paid monthly, at Rampore, to the sons of the Nabob Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, as specified herein, for their support, from the beginning of the Fussellee year 1202—

Hossin Ally Khan	...	...	Sicca Rupees	2,000 0
Futteh Ally Khan	...	...	„	2,000 0
Nazim Ally Khan	...	...	„	2,000 0
Yacoob Ally Khan	...	...	„	1,666 10½
Cossim Ally Khan	...	...	„	1,666 10½
Curreem Ullah Khan	...	...	„	1,666 10½

ARTICLE 8.

When the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, I agree that this kabooleat shall remain in full force, and no new kabooleat shall be necessary. And if (which God forbid) I shall die or on any account be removed from the office of guardian of the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, and manager of his jaghire, the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder shall, with the advice of the said Company, select a person from among the tribe of Rohillas, and shall nominate such person to the said office.

ARTICLE 9.

I agree that by virtue of an Engagement, dated the 7th Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 Hegira, and bearing the seal and signature of the said George Frederick Cherry, on the part of the said Company, and ratified by the Honorable Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General, in two counterparts, one counterpart whereof has been delivered to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, and the other I have received the said Company are guarantee to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder for the performance of this Engagement or Kabooleat on the part of the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, of which I have affixed my seal to two counterparts, whereof one has been delivered to the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, and the other to the said George Frederick Cherry, and to the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, for the possession of the jaghire granted to him by the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder, by virtue of the Sunnud mentioned in the second Article hereof, a

copy of which the said George Frederick Cherry has received attested by the seal of the said Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf Jah Behauder as a true copy.

Done at Bareilly, this 7th day of Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 *Hegira, corresponding with the* 30*th December* 1794.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) G. F. CHERRY,
Resident.

TRANSLATION of the DEED of ACKNOWLEDGMENT entered into by the NABOB VIZIER-UL-MOMALIK AUSUF JAH BEHAUDER, to the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Whereas the Honourable the English East India Company have by an Engagement of Guarantee, dated the 7th Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 Hegira, bearing the seal and signature of Mr. George Frederick Cherry, Resident at my Court, on the part of the said Company, and the signature of the Honourable Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General of the affairs of the said Company in India, and the seal of the said Company, in two counterparts, of which I have received one and the other has been delivered to Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder, become guarantee to me for the full performance of the conditions contained in an Engagement or Kabooleat, dated the 7th Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 Hegira, in two counterparts, under the seal of Nussur Ulla Khan Behauder, of which I have received one counterpart and the other has been delivered to the said George Frederick Cherry, and by the said Engagement of Guarantee the said Company have also become the guarantee to the Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder for the possession of the Mehals bestowed in jaghire by me to the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, according to a Sunnud, bearing my seal, and dated the 17th Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 Hegira, containing on the back thereof the names of the mehals, with the jumma of each, comprising the jaghire, free from demands on account of jowfeer, which Sunnud has been delivered into the hands of the said Nabob Ahmed Ally Khan Behauder, and a copy thereof, attested with my seal as a true copy, has been given to the said George Frederick Cherry, I accordingly hereby acknowledge, that I consent to the conditions contained in the said Engagement of Guarantee.

Done at Bareilly, the 7th Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 *Hegira.*

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) G. F. CHERRY,
Resident.

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TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL ARZ delivered by NUSSUR ULLA KHAN, with the answers written to each question.

Received 30th December 1794.

Question 1.

The family of Golam Mahomed Khan will reside, for the present, in the house at Rampore; and when he shall send for them, let their departure, or stay, depend on the pleasure of the Begum.

Answer 1.

Golam Mahomed Khan will act as he pleases, with respect to the residence of his family.

Question 2.

Let no impediment be thrown in the way of the payments of the arrears to the Circar, debts and tekarry, &c., which may be due from any one ryots, and those in the mehals, which are separated from the jaghire of the late Nabob; let a perwannah be given by the Presence to the Nazim of Bareilly, to cause these dues to be paid according to accounts.

Answer 2.

The jaghiredar has nothing to do with the arrears, debts, and tekarry of the Circar of Fyzoollah Khan, deceased, in those mehals which have been resumed.

Question 3.

Let those portions of land, the property of the Afghans, officers, &c., in the old jaghire, which were bestowed on them by Fyzoollah Khan, be confirmed and continued to them.

Answer 3.

This rests with the jaghiredar in the mehals of his jaghire.

Question 4.

Toolseram Khajanchee, who in consequence of the events of the times, went away and retired to Delhi, where the people belonging to Shaw Nizam-ud-Deen and the Mahrattas molest him, and do not permit him to return; as the accounts of the Circar, those of the troops, and of the jaghire depend upon him, I hope that His Excellency will write to the Nazims of Delhi to prevent them from giving Toolseram molestation, that he may come here, and be replaced in his charge.

Answer 4.

The letter has been written by His Excellency.

Question 5.

Whatsoever property may have been forcibly seized by any one, at the time

Answer 5.

An answer, founded on justice, will be given by the Presence to

of the flight from Rampore, I hope an order may be issued by the Presence to the Nazim of Bareilly, to restore it to the proprietor on investigation.

Question 6.

The Circar chucks, which were purchased by Fyzoollah Khan from Rajah Khanmul, deceased, and have to this time been possessed by him, I now hope that an order may be issued to the Nazim of Bareilly to release them.

Question 7.

There are several places, lands, and chucks of villages, purchased by Sunnoo Khan, Golam Ally-ud-Deen Khan, &c., and other Afghans, which are exempt from the revenue of the Circar lands, and have been possessed by those persons, until they went to the foot of the hills; I hope that a perwannah of exemption will now be issued to the Nazim of Bareilly.

Question 8.

I hope an order may be issued to the Nazim of Bareilly, relative to those who may reside in the villages belonging to the Vizier, and may commit robberies in the jaghire of Ahmed Ally Khan, and that the perwannah may be to this effect: "On investigation to punish the thieves, and to return the stolen property to the inhabitants of the jaghire."

Question 9.

Let the duties receivable on the merchandize of the Afghans be continued as they were formerly, and let not the custom-house officers of the Circar demand more.

Question 10.

During the time of Fyzoollah Khan, the concerns Dad-o-situd of the time of Haffiz Ramut, be they with whom they will, were stopped by the Vizier, so whoever shall apply for his property and effects.

Answer 6.

Whatever are situated in and belong to the mehals of the jaghire, are released by His Excellency's Sunnud.

Answer 7.

The jaghiredar possesses the power of this Article in the mehals belonging to his jaghire.

Answer 8.

In this respect, whatever was the custom during the time of Fyzoollah Khan, will now be adhered to.

Answer 9.

The rule observed during the time of Fyzoollah Khan, in this respect, will now be adhered to.

Answer 10.

The former custom in this respect is continued.

that no one could be molested on account of old concerns; now also, should any one apply to the Presence in this respect, let them not be listened to.

Question 11.

The Village Sahebgunge, in pergunnah Huzrutnagon, exempt from revenue, was bestowed in jaghire by Fyzoollah Khan on Sahet Roy, deceased: I hope that a perwannah may now be granted, continuing this village free.

Answer 11.

If this village comes within the mehals of the jaghire, it rests with the jaghiredar.

Dated the 30th December 1794, or 7th Jemmadie-ul-Saany, 1209 Hegira.

(A true copy and translation.)

(Sd.) G. F. CHERRY,
Resident.

No. VI.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT entered into by NAWAB MOHUMUD SYEED KHAN.

Agreeably to the order of the Governor-General, the Government of Rampore having devolved upon me, I therefore declare that all matters connected with my rule shall be conducted with a view to maintain justice; that all the Puthans and dependants shall live and be supported in the same way as hitherto, and by my conduct towards them I will enable them to live in peace and happiness; and with respect to the allowances of the family and the rest of my relatives, the same line of conduct shall be followed as has always been the case, and nothing shall be altered from my friendly and affectionate feelings towards the daughter and widow of the late Nawab Ahmed Ally Khan, on whom I settle the following allowances separately:—

On the daughter of the late Nawab ...	Co.'s Rs.	1,000	per mensem.
On Sahib Mihil	„	400	„
On Momtaj Mihil	„	400	„
On Chumdrani	„	300	„
On Dhenree Bala Khaneh	„	300	„
On the Dharee Khand	„	300	„
On the mother of Saeed Ally Khan, a deceased son of the late Nawab ...	„	200	„
On the mother of the daughter of the late Nawab...	„	300	„

On Kulloo Khanum	...	Co.'s Rs.	60	per mensem.
On Methoo Khanum	... ...	„	50	„
On Mud Muttee	... ...	„	50	„
On four women singers	... ...	„	50	„

(Sd.) By the Nawab Syeed Mohumud Khan.

(A true translation.)

Commissioner's Office;
Rohilcund Division,
Rampore,
21*st August* 1840.

(Sd.) Francis Robinson,
Officiating Agent.

No. VII.

Translation of Agreement entered into by Nawab Mahomed Yoosuf Alee Khan.

Since I have been appointed by sanction of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, successor to Nawab Mohumud Syeed Khan in the jaghire of Rampore, I hereby agree and attest by my seal that I will administer the affairs of the jaghire with justice and equity; that I will govern the Puthans with consideration; that I will continue all the stipends sanctioned from the time of the Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, and entered in previous Agreements; and that I will provide for the proper maintenance of all the family and dependants of my deceased father, Nawab Mohumud Syeed Khan.

Agency Department;
Commissioner's Office,
Rohilcund Division,
Bareilly,
The 10*th April* 1855.

(Sd.) R. Alexander,
Agent, Lieutenant-Governor.

No. VIII.

Translation of a Sunnud for certain villages granted by the Viceroy and Governor-General to the Nawab of Rampore, dated 23rd June 1860.

Whereas Furzund Dil Pizeer* Nawab Mohumud Yoosuf Ali Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Rampore, exhibited, from the commencement of the

* This title was altered in 1873 to Furzund-i-dil-puzeer-i-Dowlut Inglishia.

rebellion to the end, his unswerving loyalty to the British Government by affording personal and pecuniary aid, protecting the lives of Christians and rendering other good services, to the satisfaction of Government, the Nawab has already been thanked, a khillut of distinction has been conferred upon him, the number of his salute guns has been increased, and an addition has been made to his title. In further recognition of his services, the Government hereby bestows upon him the villages in Bareilly and Moradabad, as per separate schedules, assessed at Rs. 1,28,527-4-0, in perpetuity, from generation to generation. The above villages are now annexed to the old territory of the Nawab on the same conditions as those on which he holds that territory.

List of Villages situated in Bareilly.

No.	Pergunnah.	Names of Mouzahs.	Names of Lumberdars.	Jumma.
1	Chowmehla ...	Pipureea, 2 puttees ...	Moonshee Madho Sing and Doree Loll ...	286 0 0
2	,, ...	Bheekhumpoor ...	Horee Loll ...	225 0 0
				511 0 0
3	Sirsanwan ...	Rusoolpoor ...	Myzoolla Khan ...	791 0 0
4	,, ...	Aourung Nugur ...	Noormahomed, &c. ...	789 0 0
5	,, ...	Nursooa ...	Khoob Chund, &c. ...	461 0 0
6	,, ...	Kursoula ...	Sulloo Khan, &c. ...	959 0 0
7	,, ...	Kursoulee ...	Mustuffa Khan ...	559 0 0
8	,, ...	Ooduupoor ...	Neaz Ulee Khan ...	1,106 0 0
9	,, ...	Pipureea ...	Madar Bux, &c. ...	815 0 0
10	,, ...	Kunukpoor ...	Khoob Chund, &c. ...	2,242 0 0
11	,, ...	Eshurpoor Gopalpoor ...	Gungaram ...	466 0 0
12	,, ...	Uhrow ...	Chetram ...	2,057 0 0
13	,, ...	Sisonena ...	Mahomed Ahmed Khan ...	690 0 0
14	,, ...	Bholapoor ...	Mustuffa Khan ...	318 0 0
15	,, ...	Munsoorpoor ...	Ghool Khan ...	517 0 0
16	,, ...	Dhimree ...	Mahomed Shufaet Alee Khan	769 0 0
17	,, ...	Chundpoorah ...	Ditto ...	1,145 0 0
18	,, ...	Rustumpoor ...	Government ...	775 0 0
19	,, ...	Goolamgunge ...	Ramdyal, &c. ...	677 0 0
20	,, ...	Gudenea ...	Tujmul Hossein Khan ...	1,372 0 0
21	,, ...	Burehpooruh ...	Dhurneedhur, &c. ...	472 0 0
22	,, ...	Kuzeeapoor ...	Zoukeeram ...	813 0 0
23	,, ...	Hursoo Nuglah ...	Totaram ...	823 0 0
				18,616 0 0
24	Ajaon ...	Keeoulpoor ...	Nethram, &c. ...	400 0 0
25	,, ...	Chainpoor oorf Checha ...	Khoob Chund, &c. ...	1,200 0 0
26	,, ...	Modowna ...	Toolsheeram ...	1,250 0 0
27	,, ...	Hoormutpoor, 3 puttees ...	Kulloo, &c. ...	1,196 0 0
28	,, ...	Puttee Busuntpoor ...	Dalchund, &c. ...	525 0 0
29	,, ...	Hunoo Nagur ...	Bucktour Sing ...	850 0 0
30	,, ...	Tomureea ...	Deveedoss ...	300 0 0
31	,, ...	Pajawa ...	Kewulram, &c. ...	531 0 0
32	,, ...	Hinga Nugla ...	Ahmed Yar Khan ...	900 0 0
33	,, ...	Woodypoor ...	Wuzeer Alee ...	650 0 0
34	,, ...	Meodee Khoord ...	Bhaesing, &c. ...	720 0 0
35	,, ...	Jooai ...	Ditto ...	1,040 0 0
36	,, ...	Kuga Nugla ...	Mohon Loll ...	600 0 0
37	,, ...	Junoo Nagur ...	Choonee Loll, &c. ...	950 0 0
38	,, ...	Sobhag Nugla ...	Rutehram ...	678 0 0
39	,, ...	Gujroura ...	Dhurneedhur ...	600 0 0
40	,, ...	Mobarukpoor ...	Zoukeeram ...	2,350 0 0
41	,, ...	Khanpoor ...	Pateeram ...	1,000 0 0
42	,, ...	Nepunea ...	Bood Hossein, &c. ...	1,900 0
43	,, ...	Nurkherah ...	Zoukeeram, &c. ...	1,800 0 0
44	,, ...	Lukmeepoor Bheeka ...	Pateeram, &c. ...	650 0 0
45	,, ...	Pipureea Raizada ...	Mahomed Iltaf Alee ...	900 0 0
46	,, ...	Muduh Nugla ...	Zoukeeram ...	1,000 0 0
47	,, ...	Gudeyea ...	Khosal Rai ...	567 0 0
48	,, ...	Sonar Khera ...	Ahmed Yar Khan ...	434 0 0

List of Villages situated in Bareilly—continued.

No.	Pergunnah.	Names of Mouzahs.	Names of Lumberdars.	Jumma.
49	Ajaon ...	Rasdundia ...	Thacoordoss, &c. ...	1,400 0 0
50	„ ...	Semra ...	Hurreeram, &c. ...	821 0 0
51	„ ...	Dhulia ...	Govindram, &c. ...	1,000 0 0
52	„ ...	Megha Ungla, 4 puttees ...	Thacoordoss	700 0 0
53	„ ...	Lodheepoor ...	Ahmed Yar Khan ...	550 0 0
54	„ ...	Jugdeespoor ...	Govindram, &c. ...	330 0 0
55	„ ...	Seharee ...	Sobharam ...	2,800 0 0
56	„ ...	Hurdua ...	Ootum Chund, &c. ...	1,300 0 0
57	„ ...	Bhourkha ...	Golam Hossein ...	1,501 0 0
58	„ ...	Bhourkhee ...	Mahomed Illtaf Alee ...	840 0 0
59	„ ...	Mujheanah ...	Golam Nasir Khan ...	1,323 0 0
60	„ ...	Selehee oorf Buragaon ...	Mahomed Iltaf Alee Khan	2,685 0 0
61	„ ...	Deoree Khoord ...	Choonee Loll, &c. ...	400 0 0
62	„ ...	Kupnehree ...	Muhsun Alee Khan ...	1,166 0 0
63	„ ...	Hurdoopoor ...	Govindram, &c. ...	800 0 0
64	„ ...	Rujpaoruh ...	Rajaram ...	850 0 0
65	„ ...	Goolureea Bhat ...	Motee Loll, &c. ...	475 0 0
66	„ ...	Akonn 'da ...	Fuzul Imam ...	845 0 0
67	„ ...	Johra ...	Khem Sing ...	1,400 0 0
68	„ ...	Buboora ...	Debeedoss, &c. ...	865 0 0
69	„ ...	Rithora ...	Choonee Loll, &c. ...	1,401 0 0
70	„ ...	Ehmee ...	Buldeo Sing ...	1,400 0 0
71	„ ...	Guhlooeah ...	Fukeer Mahomed Khan ...	750 0 0
72	„ ...	Jugutpoor ...	Dhurneedhur, &c. ...	672 0 0
73	„ ...	Himutgunj ...	Kullun Chund ...	400 0 0
74	„ ...	Inaetpoor ...	Kullean Sing ...	600 0 0
75	„ ...	Bhojoopooruh ...	Dwarkadoss ...	1,455 0 0
76	„ ...	Deohuree Boozoarg ...	Dhurneedhur ...	610 0 0
77	„ ...	Kulleanpoor ...	Ditto ...	1,050 0 0
78	„ ...	Bulbhudurpoor ...	Nundram ...	500 0 0
79	„ ...	Sirsa ...	Shewdyal, &c. ...	625 0 0
80	„ ...	Chechoulee ...	Musst. Saleb Begum ...	452 0 0
81	„ ...	Poorenia ...	Shaik Golam Hossein ...	1,185 0 0
82	„ ...	Bukenia Bhat ...	Chutoor Bhooj, &c. ...	835 0 0
83	„ ...	Shampoor ...	Hera Loll ...	701 0 0
84	„ ...	Gungapoor ...	Peareh Loll ...	611 0 0
85	„ ...	Singra ...	Heirs of Golam Moheeooddeen	1,336 0 0
86	„ ...	Khata ...	Chetram ...	1,181 0 0
87	„ ...	Lukmeepoor Bishna ...	Chote Loll, &c. ...	929 0 0
88	„ ...	Pusoopooruh ...	Chutoor Bhooj, &c. ...	522 0 0
89	„ ...	Aujunkhera ...	Dhurneedhur ...	713 0 0
90	...	Bukenia Jugurnathpoor ...	Musst. Roop Koor Bishoon Koor ...	1,160 0 0
91	„ ...	Maince ...	Dhurneedhur ...	845 0 0
92	„ ...	Zumapoor ...	Mahomed Hossein Khan ...	275 0 0
93	„ ...	Dhunelee ...	Joahir Sing, &c. ...	1,600 0 0
94	„ ...	Adpoor ...	Jai Sing ...	321 0 0
95	„ ...	Beta ...	Ahmed Bux, &c. ...	725 0 0
96	„ ...	Surra ...	Joymul Futteh ...	1,224 0 0
97	„ ...	Newadea ...	Khoob Chund, &c. ...	850 0 0
98	„ ...	Dhurmoopooruh ...	Oodeyram, &c. ...	1,246 0 0
99	„ ...	Bhysoree ...	Iltaf Alee Khan ...	2,410 0 0
100	„ ...	Nisoee ...	Oogersen ...	875 0 0
101	„ ...	Tirha ...	Khoorshed Begum ...	1,708 0 0
				76,209 0 0

List of Villages situated in Bareilly—continued.

No.	Pergunnah.	Names of Mouzahs.	Names of Lumberdars.	Jumma.
102	Siroulee, North	Jalib Nugla ...	Doree Loll ...	628 0 0
103	,, ...	Mahomedpoor ...	Rai Sing, &c. ...	620 0 0
104	,, ...	Dhunelee ...	Sultan Hossein ...	1,100 0 0
105	,, ...	Jutpooruh ...	Sadhoram ...	400 0 0
106	,, ...	Dobaut ...	Rai Sing, &c. ...	476 0 0
107	,, ...	Kirpeea hupûh ...	Iltaf Alee Khan ...	518 0 0
108	,, ...	Kirpea Pandey ...	Chotee Loll ...	783 0 0
109	,, ...	Bhoputpoor ...	Musst. Jhuna ...	825 0 0
110	,, ...	Gungapoor ...	Bunseedhur ...	1,125 0 0
111	,, ...	Keorar, 4 puttees ...	Shibdut, &c.	650 0 0
				7,125 0 0
112	Siroulee, South	Nabeegunj ...	Hazaree Mull, &c. ...	805 0 0
113	,, ..	Sobawa ...	Roop Sing ...	565 0 0
114	,, ...	Sewchait ...	Doorgapershad ...	474 0 0
115	,, ...	Tajpoor	Deo Sing ...	80 0 0
116	,, ...	Zanda ...	Hakim Saadut Alee Khan ...	763 0 0
117	,, ...	Chukurpoor, 4 puttees ...	Dhun Sing, &c. ...	1,019 0 0
118	,, ...	Nundgaon	Doorgapershad ...	199 0 0
119	,, ...	Oouchegaon ...	Ditto ...	955 0 0
120	,, ...	Bhoputraipoor ...	Nowbut Sing ..	933 0 0
121	,, ...	Lodheepoor ...	Ditto ...	513 0 0
122	,, ...	Mudkur ...	Ditto ...	1,119 0 0
123	,, ...	Kundelee Asudpoor ...	Joykissendoss ...	1,091 0 0
124	,, ...	Pipureea Beerpoor ...	Balkissen ...	662 0 0
125	,, ...	Gainee ...	Shibdutt ...	923 0 0
126	,, ...	Purota Bhuggee ...	Nowbut Sing ...	728 0 0
127	,, ...	Gaiboolapoor ...	Doogapershad ...	292 0 0
128	,, ...	Unweh Meerpoor Mirzapoor	Lutchmun Sing ...	1,682 0 0
129	,, ...	Bhourkha Bhourkee ...	Pertab Sing ...	741 0 0
130	,, ...	Osee Berahimpoor	Foonda, &c. ...	1,073 0 0
131	,, ...	Mamoorpoor ...	Moona Sing ...	580 0 0
132	,, ...	Gharmupoor ...	Nuthoo ...	400 0 0
133	,, ...	Nivundpoor ...	Alee Bux Khan ...	1,100 0 0
				16,697 0 0
			Total, Rupees ...	1,19,158 0 0

List of Villages situated in the District of Moradabad.

No.	Pergunnah.	Names of Mouzahs.	Names of Lumberdars.	Jumma.
1	Moradabad ...	Badleedan, oorf Badlee Tandah ...	Nawab Kulbulee Khan ...	3,929 0 0
2	„ ...	Kesho Nuglee ...	Ditto ...	570 0 0
3	„ ...	Bhaoopoorah ...	Musst. Koodrutoonissah ...	780 0 0
4	„ ...	Chuk Koondesree ...	Ruttun Singh ...	145 0 0
5	„ ...	Chuk Koondesrah ...	Cazee Abbas ...	97 0 0
6	„ ...	Chuk Girdha ...	Zubburbeg and others ...	401 0 0
7	„ ...	Khanpoor Milluk ...	Koolbooddeen ...	374 0 0
8	„ ...	Pursoopoorah Naik ...	Teenna Singh ...	938 0 0
9	„ ...	Chuk Ladpoor ...	Hursahai ...	319 0 0
10	„ ...	Chuk Surukthul ...	Jwaladut ...	374 0 0
11	„ ...	Surukthul ...	Ditto ...	540 0 0
12	„ ...	Mhowa Kherah ...	Furzund Allee ...	614 0 0
13	„ ...	Dhukpoorah ...	Musst. Izzutoonissah ...	288 4 0
			Total, Rupees ...	9,369 4 0

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA addressed by HIS HIGHNESS the NAWAB MAHOMED YOOSUF ALI KHAN of RAMPORE to the HONORABLE the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the N.-W. PROVINCES.

After paying the usual compliments, acknowledges receipt of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor's letter regarding a Petition presented to the Government of India by Chowbey Girdharee Lall and other zemindars of the villages conferred in reward on His Highness in the districts of Moradabad and Bareilly, in which they pray that on the expiration of the present settlement, their proprietary rights may be maintained; and with reference to the confident hope expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor that he (the Nawab) will not fail to consider the rightful claims of the Petitioners, begs to assure His Honor that if it please the Almighty the rights of these zemindars as well as those of others in the same situation, will be duly respected and regarded, inasmuch as he has made it a point of his administration to govern his subjects by the recognized principles of equity and justice which obtain under the British rule.

(True abstract translation.)

(Sd.) DEOKURN SHOOKLE,
Translator.

No. IX.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of a KHUT from HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB YOOSUF ALI KHAN, K.S.I. —(dated the 22nd March 1864).

I understand that you have expressed a desire to rectify the mistakes that have occurred in the assignment to me by Government of certain villages in

reward. I have much pleasure in intimating my willingness to comply with your wishes in the matter of the transfer of the villages of Pipurea and Chuckerpore, assessed respectively at Rupees 662 and 1,019, situated within British territory, as desired by Government, on the following conditions:—

1*st*.—That I continue in possession of them as Maafedar.

2*nd*—That they be subject to the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Regulations in force in British territory.

As regards your proposal to the exchange of Mouzahs Pipurea and Chuckerpore (in Serowlee), assessed at Rupees 140 and 232, in lieu of Pipurea, assessed at Rupees 286 and Bhikunpore at Rupees 225, in Pergunnah Chowmehla, I beg to inform you that I accept the exchange, confident that you have well considered the necessity for this arrangement.

No. X.

TRANSLATION of a KHUT from HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB YOOSUF ALI KHAN, BAHADOOR of RAMPORE, K.S.I.—(dated the 7th June 1864).

Your kind letter, with enclosures, dated 5th instant, relative to land required free of cost for the railway line that may pass through my territory, has been duly received by me, and I beg to acquaint you in reply, that as I consider myself bound, in appreciation of the favors conferred on me by Her Majesty's Government, to comply with the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, I have no objection to make over the land for the purpose required.

No. XI.

TRANSLATION of a KHUT from HIS HIGHNESS the NAWAB YOOSUF ALI KHAN, BAHADOOR K.S.I.—(dated the 23rd December 1864).

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your communication, dated 16th December 1864, with its enclosures, from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 222A., dated 1st October 1864, enquiring whether the land required for railway purposes from this State is to be given up to Government in full sovereignty, and whether, after the completion of the line, the goods in transit through my territory will be subject to any duty.

In reply, I beg to inform you that I have no hesitation in giving up the land in full sovereignty to the British Government. As regards the levy of duty on goods passing through my territory, I beg to state that Government in orders, No. , dated 15th April 1845, to the address of the Board, and to the Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Rohilcund, No. 9, dated 8th May 1845,

ruled that the 5,000 maunds of salt and 20 maunds of opium annually obtained by me from Oudh and elsewhere for consumption, should be exempted from duty on its transit to Rampore. Under these circumstances, all traffic that passes through my territory will be similarly exempted from duty; but if goods are exposed for sale in the market, they will be subject to the usual duty.

No. XII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to NAWAB MOHAMED YOOSUF ALI KHAN, of RAMPORE.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

11*th March* 1862.

No. XIII.

TRANSLATION of the AGREEMENT entered into by NAWAB MAHOMED KULB ALI KHAN BAHADOOR, of RAMPORE, dated the 15th Ramzan 1828, Higree, corresponding with 10th June 1865 A.D.

Since I have been appointed, by sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, successor to Nawab Mahommed Yoosuf Ali Khan, K.S.I., in the jaghire of Rampore, I hereby agree and attest by my seal that I will administer the affairs of the jaghire with justice and equity: that I will govern the Afghans with consideration; that I will continue all the stipends sanctioned from the time of the Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan, and entered in previous agreements; and that I will provide for the maintenance of all the family and dependants of my deceased father, Nawab Mahomed Yoosuf Ali Khan Bahadoor.

GURHWAL OR TEHREE.

The early history of the Gurhwal Rajahs is obscure. They claim descent from the Solar race, and are of the Khsettrya caste. For many generations the chiefs had absolute sway over the whole of Gurhwal on both sides of the Alaknanda, paying, however, a nominal tribute to the Emperors of Delhi. The first Rajah of the line was Kanak Pal: the family name of the present Chiefs is Sah.

In 1804 the Nipalese extended their conquests to Gurhwal, and expelled Rajah Pradyamm Sah. His son Soodur Shan Sah having escaped from the Goorkhas, fled to the plains and joined the English.

On the termination of the Nipal war in 1815, that portion of his hereditary possessions which lay to the west of the Alaknanda River was restored to Rajah Soodur Sun Shan by Sunnud (No. XIV.); the lands to the east, the Dehra Doon, and the pergunnah of Ramghur being retained by the British Government.

During the mutinies of 1857, the Rajah rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in June 1859 without legitimate issue, and in accordance with the terms of the Treaty the State lapsed to Government; but in consideration of the services of Soodur Shan Sah his eldest illegitimate son, Bhowani Sing, was allowed to succeed (No. XV.). Bhowani Sing subsequently received a Sunnud (No. XVI.), guaranteeing him the right of adoption. Rajah Bhowani Sing died in December 1871, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Pertab Sah, who is now twenty-five years of age. In 1864 the Rajah leased his forests to the British Government (No. XVII.).

The area of Gurhwal is 4,180 square miles, and the population 150,000. The revenue of the country is about Rs. 80,000. The Rajah has no troops of any kind, and pays no tribute. Nuzzerana is taken on succession.

No. XIV.

SUNNUD granted to the RAJAH of GURHWAL under the seal and signature of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, dated 4th March 1820.

Whereas the Provinces heretofore forming the Raj of Gurhwal have come into the possession of the British Government; and whereas Rajah Soodersun Sah, a descendant of the ancient Rajah of that country, has evinced his zeal and attachment to the British Government, the Governor-General in Council has conferred on Soodersun Sah, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity, on the conditions hereinafter expressed, the whole of the Territory of Gurhwal, with the following exceptions, that is to say, 1*st*.—The districts situated to the eastward of the River Alikamunda, and to the eastward of the River Mundagunnee, above its confluence with the aforementioned river. 2*ndly*.—The Deyrah Dhoon. 3*rdly*.—The Pergunnah of Raeen Gurh. It will be the duty of the Rajah to make such settlement of the country now conferred upon him as shall be calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of the inhabitants, and to govern his subjects with justice, and to collect the revenues which he will appropriate to his own use. He is further required to prohibit and prevent the traffic in slaves, which is forbidden by the Regulations of the British Government. Whenever the British Government shall have occasion to require from the Rajah assistance in Begaurs, or supplies for the use of its troops, the Rajah is to provide the same to the extent of his ability, to afford every facility to the subjects of the British Government and others trading in his territory, or with the countries beyond it, and is at all times to conform to the directions of the British Government and its officers. The Rajah is not to alienate or mortgage any part of his possessions without the knowledge and consent of the British Government. While these conditions shall be faithfully observed, the British Government will guarantee the Rajah and his posterity in the secure possession of the country now conferred upon him and will defend him against his enemies.

The 4th March 1820.

No. XV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting the TERRITORY of GURHWAL to RAJAH BHOWAN SING, dated 6th September 1859.

Be it known to the chowdhories, canongoes and zemindars of the Gurhwal Ilaqa, that the Chief of Gurhwal having died, leaving no legitimate issue, the above territory has lapsed to the Government, with proprietary rights therein, but in consideration of the firm attachment and steady friendship of the late Rajah, and the valuable services which he rendered in 1857, the Government has resolved to confer upon Bhowan Sing, son of the deceased, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the Territory of Gurhwal,

which was in the possession of the late Rajah. I therefore do hereby grant to Bhowan Sing and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the title of Rajah, and the State of Gurhwal.

Be it also known that British subjects, both Native and European, shall have free access into the Rajah's territories for commerce or otherwise; that they shall receive the same consideration and protection as the subjects of the Rajah; that the Government shall have power to make roads through the Gurhwal Territory, and that this grant has been made on condition of good behaviour and of service, military and political, in time of danger and disturbance.

Dated (Sd.)

No. XVI.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BHOWAN SING, of GURHWAL.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance, that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 11*th March* 1861. (Sd.) CANNING.

No. XVII.

AGREEMENT for the lease to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT of the forests in the territory of RAJAH BHOWANY SHAH, CHIFF of GURHWAL, for 20 years, from 1st May 1864 to 31st April 1884 A.D., entered into by RAJAH BHOWANY SHAH and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. RAMSAY, COMMISSIONER on behalf of GOVERNMENT.

The conditions of this lease, which shall be equally binding on the Rajah and the said Government, are set forth in the following paragraphs:—

1*st*.—The Rajah Bhowany Shah hereby makes over in lease to the British Government all the forests of his territory, and declares that all his right, title and interest in the timber and trees standing or felled lying within his said territory, is hereby transferred to the said Government, and the said

Government is competent to appoint a Conservator with the requisite establishment for the protection of those forests.

2*nd*.—The said Government is authorized to take steps for the more complete conservation of any portion of the Deodar Forest comprised within the forests hereby leased to it, and may prohibit the grazing of cattle; or opening of thoroughfares therein, but so that no person is thereby made to suffer loss within such portion of forest, and the said Government may, from time to time, issue such orders as it may think proper for the more effectual protection of the trees.

3*rd*.—No person save the said Government shall have the right to cut or carry away timber (from the forests), but the privilege hereto enjoyed by the ryots of taking wood for building houses, for burning, for making ploughs, and generally for agricultural purposes, shall continue intact.

4*th*.—No person shall be entitled to clear ground for building in the Deodar Forest, nor shall any one be permitted to cultivate the cleared ground in the midst of such forest.

5*th*.—The Rajah shall aid to the utmost of his power in the protection of the forests, and in the punishment of persons infringing the forest rules and regulations.

6*th*.—The rules and regulations laid down by the Conservator in regard to the forests having been approved by the Rajah, shall be enforced, and the Rajah shall regard any infringement of those rules as an offence, and shall punish the offender.

7*th*.—The forest lying in Jounpoor shall be exempted from the conditions of this lease for two years, but after the 1st May 1866, it shall be deemed to be included in this lease.

8*th*.—The Rajah shall be competent to take whatever timber he may need for his personal use, or for the private requirements of his family.

9*th*.—The British Government shall be entitled to make roads which may require to pass through fields containing standing crops, but shall be bound to make compensation for the loss thereby inflicted; on such compensation being paid, the Rajah will not object to the construction of the road.

10*th*.—The said Government shall have power to float down timber by means of streams, or open out roads for their conveyance, and to levy a tax on all timber floated down such streams or carried by such roads within the Rajah's territory. If any person shall float timber down such stream without having the Conservator's pass by him, or if the timber shall not correspond with the description given in the pass, such timber shall be deemed the property of Government, and the Conservator or his subordinate shall have power to confiscate it.

11*th*.—The sum of Rs. 10,000 shall be paid yearly by the British Government on fulfilment of the above recorded provisions, as consideration for the lease of all the Forests in the Rajah's territory.

12*th*.—The above recorded provisions shall hold good for 20 years from the 1st May 1864, but on expiration of that period, the British Government

shall be competent to continue the lease for another term of 20 years, and similarly on expiration of the second term of 20 years shall be entitled to renew it for a further term, but the consideration to be paid for each such subsequent lease shall be determined by mutual agreement and consent of both parties, *viz.*, of the British Government and the Rajah Sahib.

This Agreement shall be signed by both the contracting parties, and one copy of it shall be deposited with the British Government, and another copy be kept by the Rajah.

Executed this 2nd day of October 1865.

FURRUCKABAD.

BEFORE the cession of Rohilcund to the British Government the Furruckabad territory was almost entirely surrounded by the dominions of the Vizier of Oudh. A tribute of Rs. 4,50,000 was paid by the Nawab Raees of Furruckabad to the Vizier. This tribute was ceded to the British Government by the Treaty with the Vizier of 10th November 1801. In 1802 the Nawab ceded (No. XVIII.) the sovereignty of the province to the British Government, who settled on him and his heirs and successors a stipend of Rs. 1,08,000 a year.

The last Nawab Raees of Furruckabad, Tufuzzool Hossein, rebelled in 1857. He surrendered on 7th January 1859 under the proclamation of amnesty, and was tried before a special Commission on various counts, charging him, *first*, with rebelling and waging war against the British Government, and acting as a leader and instigator in revolt; and, *secondly*, with being a principal and accessory both before and after the fact to the murder of many British subjects, European, Eurasian, and Native. He was convicted and sentenced to death, and all his property was adjudged to be confiscated. But it came out on the trial, and was pleaded by the prisoner as a bar to the execution of the sentence, that before his surrender a letter had been written to him by Major Barrow, the Special Commissioner with the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, in which he was invited to surrender; and that in this letter he was told that pardon had been extended to all who had not personally committed the murder of British subjects, and that if he had not personally committed the murder of British subjects he might surrender without apprehension. Government condemned and disavowed this act of Major Barrow, but forbore in consequence of it from carrying out the capital sentence, on condition that Tufuzzool Hossein should immediately quit the British territories for ever. He was carried to Aden and sent across the frontier in the direction of Mecca, and warned that if ever he set foot on British territory, the sentence of death which has been passed upon him would be carried out.

As regards the Treaty of 1802, it was held that, as between the British Government and the Nawab Raees, the Treaty was cancelled by Tufuzzool Hossein's rebellion, but that this breach of engagement by Tufuzzool Hossein did not of itself affect the rights of third parties recognized or created by the Treaty. The pension guaranteed by Article 2, the property and annual

payments guaranteed by Articles 3, 4, and 7, were therefore resumed, and a small subsistence allowance was granted to those who were dependent on these payments, and had no other means of support, provided they took no part in and gave no encouragement to rebellion. But the pensions guaranteed by Article 5 and the rent-free land and jagheers alluded to in Article 8 were continued to the holders, provided they were not implicated in rebellion, and did not hold their pensions or lands on condition of service, the performance of which was no longer possible.

No. XVIII.

TREATY with the NABOB of FURRUCKABAD, 1802.

Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and the Nabob Imdad Hoossain Khan, for ceding to the Honourable the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Furruckabad and its dependencies, in commutation of the tribute hitherto payable by the said Nabob to the Honourable Company, concluded on the one part by the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, by virtue of full powers vested in him for that purpose by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, and on the other part by the Nabob Imdad Hoossain Khan Behauder, Nasser Jung, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the province of Furruckabad and its dependencies shall be ceded, in perpetual sovereignty, to the Honourable the East India Company, from the commencement of the Fussellee year 1210, the Nabob transferring to the Company his right and property in the same, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned.

ARTICLE 2.

With a view of providing for the maintenance and dignity of the Nabob Imdad Hoossain Khan Behauder, it is agreed that he shall receive a monthly allowance of nine thousand Rupees (or one lack and eight thousand Rupees annually,) which allowance shall be continued to his heirs and successors, and shall not be subject to any diminution, from any cause whatsoever. And it is further agreed that the said Nabob shall be treated on all occasions with the attention, respect, and honour due to his rank and situation, and to a friend of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor engages that two thousand Rupees yearly shall be allowed for the expenses of the Imaumbarrah; and that the amount of three thousand six hundred Rupees yearly, for the payment of the allowances to the separate mehals of the late Nabob Mozuffer Jung, hitherto paid by Omroo Begum, shall be distributed hereafter by the Nabob, who shall deliver the receipts for the same to the Company's Civil Officer; provided it should be found that these allowances have not been regularly paid by Omroo Begum.

ARTICLE 4.

In compliance with the Nabob's desire, the gardens formerly the property of his father, the village of Sereyah Neamutpoor, the forfeited houses in Furruckabad, and the property of the Ramee Souhèb, shall be considered as his exclusive property, if there should appear to be no other person legally entitled to such property.

ARTICLE 5.

As the detailed list given in by the Nabob, of family connections and attendants, under the head of pensions, and the list delivered in by Kherud Mund Khan, are in many respects different, and as it is the intention of the British Government that provision should be made for persons whose claims to pensions shall appear to be well founded, it is hereby agreed that the rights of the different claimants shall be inquired into by the civil officer appointed by the British Government, in conjunction with the Nabob, and that Sunnuds shall be granted, under their joint seals and signatures, agreeably to which Sunnuds the pensioners shall be paid by the Nabob, who will deliver their receipts to the Company's Civil Officer.

ARTICLE 6.

The authority of the Court of Adawlut shall not extend to the person of the Nabob; but as his connections and dependants are undefined, and as it is the object of the British Government to introduce a fair and impartial administration of justice throughout the province of Furruckabad, it is agreed that whatever complaints may be preferred against any of the Nabob's dependants, shall, in the first instance, be referred to the Nabob, and, in the event of the complainant not receiving speedy justice, or being dissatisfied with the Nabob's decision, the complaint shall be decided in the Court of Adawlut.

ARTICLE 7.

In compliance with the Nabob's request, allowances shall be granted to the undermentioned persons, to be continued so long as their conduct shall be satisfactory to the British Government and to the Nabob:

Emaum Khan	...	Rs. 5,000	annually.
Purmul Khan and Mohummud Khan	...	„ 5,000	do.
Rhodan Buksh, Phi Vakeel, on the part of the Nabob, to attend the Civil Officer appointed to Furruckabad ...	...	„ 4,000	do.
Ahmed Buksh and Mohummud Zellah	...	„ 2,000	do.

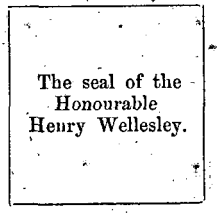
ARTICLE 8.

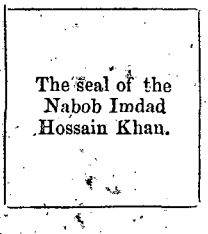
The rent-free lands, the daily and yearly pensions, and the jaghires, shall be continued, if upon a fair investigation they shall appear to have been established previously to the death of Mozuffer Jung.

ARTICLE 9.

This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, having been settled and concluded at the City of Bareilly, on the 4th day of June 1802, corresponding with the 3rd day of Suffer, 1217 Hegira, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, has delivered to the Nabob Imdad Hoossain Khan, Nasser Jung Behauder, a copy of the same in English and Persian, under his seal and signature, and the said Nabob has delivered to the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Ceded Provinces, another copy of the same, under his seal and signature, and the Honourable

Henry Wellesley engages to procure within the space of thirty days, a ratification of the Treaty, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.





(Sd.) HENRY WELLESLEY.

N.B.—This Treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council, the 24th June 1802.

BENARES.

THIS family was founded by Munsa Ram, zemindar of Gungapore, who died in 1740, and was succeeded by Rajah Bulwunt Sing. Bulwunt Sing joined Shah Alum and Shuja-ood-Dowlah in their invasion of Bengal in 1763. He joined the British camp with the Emperor after the battle of Buxar, and in the arrangements made with the Emperor in 1764,* his zemindaree was transferred from Oudh to the British Government. The arrangements thus made were disapproved by the Home Government, and when the Treaty of 1765 was concluded with Shuja-ood-Dowlah, the estate of Rajah Bulwunt Sing was restored to Oudh, the Nawab engaging to continue him in possession on condition of his paying the same revenue as before.

In 1770, on the death of Bulwunt Sing, the Vizier of Oudh wished to dispossess the family, but the British Government compelled him to recognize the succession of Cheit Sing, son of Bulwunt Sing, and to grant him a Sunnud (No. XIX.) under their guarantee. By the Treaty concluded with the Nawab in 1775, the sovereignty of the districts dependent on Rajah Cheit Sing was ceded in perpetuity to the British Government. A Sunnud (No. XX.) was given to the Rajah confirming him in his zemindaree, and the civil and criminal administration thereof, subject to a tribute of Sicca Rupees 22,66,180, and on condition of his adopting measures for the interest and security of the country and the preservation of the peace. The Rajah was also allowed to coin money.

In 1778 it was proposed that the Rajah should be required to pay a subsidy of five lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of three battalions of sepoys. He consented to the arrangement for one year. The contribution was again levied in 1779 and in 1780, and the Rajah was also required to employ his cavalry for the general service of the State. Cheit Sing manifested great reluctance to meet these demands, and to fulfil his feudal obligations to the British Government. He was also believed to be secretly disaffected, and to have corresponded with the enemies of the British Government, and he was therefore put under arrest in his own house in 1781, by order of Warren Hastings. A tumult ensued, in which the military guard over the Rajah were cut down and the Rajah escaped. Cheit Sing collected his troops,

* *See* Delhi Vol. VI.

and appealed for aid to some of the princes of Hindoostan. But his troops were defeated in several petty skirmishes, and the rebellion was crushed. Rajah Cheit Sing was deprived of his estate, which was given (No. XXI.) to his nephew, Rajah Mohip Narain, grandson of Rajah Bulwunt Sing, subject to a tribute of forty lakhs of rupees. The criminal administration of the zemindaree and the civil and criminal administration of the city of Benares, together with the power of the mint, were taken out of the new Rajah's hands. Rajah Cheit Sing took refuge with Scindia, and died at Gwalior, in 1810.

In 1794 an Engagement (No. XXII.) was concluded with Rajah Mohip Narain for the purpose of introducing into the province of Benares the same system of judicial and revenue administration as had been established in 1793 in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, the Rajah agreeing to accept one lakh of rupees a year in commutation of his zemindaree rights in the province, exclusive of his jagheers and altumgha grants, which were left to the exclusive management of the Rajah.

The relations of the Rajah with the paramount power are defined by Regulation VII. of 1828. In the management of his family domains the Rajah exercises the powers of a Collector of land revenue, and is in other respects subordinate to the Superintendent appointed by Government to supervise the general administration of the domains. The courts of the family domains exercise summary jurisdiction in civil and revenue matters.

Rajah Mohip Narain died in 1795, and was succeeded by his son, Odit Narain Sing, who was succeeded in 1835 by his nephew and adopted son, Isreepersad Narain, the present Rajah. In March 1862 the Maharajah received the assurance by a Sunnud (No. XXIII.) that on failure of natural heirs Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by himself or by any future Chief of his State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of his race. The Maharajah receives a salute of 13 guns.

The family domains consist of the pergunnahs of Karwar Rajah in the Benares district and Gangapore and Bhadohi in the district of Mirzapore. Their area is 985 square miles with a population of 392,415. The rental is Rupees 8,00,000, out of which Rupees 2,98,600 is paid as revenue to the British Government. The family domains have been specially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII. of 1871.

No. XIX.

TRANSLATION of the new KOWLNAMA, or AGREEMENT, given by the NAWAB SHUJAH-UL-DOWLAH to RAJAH CHEYT SING.

The affairs of the zemindarry and tahud of the Circar of Benares, and Circar Chunara, and of the mehals of Juanpoor, Bejeypoor, Buddohy, Suknesegurrah, Mulboos Khan, Circar Gazeepoor, Sikinderpoor, Khereed Shadeyabad, Toppeh Serinch, &c., which were under the charge of Rajah Bulwunt Sing, deceased, I do hereby grant and confirm unto you, upon their former footing: it is necessary that, after deducting the nankar and half of the jaghire of Buddohy, you monthly and annually pay into the treasury of the Circar the established and stated payments. By the favor of God, whatever is promotive of your honour shall be performed, and exclusive of the jumma specified in the kabooleat of the present Fussullee year 1178, no increase shall ever hereafter be demanded, and if you remain firm and steady in your obedience and in the payment of your rents, no harm shall, by any means, happen to your ryots or country. By the Word of God, and of the Holy Koran, and of the blessed Imaums, this Agreement is made between me and my heirs, and you and your heirs, and it shall never be deviated from.

Dated this 18th day of the moon Jemmadie-ul-Saany, in the year 1177 *Hegira, answering to the 6th September* 1773 *English style.*

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) WILLIAM REDFEARN,
Persian Translator.

TRANSLATION of the POTTAH given by the NAWAB SHUJAH-UL-DOWLAH to RAJAH CHEYT SING.

The Circar of Benares and Chunara, and the mehals of the Circar of Juanpoor, &c., including land-rents, and sayer duties, and Havely Mahomedabad (Benares), Mulboos Khana, Pergunnah Booder, &c., Talook of Sekima Mow, in the dependencies of the Pergunnah Khaundas, Pergunnah Buddohy, Luknesegur, Bejeypoor, Circar Gazeepoor, Pergunnah Sikinderpoor, Khereed Shadeyabad, and Toppeh Serinch, &c., land-rents and sayer duties included; after deducting the dustoor dewanny, nankar, half of the Jaghire of Buddohy and the other exempted jaghires, and whatever has formerly been allowed as deductions; I do now fully grant and make over to you, in the terms of your kabooleat, from the first of Khareef, 1178, in consideration of the sum of Benares Cum Sunna Rupees 22,48,449, Assel and Ezafa, as specified underneath, clear of all expenses of Sebundy. It is necessary that you pay the above sum to the Circar, according to the stated and established kists, year by year; and by the favor of God there shall never be any deviation from this Agreement.

PARTICULARS, *viz.* :—

Paid by Rajah Bulwunt Sing, as follows :—

Benares	12,00,607	
Buddohy	1,30,000	
Lucknesegur	16,000	
Bejeypoor	2,00,000	
Gazepoor	5,00,000	
Shadeyabad	40,000	
		20,86,607
Deduct nankar, half of the jaghire of Buddohy and Altemgah, &c.		88,158
Net Revenue paid by Rajah Bulwunt Sing		19,98,449
Increase settled with Rajah Cheyt Sing		2,50,000
Net Revenue to be paid by Rajah Cheyt Sing		22,48,449

Dated the 27th of Rejub, in the year of Hegira 1184.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) WILLIAM REDFEARN,
Persian Translator.

From the GOVERNOR to RAJAH CHEYT SING.

At this time, the Vizier of the Empire having given you an Agreement, under his hand and seal, which I have countersigned and also affixed my seal to, it is necessary that conformably thereto, and according to the Treaty concluded at Allahabad by Lord Clive and the Vizier respecting Rajah Bulwunt Sing, your deceased father, you, with the greatest cheerfulness, pay to the Vizier the rents thereby established; in which case the Company will always attend to your welfare, and afford you their care and protection, and in the Agreements aforementioned there shall never be any breach or deviation.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) WILLIAM REDFEARN,
Persian Translator.

No. XX.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJAH CHEYT SING, for the ZEMINDARRY of GAZEEPORE, BENARES, &c., 1776.

Be it known to the mutsuddies in office, present and to come, canongoes, mukudums, ryots, cultivators, to all the inhabitants and people resident and belonging to Circar Benares, Gazeepore, and Chunara, in the Soubah of Allahabad; that whereas, by virtue of a Treaty with the Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowlah, concluded on the 20th of Rubby-ul-Ewul, 1189 Hegira, or 21st of May 1775, the government and sovereignty of the Circars above-mentioned has been ceded to the Honourable East India Company, from the 4th of Jemmadie-ul-Awul, 1189 Hegira, or 4th July 1775; the said East India Company, therefore, pursuant to the rights thereby obtained, do confirm unto Rajah Cheyt Sing the zemindarry, aumeeny, and foujedarry of the said Circars, agreeably to the zimmun, together with the kutwallies of Juanpore and Benares, and the Mint of Benares, from the said date. Whatever gold and silver shall be coined in the Mint, the said Rajah shall coin conformably to his muchulka; he is not to be in the smallest particular remiss in the observation and execution of the several duties incumbent on him. He is to behave with moderation and kindness to the ryots and people; to promote the cultivation and increase of inhabitants and produce of the lands; expelling thieves, nightly assaulters, and robbers; and so effectually punishing the disturbers of the peace, that no trace of them may be seen; and he is to pay a tribute of 23,40,249 Benares Muchleedar Rupees or 22,66,180 Calcutta Siccas, annually, to the Company's treasurers. Should he receive orders to pay the above revenue at Benares, he shall, in that case, pay the sum of 23,40,249 Benares Muchleedar Rupees, each rupee to weigh ten massa, and to contain two ruttees and two chowls of alloy, and no more: should the weight be less or the alloy more, he shall make up the deficiency. Whenever the money shall not be wanted at Benares, he is to remit the annual amount of 22,66,180 Sicca Rupees, punctually, agreeably to his kists, by monthly payments at Calcutta. In consideration of which he shall be allowed a deduction of 2 per cent., amounting in all to Sicca Rupees 44,434-14-5, account hindowunny, which being deducted, the net amount is 22,21,745-1-15 Sicca Rupees of Calcutta, which he is to pay at that place. After the settlement of accounts at the end of the year, he shall, in the customary manner, receive credit for his payments; and he is by no means to collect the prohibited Abwab of the Durgah of His Majesty. This Sunnud being granted is to remain in force. You, the mutsuddies, and persons above-mentioned, are to regard the said Rajah as the truly and lawfully possessed of the zemindarry, aumeeny, and foujedarry of the above Circars; and to acknowledge his authority in the several acts appertaining thereunto. Know that we have here issued the most strict and positive commands, and obey them accordingly.

Written on the 25th of Suffer, 17th Sun, or 15th April 1776.

Signed by the Governor-General and Council.

The Zimmun.

The office of the zemindarry of Circar Benares, Gauzepore, Chundara, the kutwally, the duties of the Mint, in the Soubah of Allahabad, have been conferred upon the great Chief, Rajah Cheyt Sing Behauder, also the aumeeny and foujedarry.

Mehals 19, *viz.* :—

Circar Benares, Chundara, Circar Gauzepore, Mehals of Juanpore, comprehending maul and duties, Havely Mahumud Abad, Benares; the Labs Daums, or for supplying clothing to the King; Pergunnah Bhadury; the Talook of Sukramrow, in Chundar; Suktegar, Bidgepoor, Secunderpore, Thireed; Shadyabad, Tuppa Seringa; the kutwally and duties of Benares, free; ditto ditto of Juanpore, ditto; the mehal of the Mint of Benares, ditto; the Benares Mukeemi, or brokerage; the Sungwozinee, or stone-weighing of Benares, and the other mehals; yatesaundby, or office of Mutesaub of Benares.

POTTAH granted to CHEYT SING.

This Pottah, containing the underwritten stipulations, is granted unto Rajah Cheyt Sing Behauder.

Circar Benares, Gauzepore, Chunar, and the mehals of Circar of Juanpore, comprehending the maul and duties, Havely Mahumud Abad, Benares, the Khausdums in Pergunnah Bhaudry; Talook of Sunkeramrow, in Pergunnah Chunara; Suktesgurra, Bijeepoor, Circar Gauzepoor, Pergunnah Sekunderpoor, Khurreed, Shadyabad, Putna, Sirkunjea, including the kutwally duties of Jaunpore and Benares; the Mint of Benares; the mokeemy, yatisaub, and stone-weighing, both maul and duties; and the Dewanny dustoor, excepting the nankar of half the jaghire of Bhaudree, the exempted jaghire and ayma, which have been inserted for a length of time in the accounts as deductions; all the articles of the Tahud are settled upon you from the 4th Jemmadie-ul-Auwul, 1189 Hegira, or the 4th July 1775 English, at a stipulation per annum of 23,40,249 Mahidar Benares Rupees, not short of the weight of ten massa each, and not containing a greater portion of alloy than two ruttees and two berinjees, agreeable to your muchulka and kabooleat. This sum you will therefore pay. But should it not suit the convenience of the Company to receive it at Benares, you are to pay it in Calcutta, in Sicca Rupees of Calcutta, amounting in which specie to 22,66,180 Sicca Rupees. The amount of the hoondeean, or exchange, allowed you at the rate of 2 per cent., is Rupees 44,434-14-5, which being deducted, the net sum will be 22,21,745-1-15 Sicca Rupees of Calcutta. This you are to pay without the least deduction or depreciation whatever, in the course of each year, by monthly payments agreeable to your separate kistbundy. This you are to pay without any allowance for Sebundy. You will remit the money to Calcutta, without fail, conformable to the said kistbundy.

Particulars of the Tribute, viz.:—

Former Kabooleat	Rs.					20,86,607	0	0
Deduct:								
Nankar	„	9,800	0	0				
Exempted lands	„	8,000	0	0				
Maaffy, fourth part and Syry Sicca	„	2,358	0	0				
Half Jaghire of Bhadway ...	„	67,500	0	0				
Atamgau of Mussumaut Narad Bano...	„	500	0	0				
						88,158	0	0
						19,98,449	0	0
Add:								
Nuzzeranah	Rs.	90,000	0	0				
Tuppa	„	34,207	12	0				
Nukume, &c.	„	1,800	0	0				
						1,26,007	12	0
Increase:								
Total...	Rs.	2,50,000	0	0				
Deduct	„	34,207	12	0				
						2,15,792	4	0
Benares Rupees					Rs.	23,24,949	0	0
Batta to reduce them into Siccas ...					„	74,069	0	0
Remain Sicca Rupees					„	22,66,180	0	0
Deduct Hindooaurin					„	44,434	14	5
Remains net amount in Siccas ...					Rs.	22,21,745	1	15

Written on the 26th of Suffer, 17th year, or 15th April 1776.

KABOOLEAT or AGREEMENT executed by RAJAH CHEYT SING, for the ZEMINDARY of BENARES, &c.

Whereas a Treaty has been concluded between the English East India Company and the Nabob Asoph-ul-Dowlah Chia Cawn Behauder, Huzzubber Jung, Nazim of the Soubáh of Allahabad, under date the 20th of Rubbee-ul-Awul, 1189 Hegira, or the 21st of May 1775 Christian, whereby the sovereignty of the Circars Benares, Gazeepore, Chunara, &c., hath been ceded to the English East India Company, from the 4th of Jammadie-ul-Awul, 1189 Hegira, or the 4th July 1775 Christian, and the Company having granted the zemindarry, the aumeeny, and the foujedarry of the aforesaid Circars,

together with the kutwallies of Benares, and Juanpore, &c., and the Mint of Benares, unto me, from the above date: I do hereby voluntarily consent, and agree, under my hand, that whatever coins shall be struck in the said Mint, shall be conformable to a separate obligation which I have executed under date the 25th of Zihigâ, in the 17th year of the reign, and delivered to the Government for the Company. It shall be my duty to do everything that may be needful and usual for the interest and security of the country; provide for the welfare of the inhabitants; to be attentive to the increase of cultivation and improvement of the revenues; to use my endeavours in such manner to expel robbers and assassins, and to punish offenders of every kind that not a trace of them may be left. And I will pay the annual revenue of Government, being at Benares, Muchlidar Rupees of Benares 23,40,249, each Rupee to weigh no less than 10 massa, and to contain no more alloy than 2 ruttees and 2 chowls; any deficiency of this standard to be made good. If the Government shall not have occasion to receive the same at Benares, I will in such case pay it at Calcutta annually, by monthly payments, according to kistbundy, and conformably to the tufussul zile or particulars in the margin, the sum being Calcutta Sicca Rupees 22,66,180, including nuzzeranah, &c., but deducting on account of hoondyan or exchange a premium of 2 per cent., which premium of 2 per cent. upon the whole sum, being Sicca Rupees 44,434-14-5, I will accordingly deduct for remitting the remainder to the Company's treasury at Calcutta, so that after the deduction of exchange I shall pay net and without further deduction into the treasury at Calcutta the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 22,21,745-1-15 at the end of each year; after payment of the same and observing the conditions agreed upon, I shall receive a release or discharge in full, wherefore I have written this Agreement to be adhered to accordingly.

In the margin follows a list of monthly instalments.

Signed by the Rajah.

Seal of the Rajah.

Dated 25th Suffer, 17th Sun, corresponding with the 15th April 1776 Christian.

TRANSLATION of RAJAH CHEYT SING'S AGREEMENT relative to the Duties.

Whereas, the duties of the sayers dependent on me have been fixed and decreed in the presence of the Governor at the following rates, which are to be taken from the English and Indostan Merchants, without distinction; for this cause I give in writing that I will demand no more, nor will consent to an exemption in favour of any man, excepting broad cloth, and lead and copper purchased at the Company, which shall be accompanied by a letter from the Governor; on these I will consider the duties as excused and discontinued, nor in any respect interrupt or impede them.

	At Chowsa.	Zeemanee.	Ghesly.	Seegore and Gungapore.	Mirzapore.	Oudjewa.	Durra.	Gazeepore.	Total.
	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs. a. p.
On Kerâna, as dry Ginger, Pepper, &c., per tunghy of 6 Mirzapore mds. ...	0 8 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	1 13 9	1 15 9	0 4 9	0 6 6	3 1 3	9 0 6
On Cloth, Silk, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c. ...	1 4 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	5 10 0	7 9 3	0 10 3	0 12 6	5 3 0	23 0 0
On Tin, Toothnaque, &c	0 8 3	0 7 6	0 7 6	1 14 0	2 13 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 0 0	10 0 0
On Iron	0 4 3	0 3 3	0 3 9	0 11 0	0 15 3	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 14 6	4 8 0
On Copper ...	0 8 3	0 7 9	0 8 0	3 6 9	0 3 15	0 7 9	0 6 6	3 4 0	13 0 0
On Cloth, per bale containing 6 pieces ...	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 7 6	3 4 6	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 6 0	2 3 6	12 0 0
On Cotton... ...	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 2 4	0 5 9	0 4 9	2 15 0	8 8 0
On Chatta, &c., Coarse Cloth	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	1 2 0	0 3 5	0 3 3	0 3 0	1 5 3	6 13 0
On Betel-nut ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	0 3 9	0 5 3	2 2 0	7 0 0

At Benares 2 per cent. on the purchase price as usual.

No. XXI.

POTTAH granted to RAJAH MAHIPNARAIN BEHAUDER, of BENARES, 1781.

Whereas, the Circar of Benares and Chunar and the mehals of the Circar of Jawenpoor, both maul and sayer and Havely Mahomedabad, Benares, and the Daums of the Mulboos-khana and the pergunnah Bheddohee and the talook of Sungramow dependent on the pergunnah of Chunda and Suktees-ghur, and the pergunnah Cunteel, called Beejeypoor, and the Circar of Gauzepoor, and the pergunnah of Secunderpoor, and Khereed and Shadikabad and Tuppee Serincha, with the maul and sayer and kutwally of Jawenpoor, and the Mokeeme and Yettisaub, and Sangwozinee of Benares, both maul and sayer, with the dustoor dewanny, besides half of the jaghire of the pergunnah Bheddohee, &c., and the maâfee to the Rozeenâdars, and other expenses of the Husubminhayee, conformable to your kabooleat, have been granted to you, from the beginning of the month of Assin, 1189 Fussellee, answering to the 14th September 1781, at the agreement of forty lacks of Sicca Rupees, struck in the town of Benares, as a fixed and perpetual sum, without alteration, for every year, and from that amount the sum of 6,66,666-10-10 (six lacks, sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six Sicca Rupees, ten annas and ten gundas) for this year, which is 1189 Fussellee, on account of devastations, &c., in the two months of disturbances, having been remitted, the remaining account of the Maulwajib maulguzarry of the Sicca being 33,33,333-5-10 (thirty-three lacks, thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three Rupees, five annas and ten gundas) of Benares Sicca coin, of due standard and weight, agreeably to the separate kistbundy and kabooleat which you have written and delivered under your own seal; you will, month by month,

without excuse or delay, and without the expense of the Sebundy and other expenses, conformable to the kists mentioned in them, pay duly as the khazana to the Circar, and in the next year the fixed and perpetual yearly amount, jumma of forty lacks of Sicca Rupees, which you have agreed to, and the kistbundy of which also you have delivered under your own seal into the dufter of the Circar; conformably thereto you will yearly discharge as the maulguzarry to the Circar. By the blessing of God, from this Agreement, in no instance, shall there ever be any deviation or failure.

The Bundobust of the year 1189 *Fussellee.*

Conformably to the papers, Rs.		49,06,002	12	0			
Increase to the advantage of the Circar ...	„	4,00,000	0	0			
					53,06,002	12	0
Deduct the jaghires, &c:							
Jaghire of Benoram Pundit	Rs.	25,000	0	0			
Ditto of Bundoo Khan ...	„	2,000	0	0			
Ditto of Jaghernaut Surbadar	„	1,200	0	0			
Restored to the Rozeenadars	„	33,296	0	0			
					61,496	0	0
					52,44,506	12	0
Deduct the expenses of Mehals, Amanee, &c.:							
The expenses of Mehals Amanee	Rs.	41,119	6	10			
Maâfee Maumoulee ...	„	1,02,598	8	10			
					1,437,17	15	0
					51,00,788	13	0
Deduct the Mehal of Keiraghur, of which the Maulguzarry is appropriated to the Circar of the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Behauder,	Rs.				1,98,046	14	0
					49,02,741	15	0
Deduct my jaghire, &c., with those of my dependents:							
Half the Pergunnah of Bheddohee... ...	Rs.	1,58,341	0	0			
The Pergunnah of Mahaiche	„	60,000	0	0			
The Pergunnah of Siedpoor	„	54,000	0	0			
My salary, &c, and those of my dependents ...	„	6,30,400	15	0			
					9,02,741	15	0
					40,00,000	0	0
Deduct the devastations, &c., of two months' disturbances				Rs.	6,66,666	10	10
Balance, Benares Sicca Rupees ...					33,33,333	5	10

From the year 1190 *Fussellee a fixed and perpetual sum.*

Conformably to the former Bundobust	Rs.	33,33,333	5	10
Increase taken from the deductions on account of the devastations, &c.	„	6,66,666	10	10
Total, Benares Sicca ...	Rs.	40,00,000	0	0

Dated the 1*st of Assin,* 1189 *Fussellee, answering to the* 14*th September* 1781.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) EDWARD COLEBROOKE,
Persian Translator.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) E. HAY,
Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

KABOOLEAT of RAJAH MAHIPNARAIN BEHAUDER.

I, Rajah Mahipnarain Behauder:

Whereas, the zemindarry of the Circar of Benares and Chunar, and the mehals of the Circar of Jawenpoor, both maul and sayer, and Havely Mahomedabad, Benares, and the daums of the Mulboos Khana, and the Pergunnah Bheddohee, and the Talook of Sungramow, dependent on the Pergunnah of Chanda, and Suktusgur and Cunteel, called Beedjeypoor, and the Circar of Gazeepoor, and the Pergunnah of Secunderpore, and Kheerud and Shaaduabad, and Tuppee Serincha, with the maul and sayer and kutwally of Jawenpoor, and the Mookeemee and Yettisaub, and Sangwozinee of Benares, and the entire mehals, both maul and sayer, with the dustoor dewanny of the Soubah Illahabad, besides the Mehal of Keeraghur, of which the maulguzarry is appropriated to the Circar of the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Ausuf-ud-Dowlah Behauder, and the mehals of the jaghires held by the Rozeenadars, and the expenses agreeably to the Husubminhayee, or account of deductions, has been given in perpetuity to me from the Honourable Company, at the fixed and perpetual yearly sum of forty lacks of Benares Sicca Rupees, of full weight and standard, I have agreed to it, of my own free and entire will; and of that amount the sum of 6,66,666-10-10 (six lacks, sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six Rupees, ten annas and ten gundas) having been remitted and deducted on account of the devastations, &c., in the two months' disturbances for this year 1189 Fussellee, I have acknowledged, without hesitation, the remaining sum of 33,33,333-5-10 (thirty-three lacks, thirty-three thousand, three hundred and thirty-three Rupees, five annas and ten gundas) of Benares Sicca standard, to be due from me, as the Maulwajib of the Circar

for the said year; and having written and delivered under my seal, upon a separate paper, the kistbundy of it, I engage and deliver in writing to this effect, that I will, agreeably to the kistbundy, month by month, without excuse or delay, duly pay the Khazana Aumeera of the Circar in the town of Benares; and at the end of the year I will take a receipt and discharge the whole. And the jumma of the next year, 1190 Fussellee, having been settled for the entire sum of forty lacks of Benares Siccas, as a perpetual and fixed sum for every year, that I also do include in this kabooleat, and engage that I will without excuse or delay, agreeably to the kists of the same, discharge, month by month, the Khazana Aumera of the Circar, and that I will, without fail, pay the money of the Rozeenadars, &c., conformably to the Hushoomenhayee, and take a receipt for it; and that employing myself in the duties and affairs of my zemindarry, I will not neglect or be deficient in any one point of diligence and care, but I will behave with the greatest attention to the ryots, and to all people of every rank; and I will exert my utmost abilities in the cultivation and population of the country, and the increase of the revenues, so that it may improve daily: and I will act with such vigour in expelling thieves, night robbers, murderers, and all evil-doers, that not one of them shall remain within my zemindarry, and that no crimes and offences shall be heard of. I have therefore delivered these few lines in the nature of kabooleat, that it may be made use of when necessary.

Dated the 1st of Assin, 1189 *Fussellee, answering to the 14th September* 1781.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) EDWARD COLEBROOKE,
Persian Translator.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) E. HAY,
Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

AGREEMENT of RAJAH MAHIPNARAIN BEHAUDER, for the payment of the arrears.

Having been ordered from the Presence to collect and pay the Circar whatever balances remain of Cheyt Sing's administration, to the end of the year 1188, I therefore represent, that whatever I can collect of the balances for the above year I will pay to the Circar.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) EDWARD COLEBROOKE,
Persian Translator.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) E. HAY,
Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

REQUESTS of RAJAH MAHIPNARAIN, to which he is hopeful that the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S signature may be affixed.

ARTICLE 1.

Of the Mint and the Adaalet, &c., agreeably to the following list, whatever part shall be divided from my bundobust, I hope that the receipts of that may be deducted in the maulguzarry. 1, The Mint; 2, The Adaalet; 3, The Foujedarry; 4, The Kutwally of Benares; 5, The Nekhas; 6, The Brokerage from strangers; 7, The Farlashe; 8, The Rumar Khana; 9, The Dustoor upon rings.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE 1.

Of the Mint and Adaalet, &c., agreeably to the above list, whatever may be the average receipts for the five last years shall be deducted in the maulguzarry; but for the tax upon strangers, which, out of regard to the welfare of the people and the population of the country, I have annulled, you shall have no deduction.

ARTICLE 2.

Whatever may be granted from the Presence to the zemindars, &c., for their support, I am hopeful may be deducted in the maulguzarry.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE 2.

The former zemindars and possessors, who received allowances and support, and who were in possession to the end of last year, and who are not included in the paper delivered to the Presence, shall be continued. Besides these, whatever further allowance for support may be made from the Presence to any zemindar, &c., shall be deducted in the maulguzarry.

ARTICLE 3.

Whatever may be the expenses on account of commission of English gentlemen, &c., I am unable to supply them: on this point I request your orders.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE 3.

Whatever article may be commissioned, you shall receive the price of it; besides, on the Company's account, there shall be no commission.

ARTICLE 4.

The way that the bundobust of affairs has been settled is well known to the Presence. In providing the Maulwajib of the Circar, wherever I may see the means of making an increase of profit, I will make the bundobust accordingly. I am hopeful that no one may receive indulgence from the Presence.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE 4.

Wherever you may see the means of making an increase of profit, you will make the bundobust accordingly. No one shall receive indulgence from the Presence.

ARTICLE 5.

I am hopeful that the troops which shall be appointed from the Presence for the protection of the Circar of Benares, &c., may be stationed agreeably to my request.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE 5.

Wherever troops may be necessary, they shall be stationed.

ARTICLE 6.

Respecting the balances to the end of the year 1188, during Cheyt Sing's administration, I have been ordered from the Presence to collect and pay them to the Circar, I therefore represent that whatever of the balances for the above year I can collect, I will pay to the Circar.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE 6.

Agreed.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) E. HAY,

Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

No. XXII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT with RAJAH MAHIPNARAIN for the ZEMINDAR of BENARES.

The Governor-General in Council being at this time desirous to introduce, with the consent of Rajah Mahipnarain, the Zemindar, into the Zillah of Benares, for the advantage thereof, the same system and rules for the administration of justice and for the concerns of the revenue as was in 1793 established within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa during the Government of Marquis Cornwallis, and the said Rajah having, after consideration of the said circumstances, agreed to and approved thereof, so as that from the beginning of 1202, *fussilee*, the administration of justice, which hath hitherto remained in the hands of natives, shall be conducted by English gentlemen, and that there shall also be separately appointed a Collector (being in like manner a British subject) for the realization of the revenue, whilst the duties of the Court of Appeals are to be conducted under similar regulations as are provided to that effect in Bengal, and for as much as the support of all these establishments will occasion to the Hon'ble Company's Government an increase of expense at the same time that under the operation of the permanent settlement concluded in 1197 the resources from the district bear also, under the favor of the Almighty, a prospect of increase; therefore, with a view to provide for the said charges, which are solely to be incurred for the prosperity

and advantage of the four Sircars composing the Zillah of Benares, the following articles have, with the privity of the Governor-General in Council, been settled and concluded on between the said Rajah and Mr. Duncan, to be observed and followed in time to come, from the introduction of the new establishments:—

Article the 1*st.*—Out of the surplus revenue, over and above the 40 lakhs of rupees, which including the articles of deduction were stipulated to be payable by Rajah Mahipnarain, according to the estimrary pottah which he received from the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esquire, in the year 1781, one lakh of rupees per annum is, without fail, to be received from the Moolky Treasury by Rajah Mahipnarain, exclusive of the jaghirs and altumghas that are now in his possession, and the remaining surplus is to be annually expended in this district, and applied, under the authority of the Company's Government, towards the charges of the civil and judicial establishments in the support of the new and old Courts, and for the maintenance of the paut-salla or Hindoo college, and for repairing the roads and constructing bridges, and promoting the cultivation, &c.

2*nd.*—The revenue settlement made of the lands within the Raje of Benares, &c., having taken place with the privity and approbation of Rajah Mahipnarain Sing, Bahader, the pottahs, receipts, and farigh-khutties, or acquittances thereof, are passed under the seal and signature of the said Rajah to the aumils, zemindars, and farmers, and the dufter or office, and khazanchi or treasurer of the said Rajah, having always remained for the carrying on of the country (*i.e.*, revenue) business, the said signature, seal, office and treasurer are to remain in force and to be continued as usual.

3*rd.*—In case of complaints relative to revenue causes or charity ground, &c., being preferred to the Huzoor (*i.e.*, the English Government) by any parties residing within the jaghir and altumgha, &c., the personal or private lands of Rajah Mahipnarain Sing, the enquiry thereunto shall be made in like manner as such cases were amicably conducted between Mr. Duncan and the Rajah, that is, that since the gentleman holding the station of Collector will have more concern and connection with such matters than the other gentlemen, the rule shall be that with the privity and ascertainment of the said Collector (who is to have regard to the honor and dignity of the said Rajah), such causes are to be settled through the channel of the said Rajah, or of the officers of the said Rajah's cutcherry, it being at the same time understood and provided that as it is a duty incumbent on the Hon'ble Company's Government to distribute and ensure the attainment of justice to all the inhabitants of Benares, should it so happen that after referring such complaints to the Rajah, or to his officers in the cutcherry, the contentment of the parties complaining and aggrieved shall not be obtained, the Rajah shall, relative to the adjustment of such causes, listen to, and approve of, the suggestions and advice of the Collector, in like manner as hath been practised in the time of Mr. Duncan; and it is also incumbent on the said Collector, in all proper and just cases, to show the utmost attention possible to the Rajah's accommodation, and to hold in view the maintenance of his honor and dignity, such being entirely consistent with the wishes of

Government; and if (which God forbid) any such subject should arise as cannot be settled between the said Collector and the Rajah aforesaid, the decision on such cause shall depend on the Governor-General in Council.

Wherefore this akrarnama hath, with the privity and approbation of the Governor-General in Council, been written and concluded between Rajah Mahipnarain Sing, Bahader, the Zemindar of the Zillah of Benares, &c., and Mr. Duncan, who is at present in the station of Resident at Benares, on the part of the Government of the English East India Company.

Dated the 27th October 1794.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) JONATHAN DUNCAN,

Resident.

No. XXIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to HIS HIGHNESS MAHA RAJAH ISHEREEPERSAUD NARAIN SING BAHADOOR, BENARES.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to repeat to you the assurance, which has been already communicated to you on the 24th April last, that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

PART II.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS

WITH

OUDH.

THE founder of the Oudh family was Saadut Khan, who was appointed Soobahdar of Oudh in the voluptuous reign of Mahomed Shah. He was succeeded by his son-in-law Sufder Jung, who died in 1753, and was succeeded by his son Shuja-ood-Dowlah, who was created Vizier by the Emperor Shah Alum.

After his defeat at Buxar, in 1764 (*see* Delhi Vol. VI.), the Vizier, having retreated to his own dominions, obtained the assistance of a body of Mahrattas which was scattered in a skirmish at Corah, and the Vizier, reduced to extremities, threw himself on the generosity of the British Government. The arrangements which had been made with the Emperor in 1764, by which he ceded Ghazeepore and Benares to the Company, being himself put in possession of all the rest of the Vizier's dominions, was disapproved by the Court of Directors. It was considered expedient to preserve the dominions of the Vizier as a barrier against the Mahrattas, and therefore, by the Treaty of 1765 (No. XXIV.), the Vizier was restored to all his territories, except Allahabad and Corah, which were given to the Emperor for the support of his dignity and expenses.

Some uneasiness was still felt as to the designs of the Vizier, who had the Emperor completely in his power, and who was ambitious of recovering Corah and Allahabad. It was therefore thought necessary to enter into a new Engagement (No. XXV.) in 1768 for the restriction of the Vizier's army to 35,000 men,* none of them to be equipped or drilled like English troops.

* Cavalry ... 10,000
Infantry ... 10,000
Nujeebs ... 5,000
Artillery ... 500
Irregulars ... 9,500

At this time the position of the Mahrattas was most threatening. The Emperor had put himself in their hands and been placed by them on the throne of Delhi, but he had no real power, and his name was used as a cloak for the justification of the Mahratta usurpations. On leaving Allahabad in 1771 the Emperor put the Vizier in possession of the fort. But when the Mahrattas extorted from him the cession of Corah and Allahabad, it was deemed necessary, for protection against the Mahrattas, that both the fort of Chunar and the fort of Allahabad should be held by English troops, and Agreements (Nos. XXVI. and XXVII.) to this effect were executed on 20th March 1772. The grant of Corah and Allahabad to the Mahrattas was considered to be contrary to the meaning of the Treaty of 1765, by which these districts were given to the Emperor for the support of his dignity, and as the Emperor had abandoned possession of them, they were sold (No. XXVIII.) to the Vizier for fifty lakhs of rupees, and at the same time the Vizier agreed to pay Sicca Rupees 2,10,000 per month for each brigade of English troops that might march to his assistance.

In 1775 the Vizier Shuja-ood-Dowlah died and was succeeded by his son Asuf-ood-Dowlah. On his accession a new Treaty (No. XXIX.) was concluded, confirming him in the possession of Corah and Allahabad, raising the payment for British troops to Rupees 2,60,000 a month for each brigade, and ceding to the British Government, Benares, Jaunpore, Ghazeepore, and the possessions of Rajah Cheit Sing. In his pecuniary obligations to the British Government the new Nawab soon fell deeply into arrears. Pressed by his pecuniary embarrassments, the Nawab endeavoured to deprive the mother of Shuja-ood-Dowlah and his own mother, the Buhoo Begum, of the property which had been left them. In 1775 the Buhoo Begum complained that Rupees 26,00,000 had been extorted from her. An Agreement (No. XXX.), however, was made between her and her son Asuf-ood-Dowlah, which was guaranteed by the English Government, maintaining her in the full enjoyment of her jaghires and property.

In 1781, at a personal interview with Warren Hastings at Chunar, a new Treaty (No. XXXI.) was negotiated to give relief to the Nawab by the withdrawal of all the English troops, except a single brigade and one additional regiment, and authorizing the Nawab to resume jaghires, but requiring him to grant equivalent pensions to jaghiredars, whose estates were guaranteed by the British Government. This was taken advantage of by the Nawab for the resumption of the jaghires of the Begums, which were subsequently

in part restored, and for the spoliation of their treasures, on the alleged ground of their being implicated in Cheit Sing's rebellion. Warren Hasting's share in these transactions formed one of the charges against him on his impeachment.

The weakness of the Nawab's government prevented the withdrawal of the English troops as provided for by the Treaty of 1781. When Lord Cornwallis assumed the government in 1786 the Nawab pressed for some mitigation of his burdens. It was not deemed safe to reduce the British troops, but an arrangement (No. XXXII.) was made, by which the Nawab's payment was fixed at Rs. 50,00,000 a year in lieu of all claims, and a large portion of the balance due to the British Government was remitted.

In the following year a commercial Treaty (No. XXXIII.) was concluded with the Vizier, providing for the levy at fixed places of an *ad-valorem* duty on goods, and prohibiting the levy of transit duties by landholders and others.

The pecuniary difficulties in which the Vizier continued to be involved arose chiefly from his incapacity and misgovernment. In 1797 Sir John Shore paid a visit to Lucknow, to induce the Vizier to reform his administration and to pay part of the increased military establishment which it had been found necessary to keep up. An Agreement (No. XXXIV.) was at this time made, by which the Vizier undertook to pay for one additional regiment of European and one of Native cavalry, provided the annual cost should not exceed five and a half lakhs of rupees.

In 1797 Asuf-ood-Dowlah died, and his reputed son Mirza Ali was acknowledged as his successor. His paternity having been afterwards proved to be spurious, he was deposed, and Saadut Ali, the eldest surviving son of Shuja-ood-Dowlah, and the brother of Asuf-ood-Dowlah, was proclaimed in his stead. On the accession of Saadut Ali a Treaty (No. XXXV.) was concluded, by which, among other arrangements, the Vizier's payments to the British Government were raised to seventy-six lakhs a year, and the minimum British force to be maintained in the country was fixed at 10,000 men. At the same time the Vizier made an Agreement (No. XXXVI.) with Buhoo Begum, granting her certain jaghires in Gonda and Fyzabad under the guarantee of the British Government.

The Vizier's army was an armed rabble, ill-disciplined, and would have been rather a source of danger than a help had the invasion of Zaman Shah,

from Afghanistan, with the anticipations of which the people of India were periodically alarmed, taken place. In 1799, therefore, the Marquis Wellesley addressed the Vizier, with a view to induce him to disband his troops and replace them by a British subsidiary force. Major Scott was deputed to conduct negotiations for the above purpose, and to secure, by a cession of territory from the Vizier, a resource for the regular payment of the subsidy. The Vizier was very reluctant to agree to the proposals made to him, and threatened to abdicate in favor of his son. But at length, after protracted negotiations and the deputation of the Honourable Mr. Wellesley, the Governor-General's brother, to Lucknow, a Treaty (No. XXXVII.) was signed on 10th November 1801, by which the Vizier ceded to the British Government lands in the Doab yielding a revenue of Rupese 1,35,23,474, in lieu of the subsidy, and all future expenses incurred in defending his territory; reduced his troops to four battalions of infantry and one of nujeebs, 2,000 cavalry and 300 golundaz; and agreed to introduce a good system of government in his remaining territories. The Treaty also provided for the free navigation of the Ganges and other rivers, where they formed the mutual boundary of the British territories and Oudh. At a personal interview with the Vizier at Lucknow, the Governor-General, after some discussion, settled various points arising out of the Treaty of 10th November which remained to be adjusted, and explained the general principles which should regulate the connection and intercourse between the two States as resulting from the Treaty. The results of this conference were embodied in a Memorandum (No. XXXVIII.), of which a copy, signed and sealed by the Governor-General, was delivered to the Vizier.

In 1812 a Treaty (No. XXXIX.) was made with Nawab Saadut Ali, to prevent disputes arising out of the frequent changes in the course of the rivers forming the boundaries between the British territories and Oudh. The Treaty related merely to the prevention of disputes between the two States, and had no reference whatever to the rights of zemindars.

Saadut Ali Khan died on 11th July 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ghazi-ood-Deen Hyder. On his accession Engagements (No. XL.) were exchanged between him and the Governor-General, declaring all Treaties and Engagements made with the late Nawab to be in full force to all intents and purposes.

During the negotiations with Saadut Ali Khan, which led to the cession of Rohilcund, the Buhoo Begum had offered to make the English Govern-

ment her heir on condition of her being released from dependance on her grandson, and of her connections and dependants being secured in the undisturbed possession of their property. It was believed that the Vizier's principal objections to the proposed Treaty for the cession of Rohilcund proceeded from the expectation of his acquiring great wealth on the Begum's death. The Governor-General therefore expressed his intention of accepting the Begum's offer. The arrangements, however, were never completed, and in consequence of the altered relations between the Vizier and the Begum, after the conclusion of the Treaty of 1801, Government eventually declined the bequest.

In 1808 the Begum executed a will, making the British Government heir to the residue of her property, after maintaining certain jaghires and pensions, and paying certain sums for the construction of a mausoleum, &c. Government, however, declared its intention of yielding the legacy to the Vizier and making over the residue of the property to him. The will was subsequently revoked, and a Deed of Deposit (No. XLI.) was executed, the provisions of which the British Government guaranteed to execute so far as depended on them. The arrangements proposed were, with the Begum's consent, disclosed to the Vizier, who was assured that he would be acknowledged by Government as the Begum's heir on his agreeing in the whole of the purposes of the will. To this arrangement Ghazi-ood-Deen Hyder intimated his assent in a letter to the Resident, dated 4th August 1814.

The Begum died on 15th December 1815, leaving property to the value of Rupees 99,48,916. After her death it was proposed to embody the obligations of the British Government and the Vizier in regard to her property in a Treaty. But as the Nawab expressed an unwillingness to execute any further documents, which were unnecessary after his engagement in 1814, the Treaty was not pressed on him. All the personal property of the Begum was made over to the Vizier on his paying into the British treasury Rupees 56,84,082, the interest on which was to yield certain pensions which by the Deed of Deposit, were to be defrayed from the funds left by the Begum. These pensions are now known as the Amanut Waseekas or trust pensions. But besides these there were certain jaghires and pensions payable from the Oudh treasury, in case of the diminution or resumption of which by the Vizier the British Government was to make a provision of corresponding amount for the holders from the residue of the Begum's property. To this class belonged the pensions of Mirza Ali, Salar Jung and his three sons, and the several members of the Khas Mehal. The pensions of Mirza Ali, Salar Jung and his three

sons were subsequently provided for in the arrangements made with the Vizier for the payment of the first Oudh Loan. Of the Khas Mehal pensions, three, namely, those of Lootf-oon-Nissa, Mirza Mahomed Tuckee Khan, and Mirza Nusseer and their children, aggregating Rupees 6,000 a month, were secured by the guarantee of the British Government. These are now known as the Zamanut Waseekas or security pensions.

In 1814, when Lord Moira proceeded to the upper provinces to be near the scene of action in the Nipal war, he was visited at Cawnpore by the Nawab, who offered him a crore of rupees as a free gift. The gift was declined, but a loan of Rupees 1,08,50,000, at 6 per cent. per annum, was accepted, the interest, Rupees 6,51,000, being devoted from 14th November 1814 to defray certain stipends (No. XLII.) guaranteed by the British Government. The principal of lapsed stipends was repayable to the Oudh Government, and up to 1855 there had been repaid at various times Rupees 72,42,765, leaving outstanding, at 6 per cent., Rupees 36,07,235.

In the month of March 1815, in consequence of the vast expenditure during the Nipal war, Government applied to the Nawab for a second loan of one crore of rupees, at 6 per cent. On the conclusion of the war, this second loan was extinguished by the cession, by Treaty (No. XLIII.), to the Nawab, of the district of Khyreegurh and the Terai lands conquered from the Goorkhas, between the Gogra on the west and the district of Goruckpore. By the same Treaty, a part of the district of Goruckpore was ceded in exchange by the British Government for the tract of country intervening between the British districts of Juanpore, Mirzapore, and Allahabad.

In 1825, the Vizier, who, in 1819, had been raised by the British Government to the dignity of King, proposed that the British Government should cede to him a portion of its territories in exchange for a sum of money. There were, however, insuperable objections to the alienation of any portion of British territory. But as the Government were suffering from the financial difficulties caused by the protracted hostilities in Burmah, and the King's treasury was full, a proposal was made to take a loan of a crore of rupees, at 5 per cent. interest, from the King. The interest of this loan was by a Treaty (No. XLIV.), dated 17th August 1825, devoted in perpetuity to the payment of certain stipends, and the British Government agreed to be the protector of the honour and prosperity of the stipendiaries.

In the following year a fourth loan of half a crore of rupees was taken, at 5 per cent. interest, repayable after two years. Before his death, in 1827, the King Ghazi-ood-Deen Hyder requested that this loan might be made perpetual, and that the interest should be devoted to meet certain pensions, the stipendiaries being guaranteed the protection of the British Government. But the previous guarantees which Government had given had produced so much embarrassment that the request of the King was declined.

Ghazi-ood-Deen Hyder was succeeded by his son Nusseer-ood-Deen Hyder. Being anxious to make a permanent provision for certain ladies of his household, Nusseer-ood-Deen Hyder proposed to grant another loan, at 5 per cent. interest, consisting of the half crore lent in the previous year, with an additional sum of Rupees 12,40,000. This loan was accepted (No. XLV.), but was made redeemable at any time after the death of the original stipendiaries. No guarantee was given of protection to the stipendiaries, but a promise was made that they would always be treated with special favor and kindness. Rupees 38,40,000 of this loan were repaid, in 1853, to the heirs of some of the original grantees, Rupees 2,40,000 being paid in cash, and Rupees 36,00,000 by transfer to the Government 4 per cent. loan.

In 1833, at the request of the King, Government accepted another loan of Rupees 3,00,000, at 4 per cent., and agreed (No. XLVI.), to pay the interest in monthly charitable payments to the poor in the city of Lucknow.

Nusseer-ood-Deen Hyder died in 1837, and was succeeded by his uncle, Mahomed Ali Shah. On his accession a Treaty (No. XLVII.) was concluded with him by the Governor-General in Council. The assent of the King was most reluctantly given to this Treaty. The Home Government therefore disallowed it, and directed the restoration of the relations with Oudh to the footing on which they previously stood. The King was thereupon informed of the determination of Government to relieve him from all that was onerous in the conditions respecting the subsidiary force established under the Treaty, and to defray from the British treasury the expense of the portion of it already organized, but the formal abrogation of the Treaty was not intimated to him.

Mahomed Ali Shah being anxious to provide pensions in perpetuity for certain members of his family, offered, in 1838, a loan of Rupees 17,00,000, at 4 per cent., and requested that the pensioners, to whom the interest was to be paid, should be guaranteed against oppression by future rulers of Oudh.

The loan was accepted (No. XLVIII.), but, as in the Agreement of 1829 with Nusseer-ood-Deen Hyder, no guarantee was given, the pensioners being promised only the special favor and kindness of the British Government.

In 1839 Mahomed Ali Shah subscribed 12 lakhs of rupees to the 4 per cent. loan, the interest of which he allotted, by a Deed of Trust (No. XLIX.), for the expenses of the Hosseinabad Imambara. To this the King added other sums, aggregating Rupees 24,17,500, and after his death a sum of Rupees 2,33,000 was also invested by the Trustees out of the unexpended surplus of the interest.

In 1840, the King allotted, by another Deed of Trust (No. L.), a sum of Rupees 3,40,800, of which Rupees 2,87,000 were to bear interest at 5 per cent., and Rupees 53,800 at 4 per cent., for the endowment of a hospital at Lucknow.

Various other sums have been, at different times, invested by the King of Oudh in Government funds, but these investments are guaranteed by no special engagements, and in no way differ from ordinary contributions to Government loans, except that in some cases the promissory notes were deposited in the Government treasury at Lucknow, and the interest was paid monthly instead of quarterly. Thus, in February 1842, a sum of Rupees 14,00,000 was contributed, on twelve lakhs of which the interest was made payable monthly. In July 1842 twenty lakhs were subscribed, on eight lakhs of which the interest was made payable monthly: and in September 1842 twelve lakhs more were subscribed on the same terms.

In May 1842, Mahomed Ali Shah died, and was succeeded by his son Amjad Ali Shah, who was succeeded on 13th February 1847 by Wajid Ali Shah.

The condition of the internal administration of Oudh had attracted attention from the earliest times of the connection of the British Government with that State, and it was one of the provisions of the Treaty of 1801 that the Nawab should introduce, under the advice of the British Government, such a system of administration as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants. Notwithstanding the repeated warning and advice of successive Residents the administration was not improved, and in 1831 Lord William Bentinck found it necessary to warn the King that, in the event of improvement and reformation not being effected by His Majesty's officers, the settlement of the country would need to be made by British officers. This

warning was neglected; the misgovernment of the country continued; and, in November 1847, a few months after the accession of Wajid Ali Shah, Lord Hardinge proceeded to Lucknow and again warned the King that, if within two years, the administration should not be reformed, the British Government would be forced to interfere by assuming the government of Oudh. No improvement did take place within the two years of probation, but a natural reluctance to proceed to extreme measures prevented Government from at once acting up to the threat held out by Lord Hardinge, and the outbreak of the second war in Burmah diverted attention of the Government for a time from Oudh.

In 1854 the state of Oudh showed none of that amendment which Government had declared to be indispensable, and the Resident was required to report whether the duty imposed on the British Government by the Treaty of 1801 would any longer admit of Government honestly indulging the reluctance it had felt to have recourse to extreme measures. The Resident's enquiries showed the state of Oudh to be most deplorable, and that the improvement, which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded seven years before, had not in any degree been effected. The British Government therefore finally resolved to assume the administration of Oudh in one form or another. A Treaty* was proposed to the King,

* Treaty between the Honorable East India Company and His Majesty Abdool Munsoor, Naseer-ood-Deen, Sikundar Jah, Mahomed Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh; settled on the part of the Honorable Company by Major-General James Outram, C.B., Resident at Lucknow, in virtue of full powers granted to him by the Most Noble James Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and on the part of His Majesty the King of Oudh by

Whereas in the year 1801 a Treaty was concluded between the Honorable East India Company and His Excellency the Nabob Vizier Saadut Ali Khan Bahadoor; and whereas the 6th Article of the said Treaty requires that the Ruler of Oudh, always advising with and acting in conformity to the counsel of the officers of the Honorable Company, shall "establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants;" and whereas the infraction of this essential engagement of the Treaty by successive Rulers of Oudh has been continued and notorious; and whereas its long toleration of such infraction of the Treaty on the part of the Rulers of Oudh has exposed the British Government to the reproach of having failed to fulfil the obligations it assumed towards the people of that country; and whereas it has now become the imperative duty of the British Government to take effectual measures for securing permanently to the people of Oudh such a system of just and beneficent administration as the Treaty of 1801 was intended, but has failed, to provide; the following Treaty, consisting of seven articles, is concluded, on the one part by the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, through Major-General Outram, C.B., Resident at Lucknow, under full powers vested in him by the said Governor-General; and on the other part by His Majesty, Abdool Munsoor, Naseer-ood-Deen, Sikundur Jah, Mahomed Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh, for himself and his heirs, through

which provided that the sole civil and military government of Oudh should be vested in the British Government for ever; that the title of King of Oudh should be continued to His Majesty, and the lawful heirs male of his body; that the King should be treated with all due attention, respect and honor, and should have exclusive jurisdiction within the palace at Lucknow and the Dil Koosha and Beebeepore parks, except as to the infliction of capital punishment; that the King Wajid Ali Shah should receive twelve lakhs a year for the support of his dignity and honor, besides a sum of three lakhs for palace-guards; that his successors should receive twelve lakhs a year; and that his collateral relations should be maintained separately by the British Government.

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the sole and exclusive administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Territories of Oudh shall be henceforth vested for ever in the Honorable East India Company, together with the full and exclusive right to the revenues thereof, the said Company hereby engaging to make ample provision for the maintenance of the Royal dignity, as hereinafter mentioned, and for the due improvement of the said territories.

ARTICLE II.

It is stipulated and agreed that the Sovereign title of King of Oudh shall be retained by His Majesty, and that it shall descend in continual succession to the heirs male of his body, born in lawful wedlock.

ARTICLE III.

It is stipulated and agreed that His Majesty the King and his successors shall be treated upon all occasions with the attention, respect, and honor which are due to a Sovereign Prince.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that, notwithstanding the provisions of the first Article of the present Treaty, His Majesty the King of Oudh and his successors shall retain full and exclusive jurisdiction within the precincts of the Palace at Lucknow, as well as within the Dil Khosha and Beebeepore Parks, provided always that the punishment of death shall not be inflicted by the order of the King, or within the limits of the palace and garden parks aforesaid, unless with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas it is expedient and right that the Crown of His Majesty the King of Oudh should be upheld in fitting dignity and honor, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the Honorable East India Company shall pay to His Majesty the said Mahomed Wajid Ali Shah, from out of the revenues of Oudh, twelve lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum; and that the said Company shall further maintain for His Majesty a body of Palace Guards at a cost not exceeding three lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum.

To each of His Majesty's successors it is agreed that the said Company shall pay twelve lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum.

ARTICLE VI.

In order that nothing may be wanting to the full measure of liberal endowment which the Honorable East India Company desires to secure to His Majesty the King of Oudh, it is hereby agreed that the said Company shall take upon itself the maintenance of all collateral members of the Royal family, for whom provision is now made by His Majesty the King.

The King was allowed three days to consider and sign the Treaty. He refused to sign it, and therefore, in February 1856, the British Government assumed to itself the government of Oudh exclusively and for ever. A provision of twelve lakhs a year was offered to the King, which he accepted in October 1859. Separate provision has been sanctioned for his collateral relatives. Wajid Ali Shah has been allowed to retain the title of King of Oudh, but on his death the title will cease absolutely, and the pecuniary allowance will not be continued on its present scale. Government has purchased a residence for the King in the suburbs of Calcutta; the King has been allowed no jurisdiction within his estate, but provision has been made for serving legal process within its precincts through the officer who is appointed as Agent with His Majesty on the part of the British Government. In March 1862 an Act was passed to exempt the King from the jurisdiction of criminal courts, except for capital offences; to provide for his trial, if necessary, by commission; to exempt him from appearance as a witness in any court; and to provide for his examination through the Agent to the Governor-General.

ARTICLE VII.

All former Treaties between the Honorable East India Company and the Rulers of Oudh which are now in force, and which are not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, are confirmed by it.

This Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, has been settled and concluded by Major-General James Outram, C.B., Resident at Lucknow, under the full powers vested in him by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council as aforesaid, with His Majesty Abdool Munsoor, Naseer-ood-Deen, Sikundur Jah, Mahomed Wajid Ali Shah, King of Oudh, for himself and his heirs, in the City of Lucknow, on the day of in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, corresponding with

No. XXIV.

TREATY between the NABOB SHUJAH-UL-DOWLA, the NABOB NUDJUM-UL-DOWLA, and the ENGLISH COMPANY, executed at ILLIABAD, the 16th of August 1765.

(*Sealed and approved of by the King.*)

Whereas, the Right Honourable Robert Lord Clive, Baron Clive of Plassey, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General and Commander of the Forces, President of the Council, and Governor of Fort William, and of all the Settlements belonging to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and John Carnac, Esq., Brigadier-General, Colonel in the service of the said Company, and Commanding Officer of their Forces upon the Bengal Establishment, are invested with full and ample powers on the behalf of His Excellency the Nabob Nudjum-ul-Dowla, Soubahdar of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and likewise on the behalf of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to negotiate, settle, and finally to conclude a firm and lasting peace with His Highness the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, Vizier of the Empire: Be it known to all those to whom it may or shall in any manner belong, that the above-named Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following Articles with His Highness:—

ARTICLE 1.

A perpetual and universal peace, sincere friendship, and firm union shall be established between His Highness Shujah-ul-Dowla and his heirs, on the one part, and His Excellency Nudjum-ul-Dowla, and the English East India Company, on the other; so that the said contracting powers shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves, their dominions and their subjects this reciprocal friendship, without permitting, on either side, any kind of hostilities to be committed, from henceforth, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever, and everything shall be carefully avoided which might hereafter prejudice the union now happily established.

ARTICLE 2.

In case the dominions of His Highness Shujah-ul-Dowla shall at any time hereafter be attacked, His Excellency Nudjum-ul-Dowla and the English Company shall assist him with a part or the whole of their forces, according to the exigency of his affairs, and so far as may be consistent with their own security: and if the dominions of His Excellency Nudjum-ul-Dowla or the English Company, shall be attacked, His Highness shall, in like manner, assist them with a part or the whole of his forces. In the case of the English Company's forces being employed in His Highness' service, the extraordinary expense of the same is to be defrayed by him.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness solemnly engages never to entertain or receive Cossim Ally Khan, the late Soubahdar of Bengal, &c., Sombre, the assassin of the

English, nor any of the European deserters, within his dominions, nor to give the least countenance, support, or protection to them. He likewise solemnly engages to deliver up to the English whatever Europeans may in future desert from them into his country.

ARTICLE 4.

The King Shah Aalum shall remain in full possession of Cora, and such part of the Province of Illiabad as he now possesses, which are ceded to His Majesty, as a royal demesne, for the support of his dignity and expenses.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness Shujah-ul-Dowla engages in a most solemn manner, to continue Bulwant Sing in the zemindarries of Benares, Ghazepore, and all those districts he possessed at the time he came over to the late Nabob Jaffier Ally Khan and the English, on condition of his paying the same revenue as heretofore.

ARTICLE 6.

In consideration of the great expense incurred by the English Company in carrying on the late war, His Highness agrees to pay them (50) fifty lakhs of rupees, in the following manner; *viz.*, (12) twelve lakhs in money, and a deposit of jewels to the amount of (8) eight lakhs, upon the signing of this Treaty; (5) five lakhs one month after, and the remaining (25) twenty-five lakhs by monthly payments, so as that the whole may be discharged in (13) thirteen months from the date hereof.

ARTICLE 7.

It being firmly resolved to restore to His Highness the country of Benares, and the other districts now rented by Bulwant Sing, notwithstanding the grant of the same from the King to the English Company, it is therefore agreed that they shall be ceded to His Highness in manner following, *viz.*, they shall remain in the hands of the English Company, with their revenues, till the expiration of the Agreement between Bulwant Sing and the Company, being on the 27th of November next; after which His Highness shall enter into possession, the Fort of Chunar excepted, which is not to be evacuated until the 6th Article of this Treaty be fully complied with.

ARTICLE 8.

His Highness shall allow the English Company to carry on a trade, duty free, throughout the whole of his dominions.

ARTICLE 9.

All the relations and subjects of His Highness, who in any manner assisted the English during the course of the late war, shall be forgiven, and no ways molested for the same.

ARTICLE 10.

As soon as this Treaty is executed, the English forces shall be withdrawn from the dominions of His Highness, excepting such as may be necessary for the garrison of Chunar, or for the defence and protection of the King in the City of Illiabad, if His Majesty should require a force for that purpose.

ARTICLE 11.

His Highness the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, His Excellency the Nabob Nudjum-ul-Dowla, and the English Company promise to observe sincerely and strictly all the Articles contained and settled in the present Treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects: and the said contracting powers, generally and reciprocally, guarantee to each other all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to, according to their respective faiths, by the contracting parties, at Illiabad, the 16*th day of August, in the year of Our Lord* 1765 *in the presence of us,*

EDMUND MASKELYNE. CLIVE. L. S.

ARCHIBALD SWINTON. JOHN CARNAC. L. S.

GEORGE VANSITTART. SHUJAH-UL-DOWLA'S Seal L. S.

and Ratification.

MIRZA KOSSIM KHAN.

RAJAH SHITABROY.

MEER MUSHALA.

Fort William, September 30*th,* 1765.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, S.S.C.

No. XXV.

TREATY between the COMPANY and the VIZIER SHUJAH-UL-DOWLA, 1768.

Whereas, unbecoming rumours have been propagated abroad, which tend to the interruption of the firm friendship, union, and confidence formerly established between His Highness the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, Vizier of the Empire, on the one part, and the Right Honourable Robert Lord Clive, and General John Carnac, on behalf of the deceased Nabob Nudjum-ul-Dowla, late Soubahdar of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the English Company, on the other part; Harry Verelst, Esq., President and Governor of Fort William and the Council thereof, with a view to the removal of all causes of jealousy and disagreement, and the confirmation of a good disposition on both sides, have deputed John Cartier, Colonel Richard Smith, and Claud Russell, three Members of the Council from Calcutta, personally to confer with His Highness aforesaid, and whereas the aforesaid John Cartier, Colonel Richard Smith, and Claud Russell, after effecting an interview with His Highness aforesaid, have reason to be satisfied with his steady attachment to the English, they therefore, on behalf of His Excellency the Nabob Syef-ul-Dowla, Soubahdar of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the English Company, renew and confirm the former Treaty, letter by letter, and article by article; and His Highness the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla aforesaid doth likewise renew and confirm the said Treaty; and moreover, out of a pure desire effectually to eradicate all doubts and jealousies, to establish the present harmony on the most durable basis, and to confirm the former Treaty, doth consent and agree, that the following words shall be inserted as an explanatory clause in the said Treaty: It is by the advice and consent of the President and Council aforesaid, agreed, that His Highness shall not entertain a number of forces exceeding thirty-five thousand men, whether sepoys, cavalry, peons, artillerymen, rocket-men or troops of any denomination whatever. Of this number ten thousand are to be cavalry, ten battalions of sepoys, including soubadars, jemadars, havildars, and all ranks of officers, not to exceed ten thousand men; the Nujib regiment, consisting of five thousand men with matchlocks, to remain always on its present establishment; five hundred men for the artillery, and that number never to be exceeded; the remaining nine thousand five hundred men are to be irregulars, neither to be clothed, armed or disciplined after the manner of the English sepoys or Nujib regiment: and His Highness also engages to arm none of his forces, besides the ten thousand men mentioned in this Treaty, after the English manner, nor to train them in the discipline of the English troops. In consideration thereof, the said John Cartier, Colonel Richard Smith, and Claud Russell engage, on behalf of His Excellency the Nabob Syef-ul-Dowla and the English Company aforesaid, that whilst His Highness Shujah-ul-Dowla aforesaid and his successors shall abide by the Articles of this Treaty, neither the present Council of Fort William, nor any future Council, shall hereafter introduce any new matter relative thereto, besides what has been formerly agreed to, and is now concluded upon, and both parties shall consider this Agreement as firm and binding. His Highness aforesaid shall swear upon the Koran, John Cartier, Colonel Richard Smith, and Claud Russell upon the

Gospel, never to infringe the minutest part or meaning hereof, and to maintain it themselves, and to transmit it inviolable to their posterity.

(Sd.) JOHN CARTIER.
" RICHARD SMITH.
" CLAUD RUSSELL.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to, according to their respective faiths, by the contracting parties, at Benares, the 29th day of November, in the year of Our Lord 1768, *in the presence of us,*

(Sd.) GABRIEL HARPER.
C. W. BOUGHTON.
W. M. COXE.

L. S.

I promise to disband all the troops which I now entertain, exceeding the number of thirty-five thousand horse and foot, and to comply with all the Articles stipulated in the Treaty, within the space of three months.

Written the 19*th of the month Rajib, the year of the Hegira* 1182, *which answers to the* 29*th of November* 1768.

No. XXVI.

AGREEMENT between HIS HIGHNESS the NABOB SHUJAH-UL-DOWLA, VIZIER of the EMPIRE, on one part, and BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR ROBERT BARKER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the FORCES of the UNITED COMPANY of MERCHANTS of ENGLAND trading to the EAST INDIES, under their PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, on the part of the said COMPANY, on the other, relative to the FORCES of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY possessing the FORT of CHUNAR GUR, in the zemindarry of the RAJAH CHEYT SING.

Be it known to all those to whom it may or shall in any manner belong, that the above-mentioned General Sir Robert Barker has agreed upon the following Articles with His Highness relative to the said Fort:—

First.—The better to enable the East India Company to assist His Highness with their forces for the preservation of his dominions, conformable to a Treaty of Peace between the Right Honourable Lord Clive and John Carnac, Esq. (on the part of Nudjib-ul-Dowla, Soubahdar of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and likewise on the part of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies), and the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, Vizier of the Empire, done at Allahabad, on the 16th day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, His Highness has delivered up to them the Fort of Chunar Gur, in the zemindarry of Rajah Cheyt Sing, to be held by them, and to be garrisoned solely by their troops,

as long as it may be necessary for the support of His Highness' interest or the interest of the English East India Company, and for the preservation of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

Second.—Upon any occasion where it may be necessary for the English Company to withdraw their forces and evacuate the Fort of Chunar Gur, in that case the Fort shall be delivered to His Highness the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, and in like manner whenever the troops of the English East India Company shall advance on the west side of the River Caramnassa, the said Fort shall at all times be evacuated for them and their sole use and purpose.

Third.—Whatever expenses shall be incurred by the English East India Company for repairs or additions in the fortifications, or for the erecting or repairing magazines, store-houses, and barracks, such expenses shall be reimbursed by His Highness upon the re-delivery of the said Fort to him, but it has been determined the said expenses shall not exceed four lakhs of rupees, and the accounts to be examined by proper persons for each party.

(Sd.) ROBERT BARKER.

Signed and sealed by the contracting parties at the Camp at Saundee, this 20th day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Two.

In the presence of us,

(Sd.) GABRIEL HARPER.
" JOHN COCKERELL.
" WILLIAM DAVY.

No. XXVII.

AGREEMENT between HIS HIGHNESS the NABOB SHUJAH-UL-DOWLA, VIZIER of the EMPIRE on one part, and BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR ROBERT BARKER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the FORCES of the UNITED COMPANY of MERCHANTS of ENGLAND trading to the EAST INDIES, under their PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, on the part of the said COMPANY, on the other, relative to the FORT of ALLAHABAD.

Be it known to all those to whom it may or shall in any manner belong, that General Sir Robert Barker has agreed upon the following Articles with His Highness relative to the said Fort:—

First.—His Majesty Shah Allum having been pleased to confer on and make over to the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, Vizier of the Empire, the Fort of Allahabad, whenever His Excellency shall demand the said Fort, at the expiration of ten days after such demand shall be made, the troops of the English East India Company shall evacuate the said Fort and deliver it up to His Excellency.

Second.—The troops of the English East India Company shall garrison the Fort of Allahabad in the same manner on the part of the Vizier, as heretofore they held it for the King, until it is demanded by the Nabob Shujah-

ul-Dowla, unless the said Company may find it necessary to withdraw their troops and consequently evacuate the said Fort before such a demand may be made. In such case timely notice to be given to His Excellency.

(Sd.) ROBERT BARKER.

Signed and sealed by the contracting parties at the Camp at Saundee, this 20th day of March, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Two.

In the presence of us,

(Sd.) GABRIEL HARPER.
" JOHN COCKERELL.
" WILLIAM DAVY.

No. XXVIII.

TREATY with the NAWAB VIZIER SHUJAH-UL-DOWLA, 1773.

The Vizier of the Empire, Asuph Jah Shujah-ul-Mulck, the Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, Aboo-ul Munsoor Cawn Behauder, Sifdar Jung, Sippah Salah, on the one part, and Warren Hastings, Esquire, President of the Council, Governor of Fort William, and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the English Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, for and in the name of the English Company, on the other part; do agree on the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas, in the Treaty concluded at Allahabad, the 16th August 1765, between the Vizier and the Company, it is expressed that the districts of Corah and Allahabad were given to His Majesty for his expenses; and whereas, His Majesty has abandoned the possession of the aforesaid districts, and even given a Sunnud for Corah and Currah to the Mahrattas, to the great prejudice of the interests both of the Vizier and of the English Company, and contrary to the meaning of the said Treaty, and hath thereby forfeited his right to the said districts, which have reverted to the Company from whom he received them; it is therefore agreed, that the aforesaid districts shall be put into the possession of the Vizier on the following conditions; and that, in the same manner as the Province of Oudh and the other dominions of the Vizier are possessed by him, so shall he possess Corah and Currah, and Allahabad, for ever. He shall by no means, and under no pretence, be liable to any obstructions in the aforesaid countries from the Company and the English Chiefs: and exclusive of the money now stipulated, no mention or requisition shall by any means be made to him for anything else on this account. This Agreement shall be observed by all the English Chiefs, gentlemen of the Council, and by the Company, nor shall it ever be broken or deviated from.

CONDITIONS, *viz.* :—

He shall pay to the Company fifty lakhs (50,00,000) of Sicca Rupees according to the currency of the Province of Oudh, as follows, *viz.*—

In ready money	Sicca Rupees		20,00,000
In two years after the date hereof, *viz.*—			
The first year		15,00,000	
The second year		15,00,000	
			30,00,000
	Sicca Rupees ...		50,00,000

ARTICLE 2.

To prevent any disputes arising concerning the payments which shall be made by the Vizier, for the expenses of the Company's troops that may march to his assistance:

It is agreed, that the expense of a brigade shall be computed at two lakhs ten thousand (2,10,000) Sicca Rupees per month, according to the currency of the Province of Oudh. By a brigade is meant as follows, *viz.*—

2 Battalions of Europeans.
6 Battalions of Sepoys.
1 Company of Artillery.

The expenses of the said troops shall be defrayed by the Vizier, from the time that they shall have passed the borders of his dominions till they return within the borders of the Province of Behar; and exclusive of the above-mentioned sum, no more shall, on any account, be demanded from him. Should the Company and the English Chiefs have occasion to send for the troops of the Vizier, the Company and the English Chiefs shall also pay their expenses in the like manner.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to by the contracting parties at Benares, this 7th day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1773, *in the presence of us,*

(Sd.) JOHN STEWART.
„ WILLIAM REDFEARN.

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of the Proposed ARTICLES of the TREATY with the NABOB AUSUF-UL-DOWLA, 1775.

The Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla, Icayaa Cawn, Behauder, Hozebbus Jung, on the one part, and the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq., Governor-General, and the Members of the Supreme Council of Fort William, for and in the

name of the English East India Company, on the other part, agree to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

That universal peace, firm friendship, and perfect union, shall for ever be established between the Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla and the English East India Company. The contracting powers, with a view of maintaining this reciprocal friendship in the future, shall not for any cause or under any pretence, encourage the ryots and the inhabitants of their Soubahs in committing hostilities and disturbances; and everything shall be avoided by the said powers which might occasion them. Their friends and enemies are mutual, and any person who shall run away and take refuge in the country of one of the said parties, shall be given up to the other, and no assistance afforded him.

ARTICLE 2.

The aforesaid Nabob engages never to entertain or receive in his dominions Cossim Ally Cawn, the former Soubahdar of Bengal, and Sumro, the murderer of the English; even in case of his getting them into his hands, he will, out of friendship, make them prisoners, and deliver them to the English Company. He also engages not, for any cause or under any pretence, to entertain Europeans of any nation in his service, without the consent of the English Company: That he will prevent, oppose, and send back such as offer to come into, pass through, or remain, or shall be in his dominions, without the perwannah of the English Company. The Europeans of every nation in the service of the said Nabob are hereby dismissed; and now, and in the future, he engages never to entertain the said Europeans and to deliver up to the English Company such of their servants who have deserted or may desert, in case of his apprehending them.

ARTICLE 3.

If the King should write anything relative to the affairs of the Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla to the English Sirdars, they will attend to the satisfaction, advantage, and inclination of the said Nabob, and not consent to what the King may say or write. In like manner, if the King should write to the Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla, relative to the affairs of the English Sirdars, he will attend to their satisfaction, advantage, and inclination, and not consent to what he may say or write.

ARTICLE 4.

The countries of Corah and Allahabad shall always, and for ever, remain in the possession of the Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla, on the same footing as the Soubah of Oudh; and they shall on no account, in the future, be disturbed by the English, nor will they ever request a dam or derrum, or anything from the said countries. The English Sirdars engage to defend the Soubah of Oudh at all times, and Corah and Allahabad, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known.

ARTICLE 5.

The said Nabob, for the defence of his country, as above specified, declares that he has given up of his own free will and accord, unto the English Company, all the districts dependent on the Rajah Cheyt Sing, together with the land and water duties, and the sovereignty of the said districts in perpetuity: That the English Company shall, after one month and a half from the date of this Treaty, take upon them the sovereignty and possession of the districts under Rajah Cheyt Sing, as hereunder specified, *viz.*—

Sircar Benares.	The districts of Juanpore.
Sircar Chumah.	Bijehpore Bahdore.
Suktessgur.	Mulboss Kawss.

The Sircar of Gawzypore.

The Pergunnah of Seekundapore, Jeride, Shaay, Abad, Toppa, Surchchur, &c., as formerly; the Mint and Kutwally of Benares.

ARTICLE 6.

The Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla, for the aid and assistance of the English troops when stationed with him, shall pay monthly, from the date of this Treaty, for the charges of a brigade, the sum of two lacks sixty thousand Oudh Sicca Rupees, of the sixteenth year, agreeable to the present currency. If, in future, this currency should be abolished, the decrease or increase of batta shall be mutually given and received by the parties. The particulars of a brigade are, *viz.*, two battalions, or one regiment of Europeans, one company of artillery, and six battalions of sepoys.

The aforesaid Nabob shall, whenever the English troops pass the boundaries of the Company's province, at his request, pay the stipulated sum monthly, from that time until their return to the above-said boundaries.

ARTICLE 7.

If the aforesaid Nabob shall ever require the aid or assistance of the English Company for the defence of any other of his countries besides those above specified, he will fix something for the Company proportioned to the service.

The English Company and all the English Sirdars engage to perform whatever Articles are now mutually settled: and in the future, during the life of the Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla, they will never vary or depart from them. They will not, in any respect or manner, make request of anything new or contrary to the tenor of this Treaty.

The parties mutually swear, according to their respective faiths, to abide by these Engagements.

Dated the 20th Rubby-ut-Ewut, 1189 *of the Hegira, or the 21st of May* 1775.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oudh.

Compared with an attested copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact translation, except that the word "Bahdoee" in the list of districts was omitted, which I have inserted.

(Sd.) J. H. D'OYLY,
Acting Pn. Tr.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT under the Seal of HIS EXCELLENCY the NABOB AUSUF-UL-DOWLA.

In case of any persons having any demands, or having received tuncaws on Rajah Cheyt Sing, or on the districts under him, agreeable to my order, such demands or tuncaws do not depend on the said Rajah, or on the said districts, but are due from myself.

The possession and sovereignty, in perpetuity, of the said districts under the said Rajah, without incumbrances, delays, dues, debts, tuncaws, &c., I wholly give up to the English Company at the expiration of one month and a half.

Dated the 20th of Rubby-ut-Ewut, 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21st May 1775.

(A true translation.)
(Sd.) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oudh.

Compared with an attested copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact translation.

(Sd.) J. H. D'OYLY,
Acting Pn. Tr.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT under the Seal of HIS EXCELLENCY the NABOB AUSUF-UL-DOWLA.

The balance due to the English Company on account of the countries of Corah and Allahabad, Rohilcund, and the tuncaw for the troops, according to the Engagements of the late Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, shall be paid to them as it becomes due, without any dispute.

Dated the 20th of Rubby-ut-Ewut, 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21st of May 1775.

(A true translation.)
(Sd.) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oudh.

Compared with an attested copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact translation.

(Sd.) J. H. D'OYLY,
Acting Pn. Tr.

Considered the proposed Articles for a Treaty of Alliance with the Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla.

Approved the 1st Article.
Ditto the 2nd ,,
Ditto the 3rd ,,
Ditto the 4th ,,
Ditto the 5th ,,
Ditto the 6th ,,
Ditto the 7th ,,

Ordered that the Treaty be compared with the Persian copy, and if it be found exact, that two fair copies be engrossed in form, for the seal of the Company and signature of this Board, to be forwarded to Mr. Bristow, that he may obtain the same testimonies on the part of the Nabob, and return one of them.

Approved the two other Engagements taken by Mr. Bristow, from the Nabob.

No. XXX.

No. 1.

DRAFT of a COWLNAMA under the Seal of the NABOB ASOPH-UL-DOWLAH, dated the 19th of Shabaun, in the year 1189 of Hijeree (15th of October 1775.)

I, Asoph-ul-Dowlah Bahadre, engage and give this written Agreement, *viz.*:—

I have now taken from my mother thirty lacks of rupees on account of the present, and twenty-six lacks on account of former debts, in specie, goods, jewels, elephants, camels, &c., from the patrimony of my father, and have no further claim on her. Having received this through the English Chiefs, I renounce all further demands on her. I also engage that I will never molest my mother in the enjoyment of the jaghiers, gunges, culladarries, gardens, or the mints of Oudh, Fyzabad, &c., conferred on her by the late blessed Nabob, but will leave her in the full possession of them during her life-time. As long as my mother lives, I will give her no trouble on account of them. She shall collect whatever appears to be due from the said jaghiers, by her own people. I will not obstruct it. When my mother goes on her pilgrimage, she is at liberty to leave the jaghiers, &c., under the charge of whomsoever she pleases. It is entirely at her option. I will not oppose it. Whether she resides here or goes on a pilgrimage, the jaghiers, &c., shall remain in her possession, and no person shall, on any occasion, obstruct or molest her therein. To whomsoever my mother shall give charge of the jaghiers, &c., I will on every occasion protect and assist him, and when she goes on her pilgrimage, she is at liberty to take with her such of her slaves, women, and goods as she thinks proper. I will not molest her. Nor will I give any trouble to Johur

Ally Khan, Bahadre Ally Khan, Nishaut Ally Khan, Shegoon Ally Khan, or to the Tavildarnees, by any demand on them. My mother is at liberty to act as she pleases therein. She is the mistress. For the observance of all these Articles, I give God, and His Prophet, the twelve Imaums, the fourteen Maussooms and the English Chiefs, as guarantees. The English Chiefs are joined in this Engagement. Further, I will not in future demand any loan from my mother; I have no claim on her; nor will I ever deviate from this Engagement. Should I act contrary thereto, it may be supposed that I am estranged from the English Chiefs and the Company. I have accordingly given this as a Cowlnama to remain as a voucher.

List of the Jaghiers, &c.

Sulloon, one Mehal.
Duwâ, ditto.
Purseddepore, ditto.
Rutah, ditto.
Sumrootah.
At Goruckpore one House.
Taloee, one Mehal.
Jâes, with the Adawlut and Sâer, one Mehal.
Cora, ditto.
Tanda, ditto.
Nabob Gunge, with the villages on the other side of Khakrah, one Mehal.
Ismael Gunge, with the villages at the distance of three coss from Lucknow.
Ismael Gunge, at Lucknow.
Culladarry of all the Soubahs.
Mints of Oudh and Fyzabad.
Bhegum Gunge and Gola Ghaut.
Vizier Gunge.
The garden of Hurry Sing, at Oudh, with ground for three gardens.
Eish-baug, at Lucknow.
Rozah Gaut, at Lucknow.
Bhegum Barree, with the bazar.
Garden of Bhara Mull.

No. 2.

DRAFT of a COWLNAMA under the Seal of MR. JOHN BRISTOW on the part of the COMPANY and ENGLISH CHIEFS, dated the 19th of Shabaun, in the year 1189 of the Hijeree (or 15th of October 1775.)

I give the following Articles as a Cowlnama to which I have affixed my seal on the part of the Company and English Chiefs.

The Nabob Asoph-ul-Dowlah Yahya Khan Bahadre Huzzabber Jung has received from his mother, on account of the patrimony of his father, and appropriated to his own use, the sum of thirty lacks of rupees on account of the present, and twenty-six lacks on account of former debts, in specie, goods, jewels, elephants, camels, &c., and the Faraikhutty (full acquittal) which the Nabob Asoph-ul-Dowlah gives to his mother is a voucher. My seal is affixed thereto, so that it may be considered as an act of the Company and English Chiefs. With respect to the jaghiers, gunges, culladarries, gardens, the mints of Oudh and Fyzabad, which the late blessed Nabob gave to the Bhegum, the Nabob Asoph-ul-Dowlah will not molest her in the possession of them, but leave her in the free enjoyment of them during her life-time, and she is to collect whatever may appear due from the jaghiers, through her own people. The English Chiefs are guarantees for the observance of these

Articles. No one shall molest her. When the Bhegum goes on a pilgrimage no person shall obstruct or hinder her. The Bhegum is sole mistress of her own people; no one shall make any demand on her eunuchs or women. She is at liberty to act as she pleases with respect to them.

When the Bhegum goes on her pilgrimage, she may leave the charge of the jaghiers, &c., to whomsoever she pleases. The English Chiefs are guarantees of this.

List of Jaghiers, Gunges, &c., exactly the same as that in No. 1.

No. XXXI.

AGREEMENT concluded by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL with the VIZIER on the 19th of September 1781.

The Nabob Vizier-ul-Mummalic, Asoph-ul-Dowlah, Asoph Jah Cawn Behauder having repeatedly and urgently represented that he is unable to support the expenses of the temporary brigade, cavalry and English Officers, with their battalions, as well as other gentlemen who are now paid by him, under the denomination of Sebundy, &c., &c., and having made sundry requests to that and other purposes; and as the constancy and firmness of his alliance with the Company entitle him to every consideration and relief that may depend upon us, I, Warren Hastings, Governor-General, Imad-ul-Dowlah, Jelladit Jung Behauder, &c., &c., on behalf of the Governor-General and Council, have agreed to the undermentioned Articles, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1781, corresponding to the last Rumzan, 1195 of the Hegira.

ARTICLE 1.

That the temporary brigade and three regiments of cavalry be no longer charged to the Nabob's account for the year Fussellee 1189, excepting a term for two and a half months, which is required for their passing the Nabob's boundaries; and for which, together with all former allowances and arrears, their usual pay and allowances are to be made good. Also the English Officers, with their Sebundy battalions, and other gentlemen, excepting the Resident's office, now upon the Nabob's list, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, the arrears being paid up, with the addition of two months' allowances: the true meaning of this being, that no more troops be paid for by the Nabob than the number of European artillery and sepoys agreed for, under the title of one brigade, with the late Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla, now paid for at the rate of Rupees 2,60,000 per month: to which is now to be added one regiment of sepoys of the present establishment, expressly allowed for the purpose of protecting the office, treasury, and person of the Resident at Lucknow, the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1st of August next, at the rate of Rupees 25,000 per month. The regiment to be relieved every three months. The brigade to be stationed or moved wherever the Nabob shall direct, in the mode prescribed in the former Treaty with the Nabob Vizier deceased. And, finally, that whenever the Nabob Vizier shall

require a further aid of troops from the Company, the pay and allowances shall commence from the day of their passing the Caramnassa; also, should the assistance of the Nabob's troops be required by the Company, their pay and allowances, as may then be agreed upon, be allowed during the time they may serve.

ARTICLE 2.

That as great distress has arisen to the Nabob's Government from the military power and dominion of the jaghiredars, he be permitted to resume such as he may find necessary; with a reserve that all such, for the amount of whose jaghire the Company are guarantees, shall, in case of the resumption of their lands, be paid the amount of their net collections, through the Resident, in ready money.

ARTICLE 3.

That as Fyzoola Khan has, by his breach of Treaty, forfeited the protection of the English Government, and causes, by his continuance in his present independent state great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time shall suit, to resume his lands, and pay him in money, through the Resident, the amount stipulated by the Treaty, after deducting the amount and charges of the troops he stands engaged to furnish by Treaty, which amount shall be passed to the account of the Company during the continuance of the present war.

ARTICLE 4.

That no English Resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

ARTICLE 5.

That the Treaties made between the English and the Nabob Shuja-ul-Dowla be ratified between the present parties, as far as may be consistent with the above-written Articles; and that no officers, troops or others, be put upon the Nabob's establishment, exclusive of those herein stipulated.

(Sd.) WARREN HASTINGS. L. S.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) E. HAY,
Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

AGREEMENT made by the VIZIER with the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Having, on my behalf, agreed to the requisitions of the Nabob Vizier without diminution or reserve, I must now repeat the request which I before

verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to such proposals as I shall have to make to him: and to these I expect his assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate object his interest alone, that of the Company being no further concerned, than in the influence which they will eventually have in the payment of the debt due from the Nabob to the Company.

I, therefore, recommend to him to reduce the great number of his Sebund and other troops to regular and complete establishments; not to be paid by assignments of revenue, but in money from the treasury, and their number not to exceed the certain means of paying them. But as this may be difficult, without making a separation of the Nabob's public and private funds, I further recommend that he receive into his private purse no more than a fixed monthly sum, for the expenses of his person and household; and that the remainder of the net collections be left in a public treasury, under the management of his public ministers and the inspection of the Resident, for the discharge of his military and civil disbursements.

This advice is not meant to affect the assignments annually, and which must be annually renewed, for the payment of the past debt and the current demands of the Company.

Signed and sealed by the Nabob, accepting and promising to conform to the above advice.

(A true copy.)
(Sd.) E. HAY,
Sub-Secretary to the Honourable Board.

No. XXXII.

TREATY with the VIZIER ASOPH-UL-DOWLA, NABOB of OUDE, 1787.

From Earl Cornwallis to the Vizier, written 15th April 1787.

The Treaty concluded between the English Company and the Nabob Shuja-ul-Dowla, was founded on considerations of mutual advantage to both parties, and the same principle has continued to operate in confirming and improving the friendship and alliance between the Company and your Excellency. A connection formed with a view to the interests of both Governments ought to be perpetual: for this reason, since my appointment to the control over affairs here, my intentions have been directed towards measures

From the Nabob Vizier to Earl Cornwallis, received 21st July 1787.

Your Lordship's friendly letter every word of which breathes strength of friendship, and every syllable contains a performance of the duties of intimacy and close connexion, arrived in a happy hour, and afforded me infinite satisfaction. Its contents are, that it is the intention of the Company, and also your Lordship's firm resolution, that there should be no interference in the detail of my Government. That the Resident at Lucknow should receive a positive order, that

tending to support and strengthen this friendly system.

As I consider the Company's Territories and those of your Excellency as the same, the protection of your Excellency's dominions is absolutely necessary, as being from its situation the boundary of the whole, and exposed to foreign attacks. This protection cannot be effected in a proper manner without the assistance of the Company's troops, and I therefore beg leave to represent to your Excellency such circumstances as have, after mature reflection, occurred to me, with respect to the troops stationed at Futty Ghur, which had been withdrawn, as stipulated in the Treaty of Chunar of 1781, I advise that they shall not be recalled, but continued. I make this proposal upon a conviction that, from the extent of your Excellency's dominions, the English forces now stationed there are requisite for their defence. Although there is no prospect of any attack on your Excellency's territory at present, its security must ultimately depend upon the strength of the force stationed for its protection, and while this is sufficient no one will dare to entertain views of hostility against your Excellency. Although the bravery and discipline of the English troops, on all occasions, are well known, and have been proved, even when their enemies have been in the proportion of twenty to one, and by the blessing of God they will always triumph over their enemies, yet since at all times chance of war is doubtful, prudence and wisdom require that every possible means should be used to determine it in our favour. Your Excellency must be sensible that there is no comparison between the troops of the Company and those in your Excellency's service, and that without the assistance of the former, neither from himself, nor from any other gentlemen, nor from any person concerned with your Lordship's Government, should any kind of interference take place. That leaving my administration entirely to myself and my ministers, all interference from others should be stopped; and representing the particulars of every matter which was contained in your Lordship's heart.

The Nabob Hyder Beg Khan has fully explained to me the particulars of your Lordship's kindness and magnanimity which form the ground of your Lordship's settlement of my affairs, and has occasioned me an excess of pleasure and happiness. I, who have, day and night, received such happiness from a recollection of your Lordship's goodness, now enjoy such pleasure from perceiving your kindness, and am so thankful for it that it would require volumes to express a small share only. It is well known that from the life time of the deceased Nabob, until the day of his death, and the commencement of my administration, the friendship with the English gentlemen has been perfect, strong and sincere, and, by the help of Providence, will every day increase.

At this time that so great a Chief, possessed of Divine wisdom and understanding, is arrived with full power and authority for the arrangement of this country, it may be very well conceived, that I understand such an arrival to have happened simply from my own good fortune, and entertain the most perfect confidence that all my affairs will be settled to my own satisfaction. With respect to the continuance of the troops stationed at Futty Ghur, which

your dominions and authority would be insecure. I am convinced that if your Excellency considers these opinions, you will be sensible of the propriety of my proposition, and approve the continuance of troops, whose valour and discipline can be relied on, in preference to those who are unskilful and undisciplined, and I doubt not but your Excellency will agree to the additional expense of effective troops, where the object is the defence of the country: for this reason I do not hesitate to recommend to your Excellency to discharge so much of your own army as will allow for the additional expense attending the continuance of these effective troops. Your Excellency must also be sensible that the sums necessary for the pay of these troops are expended in your dominions.

The sole object of this proposition is to provide, in an effective manner, for the defence of your Excellency's country; and your Excellency must be convinced of the benefits derived from our protection, since, whilst all other parts of Hindostan have been involved in war and exposed to the devastations attending it, your Excellency's dominions have remained in the fullest enjoyment of peace and security. Many other arguments of the greatest weight might be urged in support of my proposition; but such is my opinion of the force of those I have alleged, that I trust that they will make the same impression on your Excellency, and that there is no necessity to urge others.

It is my firm intention not to embarrass your Excellency with further expense than that incurred by the Company, from their connexion with your Excellency, and for the protection of your country, which by the accounts, I find amounts to fifty lakhs your Lordship has written with such greatness and magnanimity, that they may remain, as heretofore, I have perfectly understood; notwithstanding from the great weight of expense which my Government has experienced every year from these troops, and the negotiations which have passed with former gentlemen on this subject in particular, and the manner in which this matter was settled, after so much altercation, which doubtless your Lordship is acquainted with, I have every hope, in every situation, for advantage and prosperity from your Lordship, and conceive it necessary to represent the particulars of them to you; but having heard of your Lordship's intention to come to this quarter, which is the greatest desire of my heart, and from which I receive the greatest pleasure, I have postponed any mention of these matters until that happy time, and now consider it necessary, first, to procure your Lordship's good will; afterwards, that you will mention, from your great goodness and grandeur, which is universally known and gives satisfaction and ease to my heart, that which will tend to my prosperity and happiness, and meet with your approbation; therefore, with a view to preserve your Lordship's good will and satisfaction, I agree to the continuance of the troops now stationed at Futty Ghur and Cawnpore, and to their expenses, with the stipend of my brother Meer Saadet Alli Khan Behauder, the tuncaws of the Rohillas, the disbursements of the Residency at Lucknow, and other gentlemen, and the Resident with His Majesty at Scindea, the expenses of the dawk, &c., which your Lordship has fixed fifty lakhs annually for me to

of Fyzabad sixteen sun Sicca Rupees annually. In this sum are included the allowance to the Nabob Saadet Alli Khan, the stipend of the Rohillas, and the expenses of the Residency on the part of this Government; in short, it is my intention, from the date on which this new Agreement shall take place, your Excellency shall not be charged with any excess on this sum of fifty lakhs of Sicca Rupees, and that no further demand shall be made.

If your Excellency, hereafter, shall find it necessary to demand any more forces from the Company, your Excellency will pay the excess upon a fair estimate; and if either of the two brigades or corps of cavalry shall be recalled, or any considerable diminution in their force shall take place, I will allow for the decrease of the expense from the sum agreed to by your Excellency, agreeable to a fair calculation. In order that no grounds for a difference in opinion or doubt may remain, as to the real meaning of this Article, I think it necessary to inform your Excellency, that whenever there is a necessity for any alteration in the arrangement of these troops, either by increasing or diminishing the cavalry or infantry, this Article does not tend to preclude it, provided the whole force shall not be considerably decreased, and that no additional charge be made on your Excellency on account of such alteration.

A Resident, as at present, will remain at your Excellency's Court; but as it is the intention of the Company, and my firm resolution, that no interference shall take place in the details of the affairs of your Excellency's Government, strict orders shall be sent to him that he shall neither interfere himself, nor suffer interference by public or private claims of exemptions of duties, or in any other mode, from any pay. Your Lordship has also said that my expenses should not exceed the sum of fifty lakhs of rupees, and that nothing further should be demanded of me; and that whenever either of the two brigades or corps of cavalry should be recalled, or any material diminution should take place in those troops, a deduction shall be made, agreeable to estimate, from the sum of fifty lakhs. I agree to this, and send the kistbundy; and I am well convinced also, that your Lordship will be kind and favourable towards me, in whatever will tend to my ease and prosperity.

I have not answered every particular of your Lordship's kind letter, because I have heard that your Lordship positively means to come to this quarter, and when we meet, every matter will be answered in a most friendly manner. Now, considering acquiescence to your Lordship's orders and preservation of your pleasure as the principle of friendship, I have complied.

Your Lordship writes with respect to Furruckabad, that it shall be and continue as before under me, and that the English Resident there, either now or at the end of the year 1194 Fussellee, shall be recalled, and after that period he shall not remain, nor any other be appointed; and you order me to be kind and just towards the rights of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and that, in whatever manner it may be necessary to settle and arrange the affairs of that district, I should give a suitable allowance to the Nabob Mozuffer Jung: and as the Nabob's mother and his brother, Dil Dilere Khan, and Roy Deeb Chund, late Dewan, have shown their zeal to your Government and to the

British subject or person, under the authority of this Government. In short leaving the whole management of your country to your Excellency and your Ministers, I will put a stop to the interference of others; and in order to carry this effectually into execution, I propose to your Excellency not to suffer any European to reside in your dominions, without my written permission. In case that should be granted, a copy of it shall be transmitted to you.

If any European shall reside there without my permission in writing, your Excellency shall oblige him to quit the country; or, if demanded, send him to the Resident on the part of the Company.

A retrospect into past transactions and the friendship so well known to exist between your Excellency and the Company, induce me to state the following circumstance; that, for several years past, the inhabitants of your Excellency's dominions, from motives of self-interest, have appealed to this Government, and this has been a source of injury to the affairs of your Government. I am determined to put a stop to this practice and to disregard their applications, but as the connexion between the two Governments is universally known, strict attention to justice on your part will add credit and renown to both.

With respect to Furruckabad, the fourth Article of the stipulation of Chunar shall be observed on my part, and the English Resident there, either now or at the end of 1194 Fussellee, shall be recalled, and after that period he shall not remain, nor shall any other be appointed. On this subject, in consequence of the interference hitherto assumed by this Government in the affairs of that province, I think it necessary to inform your Excellency, that it is incumbent on me to Company, it is necessary to fix some allowance for them, independent of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung: that it is well known the enmity which the Nabob bears towards them, and that in consequence of the confidence of your Government placed on Dil Dilere Khan, it is much to be feared, that unless he is protected, he will experience distress from the enmity of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung; that I therefore cause to be paid to them a proper allowance out of the amount paid to Nabob Mozuffer Jung, through the Resident at Lucknow. In this manner I will act as your Lordship has ordered, and will cause to be paid to the mother of Mozuffer Jung, and his brother, Dil Dilere Khan, and Roy Deeb Chund, allowances through the Resident at Lucknow, and will assist and protect Dil Dilere Khan, the mother, and Roy Deeb Chund. Until the honour of an interview, I hope to be honoured and made happy with friendly letters from your Lordship.

Enclosure.

Kistbundy, or instalment, for the Company's money, on account of the expenses of the troops stationed at Cawnpore, Futty Ghur, and Lucknow, the stipend of the Nabob Saadet Alli Khan, the Rohillas, the expenses of the Resident and other gentlemen at Lucknow, the expenses of the dawk, and the gentlemen stationed with His Majesty and Scindea, from the month of March 1787 to February 1788, inclusive, under the seal of the Vizier.

March 1787	...	3,25,000
April	...	3,25,000
May	...	3,25,000
Carried over	...	9,75,000

recommend several matters to your Excellency's attention. That, in the first instance, you pay due regard to the rights of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung; and under any circumstances that may become necessary for the management of the affairs of Furruckabad, your Excellency shall engage to allot from the revenues a sum sufficient for the honourable maintenance of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung. And as the mother of Mozuffer Jung, and his brother, Dil Dilere Khan, as well as Deeb Chund, late Dewan, have given proofs of their attachment to this Government, it is therefore expedient that some provision should be made for them, independent of Mozuffer Jung. It is well known that Mozuffer Jung considers them as inimical to him; and from the trust vested in Dil Dilere Khan by this Government, it is much to be feared, that if left unprotected, he will suffer from the resentment of Mozuffer Jung. I therefore expect that your Excellency will engage to cause specific pensions to be paid to these pensons, at the expense of Mozuffer Jung, through the Resident of this Government.

By the accounts subsisting between your Excellency and the Company, a large balance is stated to be due from your Excellency; nevertheless, in conformity to the principles I have so expressly declared, I am not willing to embarrass your Excellency with any other demands than what are absolutely necessary: I propose, therefore, that your Excellency shall liquidate such part of the stated arrears as may be due to the troops employed in your country, the Residency, the Nabob Saadet Alli Khan, and the Rohilla Chiefs, on the date from which this new Agreement shall be declared in force, as well as the arrears due to Mr. Anderson, and the remainder, whatever it may be, shall be struck out

Brought forward		...	9,75,000
June	...	...	3,25,000
July	...	...	3,25,000
August:			
In money	... 3,25,000		
In drafts on Calcutta	... 5,00,000		
			8,25,000
September	...	...	3,25,000
October	...	...	3,25,000
November	...	...	3,25,000
December	...	...	3,25,000
January '88	...	...	3,25,000
February:			
In money at Lucknow	... 3,25,000		
In drafts on Calcutta	... 6,00,000		
			9,25,000
	Total	...	50,00,000
In specie	...	...	39,00,000
In drafts	...	...	11,00,000
			50,00,000

Fifty lakhs of 23, 24, 25, and 26 sun Sicca Rupees.

From Hyder Beg Khan, received 21st July 1787.

I have already transmitted to your Lordship an arzie, mentioning my arrival at Lucknow, which has doubtless been perused. An answer from His Excellency the Vizier is now sent to your Lordship's kind letter. From it your Lordship will learn the particulars of His Excellency's inclination to preserve your Lordship's pleasure. Your Lordship has shown kindness and favour in the affairs of His Excellency, and there is no doubt but will always show kindness towards them, because His Excellency entertains great hopes from your Lordship.

A kistbundy for the money for the expense of the troops, &c., goes enclosed in His Excellency's letter,

of the account, and be no longer considered as a demand of this Government on your Excellency.

The substance of what is here written has been discussed in frequent conversations with Hyder Beg Khan, who has shown himself a faithful servant to your Excellency, and a friend to both Governments. As he is fully acquainted with your Excellency's interests, and is your most confidential servant and prime minister, I have considered him as empowered to settle any arrangement for the mutual benefit of the two Governments, and have accordingly communicated to him, without reserve, all that has occurred to me to promote this subject in the same manner as if your Excellency were present; nevertheless, as your Excellency's concurrence and approbation are necessary to give a final sanction to the Articles agreed upon by Hyder Beg Khan, I have thought proper to mention the heads of them in this letter, and the Nabob Hyder Beg Khan will fully explain all the particulars to your Excellency.

For the rest, your Excellency may have the most assured confidence, that I will most faithfully abide by all the Engagements on the part of the Honourable Company.

and I enclose a draft for the amount stated by Mr. Wombwell to be due to the troops, up to February 1787, together with two other drafts on account of the amount, due to His Royal Highness, and the stipend of Nabob Saadet Alli Khan, to February 1787. They will be seen by your Lordship. As a long period had elapsed during my journey, disorder has taken place in several modes in the affairs, and delay and procrastination have crept into the payment of the public money, and now that I am arrived, is the season for cultivation, &c. I am engaged in the affairs of the Circar, and under the blessing of God, and your Lordship's prosperity, every matter will be arranged, and the arrears due to Colonel Harper and other gentlemen, whatever, after investigation, they may amount to, to the end of February 1788, shall be paid at the expiration of the time.

The amount of the instalments or kistbundy of the Company's money, on account of the disbursement of the troops, &c., has been paid into the treasury, from March 1787 to June 1787, and by God's help it will be paid in future, agreeable to the kistbundy, monthly. I hope to be honoured with letters from your Lordship.

Enclosures.

Bill drawn by Cashmeery Mull and Butchrage on Sheopersaud and Bissesser Doss, on account of arrears due to the troops stationed at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, and the

battalion at Lucknow, to February 1787, amounting in 23, 24, 25, and 26 sun Sicca Rupees, to ...	7,08,868	7	6
Ditto, drawn by ditto, on ditto, on account the money of His Royal Highness, Lucknow Sicca Rupees ...	2,04,173	0	0
Ditto, drawn by ditto, on ditto, on account the money of Nabob Saadet Ali Khan, arrears to February 1787, Lucknow Sicca Rupees ...	1,00,000	0	0

No. XXXIII.

TREATY of COMMERCE with the NABOB AUSUF-UL-DOWLA, 1788.

TREATY of COMMERCE between CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, KNIGHT of the MOST NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER; one of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL of HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, GOVERNOR-GENERAL and COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of all the POSSESSIONS and FORCES of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and of the HONORABLE the UNITED COMPANY of MERCHANTS of ENGLAND, in the EAST INDIES, &c., &c., &c., on the part of the said HONORABLE UNITED COMPANY, and HIS EXCELLENCY the VIZIER-UL-MOMALIK HINDOSTAN, ASSUF JAH, NABOB AUSUF-UL-DOWLA YEHEHA KHAN BEHAUDER, HUZZUBBER JUNG.

The Right Honorable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K.G., Governor-General, &c., &c., and His Excellency the Nabob Vizier Behauder, &c., &c., having received various representations from the merchants trading between the Company's dominions and the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, setting forth the losses and inconveniences which they suffer as well from the heavy duties collected on their merchandise, as from the mode of levying the same, His Lordship, on the part of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and His Excellency the Nabob Vizier, &c., with a view to remove the evils complained of, and to promote the welfare of their respective States, have agreed upon the following Articles, which shall be binding on themselves, their heirs, and successors:—

ARTICLE 1.

The contracting parties shall not claim any exemption from duties either for themselves, their subjects, or dependants, or any other person or persons, of whatever country or nation.

ARTICLE 2.

His Excellency the Nabob Vizier, &c., agrees to grant rowannahs, or custom house passes, under the seals and signatures of his officers, for all goods exported from his dominions to the dominions of the Company, specifying the quantity of the goods, and the valuation on which his own export duties shall have been levied. The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis, in like manner, engages that similar rowannahs or custom house passes shall be granted for all goods exported from the Company's dominions (comprehending the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and the District of Benares) to the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, specifying the quantity of the goods, and the valuation on which the duties shall have been levied in the dominions of the Company.

ARTICLE 3.

His Excellency the Vizier, &c., agrees to levy the duties on all goods imported into his territories from the Company's dominions, upon the valuation specified in the Company's rowannah. The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis, &c., agrees to levy the duties on all goods imported from His Excellency's dominions into the district of Benares or the Company's provinces, on the valuation specified in the rowannah of His Excellency the Nabob Vizier.

ARTICLE 4.

Goods exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, if by the River Ganges, shall pay the duties at Lutchagyr, or at Foolpore; if by the River Goomty, at Ghura Mobarikpore; if by the River Gogra, at Doorhy Ghaut; if by land, at Keeway, Maidnee Gunge, Chundahpertaubpore, Mow, or Mahraj Gunge; and if by the way of Circar Gooruckpore, at the Ghaut of the River Gunduck, or at Gooruckpore, Mujholee, or Chollooparah. The merchant or person in charge of the goods, upon paying the duties hereinafter mentioned, at either of the above stations, shall receive a rowannah from the Collector of the duties, under his public seal, which shall exempt the goods from all further demands or molestation whatever, in their progress through the dominions of His Excellency.

The duties on goods exported from the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier to the dominions of the Company, whether by land or water, shall be levied at the established stations in the District of Benares, and the Province of Behar, and rowannahs granted as above specified.

The contracting parties reserve to themselves the power of changing the situation of the stations for levying the duties as they may deem expedient, upon giving public notification to each other of the new station fixed upon.

ARTICLE 5.

Broad cloth, iron, copper, lead, manufactures of iron, copper, lead, gold or silver, raw-silk, silk piece goods, cotton piece goods, and piece goods made partly of silk and partly of cotton, exported from the dominions of the Company to the dominions of the Vizier, shall pay an import duty of two and a half per cent. to His Excellency, on the price specified in the rowannah taken out in the Company's dominions.

ARTICLE 6.

Salt exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, shall pay an import duty of five per cent. to His Excellency, on the valuation specified in the rowannah granted at any of the stations in the Company's dominions.

ARTICLE 7.

Cotton coming from Jahlone, Hydernugger, Omraowty, Naugpore, or any of the countries of the Deccan, and passing through the dominions of the Nabob Vizier to the dominions of the Company, shall pay a duty of five per cent. to His Excellency on the fixed valuation of six rupees per maund of ninety-six sicca weight to the seer. Rowannahs for covering the same through His Excellency's dominions shall be granted at the station where the duties are levied. The same cotton, when it arrives in the Province of Benares, shall pay a duty of two and a half per cent., and two and a half per cent. more on entering the Soubah of Behar, upon the valuation above specified, or should it not pass through the jurisdiction of Benares, it shall pay five per cent. upon being imported into the Company's provinces.

ARTICLE 8.

Silk piece goods, cotton piece goods, and piece goods made partly of silk and partly of cotton, exported from the dominions of the Nabob Vizier to the Company's dominions, shall pay a duty of no more than two and a half per cent. on the price specified in His Excellency's rowannah. The said duty shall be collected at the established station in Benares, should the goods pass through that district, and upon their arrival in the Company's provinces the Collectors of the Customs shall grant a rowannah, duty free, to cover such goods to any part of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa. Should the said goods enter the Company's provinces without passing through the District of Benares, the above duty of two and a half per cent. shall be levied at the first station in the Company's provinces.

ARTICLE 9.

All goods not specified in the foregoing Articles, exported from the respective dominions of the contracting parties, shall be subject to a duty of five per cent. on the valuation inserted in the rowannah of the country from whence they were originally exported. If the goods shall have been exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, His Excellency will collect the duty aforesaid at one of the stations mentioned in the third Article; if from the territories of His Excellency to the dominions of the Company, two and a half per cent. shall be levied at the first established station in the District of Benares, and two and a half per cent. at the first authorized station in the Province of Behar; or should the said goods enter the Company's provinces without passing through the jurisdiction of Benares, the whole duty of five per cent. shall be collected at the first authorized station in the Province of Behar.

ARTICLE 10.

Goods exported from the Province of Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, or from the District of Benares to the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, after having paid the import duties to His Excellency, according to the rates and in the mode prescribed in the foregoing Articles, if sold in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, shall be subject to the established local duties of the market or gunge in which they are disposed of. Provided, nevertheless, that if the said goods shall be sold for the purpose of being exported beyond the confines of His Excellency's dominions, and not for the consumption of the same, no local gunge or market duty, or any other duty whatsoever, shall be levied on account of such sale or purchase; but the import rowannah of the seller shall be endorsed by the Collector, or head officer in charge of such gunge, and delivered over to the purchaser, who shall transport the goods through the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, without further molestation. If such purchaser, however, should afterwards dispose of the said goods for consumption in any market or gunge in His Excellency's territories, they shall be subject to the established duties of the same. In like manner, goods exported from the dominions of His Excellency to the dominions of the Company, after having paid the import duty in the latter, according to the rates, and in the mode prescribed in the foregoing Articles, if sold in any gunge or market, shall be subject to the local gunge or market duties under the preceding limitations.

The gunge duties to be thus levied are not to exceed the ancient established rates, to which no addition shall be made without the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 11.

If any renter, zemindar, collector of the revenues, jaghiredar, or holder of rent-free lands shall levy any duties or exactions on goods passing through the dominions of the contracting parties, and on which the regular duties shall have been paid, and rowannahs taken out as prescribed in the foregoing Articles, for the first offence he shall be fined twenty rupees for every rupee so exacted; for the second offence, forty rupees; and for the third offence, if a renter or collector of the revenues, he shall be fined one hundred rupees for every rupee so exacted, and be dismissed from his farm or employment; if a zemindar, jaghiredar, or rent-free landholder, he shall forfeit his lands. Any officer of the customs exacting more than he is authorized, shall, for the first offence, be fined ten times the amount so exacted, and be dismissed from his employment. The party injured shall be indemnified out of the fines for the sum so exacted; and it shall be left to the discretion of the contracting powers to grant such further portion of the said fines as they may deem adequate to the trouble and loss of the party so injured.

ARTICLE 12.

In order to discourage every attempt to evade the payment of the import duties, merchants endeavoring to pass the station at which they are to pay the same, without having previously taken out a rowannah, shall be subject to double duties; and the contracting parties agree to issue orders in their

respective territories, requiring all persons to pay the duties and take out rowannahs for their goods, as directed in the foregoing Articles, before they approach an authorized station.

This Article not to extend to the local duties in the markets or gunges, which are to be collected in the mode, and under the limitations prescribed in the tenth Article upon the goods entering the same.

ARTICLE 13.

The contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of levying whatever duties they may think proper, on all goods produced and consumed within their respective dominions, and also on their own exports, and on all imports from other countries not under the dominion of the Company or the Nabob Vizier, the article of Deccan, &c., cotton going to the Company's dominions excepted, on which His Excellency is to levy the duties as specified in the seventh Article.

ARTICLE 14.

If any dispute shall arise between the merchants of the respective States, it shall be decided by the laws of that State in which the defendant may reside. If the defendant be a resident in the Company's dominions, the plaintiff shall be allowed the privilege of stating his case, through the vakeel or agent of the Vizier, to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, who may refer it for decision to the provincial court of justice, within the jurisdiction of which the cause of action may have arisen, or the defendant may reside; in like manner, if the defendant be a resident in the Vizier's dominions, the plaintiff shall be entitled to represent his case, through the English minister, to His Excellency the Vizier, who may refer it for decision to such of his officers as he may think proper. It is further agreed, that should the collectors of customs, zemindars, or other subjects of either State, act in any respect towards the merchants and traders contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Treaty, the party injured shall be entitled to seek redress in the mode above prescribed.

ARTICLE 15.

This Treaty not to extend to the Province of Rohilcund or Kuttair, in which His Excellency reserves to himself the right of collecting the duties according to the ancient established rates, or of increasing or diminishing the same as he may deem expedient.

ARTICLE 16.

His Excellency the Vizier having obtained the consent of the Nabob of Furruckabad to include his territories in this Treaty, and agreed to make him a compensation for any losses he may sustain in his revenues, in consequence of having relinquished his claim to the collection of separate duties on the Deccan, &c., cotton passing through his territories to the dominions of the Company, and on the exports from the Company's dominions, the territories of the said Nabob are included accordingly, and as far as concerns the opera-

tion of this Treaty, are to be considered, in every respect, upon the same footing as a province of the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier.

ARTICLE 17.

This Treaty to be in force from the 1st of September next, corresponding with the 29th of Zehige, 1202 Hegira, or sooner, if it can be ratified and exchanged before that period.

Ratified at Fort William, 25th July 1788.

Company's

(Sd.) CORNWALLIS.

مهر
كمپني انگريز
بهادر

Seal.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) E. HAY,
Secretary to the Government.

Persian Characters.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) G. F. CHERRY, *Dep. Per. Tr.*

Bengalee Characters.

Bengalee Characters.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) G. F. CHERRY, *Dep. Per. Tr.*

No. XXXIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by HIS EXCELLENCY the NABOB VIZIER with the HONORABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, at LUCKNOW, executed the 20th of March 1797.

The Governor-General having represented to His Excellency the Vizier the late very great increase of the Company's military establishment, by the addition of several regiments of cavalry, both European and Native, and, in compliance with the Company's orders, solicited His Excellency's assistance to defray the consequent additional expense, His Excellency, in the fullest reliance that the Company's troops are ever ready, in conformity to existing Engagements, to protect and defend his dominions against the attacks of all enemies, agrees as follows:

That he will annually defray the actual *bonâ fide* expenses of a regiment of European and one of Native cavalry, that is to say, two regiments, (the amount of which expenses, however, the Governor-General cannot at present specify,) provided they shall not exceed upon any account five lakhs and a half of rupees per annum. The amount to be defrayed by monthly instalments, of which the first shall commence with the month of Bysack of the present Fussellee year.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

No. XXXV.

TREATY with the NABOB VIZIER SAADET ALI KHAN BEHAUDER, 1798.

Whereas, various Treaties have been concluded at different times, between the late Nabob Shujah-ul-Dowla Behauder, and the Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla Behauder, and the Honorable the English East India Company, to the mutual advantage of their respective dominions, the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momaluck Yemeen-ul-Dowla Nazim-ul-Mulk, Saadet Ali Khan Behauder, Mobarez Jung, and Sir John Shore, Baronet, on the part of the Honorable the East India Company, with a view to perpetuate the amity subsisting between the two States, and the advantages reciprocally resulting from it, now agree to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

That the peace, friendship, and union so long subsisting between the two State, shall be perpetual. The friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree, that all the former Treaties and Agreements between the two States, now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this Engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

ARTICLE 2.

By the existing Treaties between the States, the Honorable the East India Company are bound to defend the dominions of His Highness the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan against all enemies. And with a view to enable them to fulfil this Engagement, and at the same time provide for the protection of their own dominions, the English Company having largely increased their military establishment, by the addition of new levied regiments, both of infantry and cavalry, the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan, in consideration thereof, agrees, in addition to the annual subsidy paid by the late Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla to the English Company, being fifty-six lakhs seventy-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-eight rupees, to pay in perpetuity the further sum of nineteen lakhs twenty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-two rupees, making altogether the sum of seventy-six lakhs of rupees. The said rupees to be Oude Sicca Rupees, of the present weight and standard.

ARTICLE 3.

The above subsidy of seventy-six lakhs of Oude Sicca Rupees is to commence from the 21st day of January 1798, the date of the accession of the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan to the Musnud of Oude; and the said Nabob engages that it shall be punctually discharged, month by month, as it becomes due, in sums of six hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine Oude Sicca Rupees, five annas and four pie, of the present weight and standard, according to the kistbundy annexed.

ARTICLE 4.

That the arrears of subsidy due upon former Engagements, to the 21st of January 1798, also be immediately discharged.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nabob Saadet Ali Khan agrees that an annual allowance of one lakh fifty thousand Oude Sicca Rupees be made to Vizier Ali Khan, and agrees to pay the amount by monthly kists of twelve thousand five hundred rupees to the English Company, who will pay the same to the Vizier Ali Khan, as long as he shall continue to reside in the dominions of the English Company.

ARTICLE 6.

The stipends to the Begums and Princes at Benares, amounting to two lakhs four thousand rupees per annum, and the Furruckabad pensions, amounting to twenty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight rupees, are included in the above sum of seventy-six lakhs of Oude Sicca Rupees.

ARTICLE 7.

The Governor-General, Sir John Shore, Baronet, on the part of the East India Company, agrees that the English forces maintained in the country of Oude for its defence, shall never consist of less than ten thousand men, including Europeans and Natives, cavalry, infantry, and artillery. And if at any time it should become necessary to augment the troops of the Company in Oude, beyond the number of thirteen thousand men, including Europeans and Natives, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan

agrees to pay the actual difference occasioned by the excess above that number; and, in the same manner, if the troops of the Company in Oude, from any necessity, should be less than eight thousand men, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, Natives and Europeans, a deduction shall be made from the annual stipend of seventy-six lakhs of rupees, equal to the actual difference of men below the specified number.

ARTICLE 8.

As the English Company are not possessed of any Fortress in the dominions of Oude, the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan, having the fullest reliance on the friendship of the English Company, agrees to make over to their exclusive possession the Fort of Allahabad, with all its buildings and appurtenances, and the ghauts immediately dependent upon the Fort, together with as much land surrounding the Fort as may be necessary for the purpose of an esplanade: the Company agreeing to be answerable to the Nabob for the amount of the revenues collected from the said ghauts. The said Nabob also agrees to advance to the Company such a sum as may be necessary for strengthening and improving the fortifications of this Fort, provided that it does not exceed the sum of eight lakhs of Oude Sicca Rupees; and that the said amount, or actual amount of the expenditure, not exceeding eight lakhs of rupees, shall be paid to the Company within two years from the date of this Treaty, in such proportions as may be required for defraying the expense to which it is applicable. And the said Nabob Saadet Ali Khan Behauder, for the same reasons, further agrees to advance to the English Company, for the purpose of repairing the Fort of Futty Ghur, within six months from the date of this Engagement, a sum not exceeding, on the whole, three lakhs of Oude Sicca Rupees.

ARTICLE 9.

If, for the better protection and defence of the dominions of the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan, it should be deemed advisable to change the present stations of the troops at Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan consents thereto, and that the troops shall be stationed in such places as may be judged most advisable and convenient, and that he will defray the expence attending their removal, and making cantonments for the troops.

ARTICLE 10.

As the English Company have incurred a considerable expense by their exertions in establishing the right of the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan, the said Nabob agrees, in consideration thereof, to pay the Company the sum of twelve lakhs of Oude Sicca Rupees.

ARTICLE 11.

As the payment of the Company's troops in Oude depends upon the regular discharge of the subsidy, stated in the second and third Articles of the Treaty, the said Nabob engages to exert his utmost endeavours to discharge the stipulated kist with punctuality; but if, contrary to the sincere intentions and exertions of the said Nabob, the payment of the kist shall fall into arrears, the said Nabob Saadet Ali Khan engages and promises, that he will then give

such security to the Company for the discharge of the existing arrears, and the future regular payment of the kists, as shall be deemed satisfactory.

ARTICLE 12.

Whereas, by the Engagements now entered into between the Nabob Vizier and the Company, the amount of the subsidy is considerably increased, and many other permanent charges upon His Excellency are incurred; on a comparison of his disbursements with the assets of his country, it becomes necessary to make such reduction in the superfluous charges of the public establishments, servants, &c., as may be requisite, and are consistent with His Excellency's dignity and convenience. To that end, the said Nabob agrees to consult with the Company's Government, and, in concert with them, devise the proper objects of such reductions and the best means of effecting them.

ARTICLE 13.

As the political interests of the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan and the English Company are the same, it is expedient that all correspondence between the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan and any foreign power or State, shall be carried on with the knowledge and concurrence of the Company; and the Nabob Saadet Ali Khan agrees and promises, that no correspondence contrary to the tenor of this Article shall be carried on by him.

ARTICLE 14.

As the stipulations in the Commercial Treaty between the two States have not been enforced with due attention, particularly in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier, the contracting parties agree to exert their utmost endeavors to give force and effect to them.

ARTICLE 15.

The Nabob Saadet Ali Khan engages and promises that he will not entertain any Europeans of any description in his service, nor allow any to settle in his country without the consent of the Company.

ARTICLE 16.

The Nabob Saadet Ali Khan agrees, that a suitable maintenance shall be provided for the reputed children of his brother, the late Nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowla, and willingly promises to take them under his protection.

ARTICLE 17.

The Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Saadet Ali Khan Behauder, for himself and his heirs, and the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, Baronet, on the part of the East India Company, respectively promise to observe, sincerely and strictly, all the Articles contained and settled in the present Treaty; and they both agree, that they will give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves, their dominions, and their subjects, this present Treaty and all the Articles settled by it; that all transactions between the two States shall be carried on with the greatest cordiality and harmony on both sides, and that the said Nabob shall possess full authority over his household affairs, hereditary dominions, his troops, and his subjects.

Kistbundy (or Instalment) for the payment of the Annual Subsidy.

1st kist, for the month of January, payable on the 1st of February	6,33,333	5	4
2nd kist, for the month of February, payable on the 1st of March	6,33,333	5	4
3rd kist, for the month of March, payable on the 1st of April...	6,33,333	5	4
4th kist, for the month of April, payable on the 1st of May ...	6,33,333	5	4
5th kist, for the month of May, payable on the 1st of June ...	6,33,333	5	4
6th kist, for the month of June, payable on the 1st of July ...	6,33,333	5	4
7th kist, for the month of July, payable on the 1st of August...	6,33,333	5	4
8th kist, for the month of August, payable on the 1st of September	6,33,333	5	4
9th kist, for the month of September, payable on the 1st of October	6,33,333	5	4
10th kist, for the month of October, payable on the 1st of November	6,33,333	5	4
11th kist, for the month of November, payable on the 1st of December	6,33,333	5	4
12th kist, for the month of December, payable on the 1st of January	6,33,333	5	4
Total, Sicca Rupees ...	76,00,000	0	0

(Sd.) J. SHORE.

Persian Seal.

Persian seal.

Signed, sealed, and interchanged at Lucknow, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Eight, in the presence of

J. LUMSDEN, *Resident.*

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *P. T.*

No. XXXVI.

ENGAGEMENT executed by the NABOB SAADET ALI KHAN to the BHOW BEGUM, (mother of the late NABOB AUSUF-UL-DOWLA,) under the guarantee of the COMPANY, 7th February 1798.

The Nabob Vizier Saadet Ali Khan, being impressed with sentiments of the sincerest respect and regard for Her Highness the Bhow Begum, and fully relying on her friendship and assistance in his affairs, whenever requisite, promises to show her every degree of respect and attention, and do everything to promote her convenience and comfort; as a proof of which the said Nabob

agrees, that the pensions allotted for the Sahauss and Khoord Mehl shall be paid by Her Highness, and the Mehal of Goanda be made over to her, as a jaydaud, for that purpose. And as a public demonstration of the said Nabob's cordial respect and attention towards Her Highness, he further consents, that the Mehals of Oude, Putchumrout Mungulsee, being situated in the vicinity of Fyzabad, which has long been her fixed residence, be ceded to her in jaghire, and that the English East India Company be considered as guarantees to this Engagement; in testimony whereof, the said Nabob has hereunto set his seal, and the Governor-General his signature.

No. XXXVII.

TREATY between the HONORABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS EXCELLENCY the NABOB VIZIER-UL-MOMALIK, YEMEEN-OO-DOWLA, NAZIM-UL-MOOLK, SAADET ALI KHAN BEHAUDER, MOBAURIZ JUNG, for ceding to the COMPANY, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of HIS EXCELLENCY'S territorial possessions, in commutation of the subsidy now payable to the COMPANY by the VIZIER.

Whereas, by the Treaty now subsisting between His Excellency the Vizier and the Honorable the East India Company, the Company have engaged to defend His Excellency's dominions against all enemies, and to enable them to fulfil that Engagement His Excellency is bound by the aforesaid Treaty to pay to the Company, in perpetuity, the annual subsidy of seventy-six lakhs of Lucknow Sicca Rupees, and is further bound by the said Treaty to defray the expense of any augmentation of force, which, in addition to the number of troops stipulated in the Treaty, shall be judged necessary to enable the Company to fulfil their Engagements of defending His Excellency's dominions against all enemies; and whereas it is advisable that the funds for defraying these charges be established on a footing which shall admit of no fluctuation of either increase or decrease, and which shall afford satisfaction and security to the Company in regard to the regular payment in perpetuity of all such charges: The following Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, is concluded, on the one part by His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K.P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil and military, of the British Nation in India, through the Honorable Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, under full powers vested in them by the said Governor-General, for the purpose of concluding a Treaty with His Excellency the Vizier, in the name and on the behalf of the Governor-General; and on the other part by His Excellency the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik, Yemeen-Oo-Dowla, Nizam-ul-Moolk, Saadet Ali Khan Behauder, Mobauriz Jung, on behalf of himself and his heirs and successors, for ceding to the Honorable the English East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of His Excellency's territorial possessions in commutation of the former and augmented subsidy, and of all other sums of money now chargeable to His Excellency, on account of the Company's defensive Engagements with His Excellency.

ARTICLE 1.

His Excellency the Nabob Vizier hereby cedes to the Honorable the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the undermentioned portions of his territorial possessions, amounting in the gross revenue to one crore and thirty-five lakhs of rupees, including expenses of collections, in commutation of the subsidy, of the expenses attendant on the additional troops, and of the Benares and Furrackabad pensions.

Statement of the Jumma.

Chuckla Korah, Kurrah, and Chuckla Etawah				55,48,577	11 9
Kehr and others				5,33,374	0 6
Furruckabad and others				4,50,001	0 0
Khairaghur and others				2,10,001	0 0
Azimghur and others, Azimghur, Mownaut Bunjun ...				6,95,624	7 6
Goruckpore and others and Butwul ...	Goruckpore, &c.	5,09,853	8 0		
	Butwul ..	40,001	0 0		
				5,49,854	8 0
Soubah of Allahabad and others				9,34,963	1 3
Chuckla Bareilly, Asophabad, and Kelpoory				43,13,457	11 3
Nabob Gunge, Kehly, and others				1,19,242	12 0
Mohoul and others, with the exception of the Talook of Arwul				1,68,378	4 0
Total Jumma, Lucknow Sa. Rs. ...				1,35,23,474	8 3

The above-mentioned mehals being ceded to the Honorable Company, as held by the Aumils in the year 1206 Fussellee, no claims are to be hereafter made on account of villages or lands which in former years may have been added to or separated from the said mehals.

ARTICLE 2.

The subsidy which by the second Article of the Treaty of 1798, His Excellency engaged to pay to the Company (now that territory is assigned in lieu thereof and of the expenses of the additional troops) is to cease for ever; and His Excellency is released from the obligation of defraying the expences of any additional troops which at any time may be required for the protection of Oude and its dependencies, whether of the countries ceded to the Company or the territories which shall remain in the possession of His Excellency the Vizier.

ARTICLE 3.

The Honorable the East India Company hereby engage to defend the territories which will remain to His Excellency the Vizier, against all foreign and domestic enemies; provided always, that it be in the power of the Company's Government to station the British troops in such part of His Excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said Government most expedient; and provided further that His Excellency, retaining in his pay four battalions of infantry, one battalion of nujeebs and muwattees, two thousand horsemen, and

to the number of 300 golundauz, shall dismiss the remainder of his troops, excepting such numbers of armed peons as shall be deemed necessary for the purposes of the collections, and a few horsemen and nujeebs to attend the persons of the Aumils.

ARTICLE 4.

A detachment of the British troops, with a proportion of artillery, shall at all times be attached to His Excellency's person.

ARTICLE 5.

That the true intent and meaning of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Articles of the Treaty may be clearly understood, it is hereby declared, that the territorial cession being in lieu of the subsidy, and of all expenses on account of the Company's defensive Engagements with His Excellency, no demand whatever shall be made upon the treasury of His Excellency, on account of expenses which the Honorable Company may incur, by assembling forces to repel the attack or menaced attack of a foreign enemy,—on account of the detachment attached to His Excellency's person,—on account of troops which may occasionally be furnished for suppressing rebellions or disorders in His Excellency's territories,—on account of any future change of military stations,—or on account of failures in the resources of the Ceded Districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, the calamities of war, or any other cause whatsoever.

ARTICLE 6.

The territories ceded to the Honorable Company by the first Article of this Treaty, shall be subject to the exclusive management and control of the said Company and their officers, and the Honorable the East India Company hereby guarantee to His Excellency the Vizier and to his heirs and successors the possession of the territories which will remain to His Excellency after the territorial cession, together with the exercise of his and their authority within the said dominions; His Excellency engages that he will establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants; and His Excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to, the counsel of the officers of the said Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

The district ceded by the first Article of this Treaty shall be delivered over to the Company's officers from the commencement of the Fussellee year 1209, corresponding with the 22nd of September A. D. 1801, and His Excellency will continue to pay the subsidy and the expense of the additional troops from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the Company's officers shal have obtained complete possession, from His Excellency's officers, of the countries so ceded; the Company will not claim any payment of subsidy from His Excellency's treasury, after their officers shall have obtained possession of the Ceded Districts.

ARTICLE 8.

The contracting parties, with a view of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both States, hereby agree to form a separate Commercial Treaty; in the meantime it is agreed that the navigation of the Ganges and of all other rivers where they may form the mutual boundary of the two States shall be free and uninterrupted; that is to say, that no boats passing up and down the Ganges or other rivers, where they form the mutual boundaries of both States, shall be stopped or molested for duties nor shall any duties be exacted from boats which put to in the possessions of either of the contracting parties, without intention of landing their goods: it shall, however, be in the power of both Governments to levy such duties as they may think proper on goods imported into, or exported from, their respective dominions, not exceeding the present usage; it is further stipulated, that no exemption from duties on Articles purchased in His Excellency's reserved dominions for the consumption of the troops situated within the Ceded Territories shall be claimed, after they shall have been delivered over to the Company's officers.

ARTICLE 9.

All the Articles of former Treaties for establishing and cementing the union and friendship subsisting between the two States are to continue in full force, and all the Articles of the Treaty concluded by the late Governor-General, Sir John Shore, on the part of the Honorable the East India Company, and His Excellency the Vizier, in the year 1798, not annulled by this Treaty, are to remain in full force, and to continue binding upon both contracting parties.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, has been settled and concluded through the Honorable Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, under the full powers vested in them by the Governor-General as aforesaid, with His Excellency the Vizier, in the City of Lucknow, on the 10th day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and One, corresponding with the second of the month of Rejib, of the year Twelve Hundred and Sixteen Hegira.

L. S. (Sd.) WELLESLEY.

Seal of Saadet Ali Khan.

Ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the Ganges near Benares, on the Fourteenth day of November 1801.

(Sd.) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to Govt., Sec. and Pol. Dept.

No. XXXVIII.

MEMORANDUM of the final result of the discussions between HIS EXCELLENCY the MOST NOBLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and the NABOB VIZIER of OUDH.

On the 15th of February 1802, His Excellency the Nabob Vizier transmitted to the Governor-General a paper of propositions, to which His Excellency required the Governor-General's assent: and the Governor-General, after full deliberation on the contents of the said paper, returned a distinct answer to each of the Articles therein detailed. His Excellency the Vizier, in a paper delivered on the 22nd of the same month, proposed certain modifications of the Governor-General's answers and the original propositions, together with the Governor-General's answers and the Vizier's proposed modifications thereof, were fully discussed at a conference holden between the Governor-General and His Excellency the Vizier, on the 24th of the same month. In consequence of this conference, it was mutually agreed that certain of the Articles of the original paper of propositions should be altogether omitted, and that the Governor-General's reply to the third Article should be modified in conformity to the suggestion of His Excellency the Vizier. At the same conference His Excellency the Vizier, adverting to the Governor-General's suggestion, in his reply to the second Article, that the Vizier should appoint some person to conduct, in the quality of Minister, the ordinary details of public affairs, proposed to constitute and appoint his second son, Mirza Ahmed Ali Khan, to act in that capacity. The Governor-General, at the same conference, deemed it to be expedient to declare to His Excellency the Vizier the general principles which, in His Lordship's judgment, should regulate the connection and intercourse between the two States, as resulting from the Treaty concluded between the Honorable Company and His Excellency the Vizier, on the 10th November 1801. With a view to obviate all future doubts on the subject and result of these communications and conferences, the Governor-General now commits to writing the final determination of the several points discussed between His Lordship and the Vizier, and affixes his seal and signature to this paper, and directs the Secretary in the Political Department, who was present at every conference, and who interpreted between the Governor-General and the Vizier, to countersign this paper.

Propositions.	*Answers.*
Let no one, as has hitherto been the practice, afford countenance and support to any person, to impede the recovery of just balances from Aumils and others; but, on the contrary, let him (meaning the Resident) afford assistance to the Circar in the recovery of those balances. If the Resident is desirous of withholding me from the prosecution of any particular measure, let him state his sentiments to me in private, in which case, (as I am far from being disposed	Unobjectionable; and this proposal shall be observed. The Resident shall be furnished by His Excellency the Nabob Vizier with all the information necessary to establish the justice of the proceeding by vouchers and proofs.

Propositions.

to act unjustly) either I will prove to the Resident the equity of the proceeding, or the Resident will set me right, and, in the latter event, I will, in conformity to his desire, abandon such proposed measure, and no one will be apprized of any disagreement subsisting between us.

Answers.

This is perfectly wise and proper.

Regular tribunals, in which I do not desire to possess any exclusive interest, shall be established, for the sole purpose of giving effect to the Mahomedan law, of fulfilling just claims, and of securing the lives and properties of the people. It is necessary that all persons should subject themselves to the jurisdiction of those tribunals; and if any person should refuse to acknowledge the jurisdiction or oppose the authority of those tribunals, let the Company's Officers assist in enforcing obedience to them.

I consider Her Highness the Begum as my superior, and I am extremely desirous of supporting her dignity, and of promoting her ease. I have no concern with the produce and revenues of her jaghire, nor of any of the jaghiredars; but the authority of the courts of justice, the adjustment of disputes, the redress of grievances, the observance of the civil and criminal punishments, and all other points connected with the administration of justice, must be conducted under my orders, in the Cities of Lucknow and Fyzabad, and in all the jaghires in the same manner as in the rest of my dominions. For these things appertain to the Sovereign, whose duty it is to prevent every species of oppression. Her Highness' servants must not, in any manner, interfere in them, for a partnership in Government is inadmissible. It is for Her Highness' own credit, that she should state to me

The administration of justice in the Begum's jaghire must be under the Nabob's authority, and the Begum's servants must be subject to it. The authority of the Nabob's courts will be enforced by the British power.

Propositions.

Answers.

whatever may be her desire in points of the nature above described, in order that what she desires may be accomplished, through the medium of the officers of my Government. The state of affairs hitherto prevailing has been this: that frequent tumults and bloodshed have occurred in Fyzabad, and in Her Highness' jaghire, and not the slightest attention has been paid by Her Highness to any thing that I have said or written. In the time of my late brother, the settlement of disputes in the jaghires was left to the Circar. These points will give efficacy to my Government.

I request that His Lordship will have the goodness to send for Daraub Ali Khan, and desire that, exclusively of the jaghire, such property, lands, bazars, gardens, &c., to a considerable extent, belonging to the Circar, as the officers of Her Highness have unjustly, and without the requisite vouchers (Sunnud), appropriated since four years, (a fact which Mr. Lumsden, Molary Golaum Kauder Khan, his Moonshee, and other creditable persons, such as Almas Ali Khan, Daraub Ali Khan, and their respective vakeels, can substantiate, and are fully acquainted with, which Her Highness herself formerly acknowledged, which all the most creditable officers of the Circar, such as Jye Sookh Roy, &c., know, and a statement of which property is to be found upon their records, and the appropriation of which property occasions a considerable loss to me, at a time when I am not in a condition to sustain any loss,) may be restored to me, and the profits which may have been collected from such property made over to me, so that my losses therein may be compensated. This will be in conformity to Her Highness'

The Governor-General proposes to take all the matters depending between the Nabob and Begum into full consideration, and to effect a settlement between the Begum and the Nabob, on just, equitable, and permanent principles.

Propositions.	*Answers.*
engagements. Let His Lordship have the goodness to transmit orders to the Honorable Henry Wellesley, upon the following points.	
Not to afford protection to fugitives from my country, but to surrender such, when demanded by me, or else to expel them from it.	All criminals will be reciprocally surrendered; but the subjects of both States, who shall not be accused of capital crimes, should be at liberty to pass freely from one country to the other, and to be established reciprocally in either.
In the event of any of the dependants of my Circar applying for farms within the Ceded Districts, to require such person to execute a writing, binding himself to take such farm only on condition that he is not in balance to the Circar.	All balances, now or hereafter, due to the Circar, to be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements to be taken to this effect from all persons in balance.
There are several of my Aumils retaining lands in the Ceded Districts, who are in balance to the Circar, to give me credit in his accounts for the sums due by such Aumils, or else to deliver up those Aumils to me, that I may recover from them what is justly due, and then let them go. When they have settled their accounts with the Circar, Mr. Wellesley will, of course, enter into such engagements with them as he may think proper.	None of the Nabob's Aumils are now employed in the Ceded Provinces.
There are many gardens and other property belonging to the Circar, in the country ceded for the charges of the troops, which are quite distinct from the revenue of the country, in the same manner, for instance, as at this moment at Benares, there is property belonging to me, and still in my occupation: let His Lordship have the goodness to direct that any property of that description in the Ceded Districts may be given into the possession of my people. A statement of the particulars of such property, gardens, &c., within the Ceded Districts, shall be given in.	Any property of this description which the Nabob shall satisfy the Lieutenant-Governor to belong to His Excellency, will, of course, be delivered over to his servants.

Propositions.	*Answers.*
I have been induced to cede the districts for the charges of the British Troops merely to gratify His Lordship, deeming it necessary so to do in consequence of Mr. Wellesley's arrival, and resolving to conform to His Lordship's wishes, and to obey His Lordship's commands. Let strict orders be issued that no one may be permitted to injure or destroy any mosques, tombs, or imaumbarrahs, which now exist within those districts.	Orders shall be issued accordingly.
An engagement was contracted for paying to the Circar the monies collected at the ghauts at Allahabad. Four years have now elapsed since that time, and though I have repeatedly made application to the Resident upon this subject, nothing has hitherto been paid on that account, which occasions a considerable loss to me. Let orders be issued for the payment of those monies agreeably to engagement.	Orders will be issued for the settlement of this acccount.
Mr. Wellesley promised to send the Treaty; it has not yet, however, been received. Let His Lordship (or Mr. Wellesley) be reminded to send it.	The Treaty has been sent.
The Nabob Vizier proposes that his son, Mirza Ahmed Ali Khan, be appointed to the situation of Minister for the affairs of his Government.	The Governor-General concurs in this proposition, and considers Mirza Ahmed Ali Khan to have been appointed accordingly.
I hope from His Lordship's kindness that His Lordship will, in my presence, explain all the foregoing points to the Resident, and direct him to act in conformity to them; and that His Lordship will also enjoin the Resident, after His Lordship's departure, to occasion no delay or impediment in my departure, whenever I may choose to set out, and to assist me in the preparations for my journey.	In conformity to His Excellency's desire, the proposed explanation and injunctions were stated to the Resident by the Governor-General, in His Excellency's presence, on the 24th February.
	The Governor-General now proceeds to state the general principles, by which the connection and

Propositions.

Answers.

intercourse between the two States are to be regulated henceforth.

By the terms of the Treaty concluded between the British Government and His Excellency the Vizier, on the 10th November 1801, His Excellency the Nabob's authority is to be completely established within his reserved dominions, and to be exercised through His Excellency's own officers and servants, the British Government having engaged to guarantee the establishment and exercise of His Excellency's authority within his reserved dominions, and the Governor-General will never depart from this engagement. His Excellency has engaged to establish within his reserved dominions such a system of administration as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants. The system of administration is to be carried into effect by His Excellency's own officers and servants, and by his own authority.

His Excellency has also engaged always to advise with, and to act in, conformity to the counsel of the officers of the Honorable Company.

In the establishment, therefore, of an improved system of administration within the reserved dominions, and also in all affairs connected with the ordinary government of those dominions, and with the usual exercise of His Excellency's established authority, the Vizier has engaged to advise with the British Government, and to conform to its counsels.

Those counsels will always be offered to His Excellency in the form of friendly advice, and in the spirit of reciprocal confidence, and of mutual regard and respect.

Propositions.

Answers.

The Governor-General, when the importance of the subject shall require, and the nature of the occasion shall admit his immediate intercourse with the Vizier, will offer the advice of the British Government to His Excellency, by a direct communication, either in person or by letter.

The British Resident at Lucknow, however, is the constituted local representative of the British Government, and the ordinary and established channel of communication in all cases whatever.

The Resident will, therefore, in the common course of business, offer to the Vizier the advice of the British Government, in the name of the Governor-General; and in every case which may require the Resident to state such advice, it is to be received as proceeding immediately from the Governor-General.

Such advice will be offered by the Resident in all practicable cases, under the general or specific orders of the Governor-General.

The Resident must advise the Nabob with perfect cordiality, and must employ every endeavour to coincide with His Excellency in an uniform course of measures, and to unite sincerely with His Excellency, in carrying into effect, exclusively under His Excellency's authority, and through His Excellency's officers, those measures which shall be determined upon in conformity to the counsels of the British Government. In cases requiring the aid of the British Government, or the assistance of the British troops, they shall be employed according to the exigency of the occasion.

Propositions.

Answers.

The Resident must conduct himself towards the Nabob Vizier, on all occasions, with the utmost degree of respect, conciliation, and attention, and must maintain cordial union and harmony in all transactions, and must endeavour to impart strength and stability to His Excellency's authority.

The Resident must never proceed to act in the affairs of the reserved dominions, without previous consultation with His Excellency or with his Ministers, and the Resident must, in the first instance, observe strict secrecy with regard to the subject of such consultations, until the measures to be adopted shall be finally determined.

Under these regulations, the Governor-General expects that the Nabob Vizier will act in conformity to the advice and representations of the Resident; and as no question of difficulty remains between the British Government and His Excellency, the Governor-General entertains a confident hope, that no future vexation can occur in the transaction of affairs.

(Sd.) WELLESLEY. Seal of the Governor General.

(Sd.) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to Government,
Secret and Pol. Dept.

No. XXXIX.

Whereas, disputes and contentions have arisen between the subjects of the Honorable Company and of the Government of His Excellency the Vizier, regarding the boundaries of their respective villages, the possession of lands acquired by alluvion, and of islands formed in the rivers which constitute the

frontier of the two States; therefore, and with the view of settling and obviating such disputes at the present and in all future times, the following Treaty is concluded by His Excellency the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Yemeem-Oo-Dowla, Nazim-ul-Moolk, Saadet Ali Khan Behauder, Mobauriz Jung, for himself, his heirs and successors, and by Major John Baillie, Resident at Lucknow, by virtue of full powers vested in him for this purpose on the part of the Right Honorable Gilbert, Lord Minto, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council and Governor-General of all the British possessions in the East Indies, on the part of the Honorable the United East India Company and their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

Every island and portion of ground which at the end of the Fussellee year 1208 appertained to the Ceded Territory belong now to the British Government, and every island and portion of land that appertained to the reserved dominions belong now to His Excellency the Vizier. Any island originally belonging to either State, which shall, by inundation, disappear, shall, on its re-appearance, belong to that State whose property it originally was, although its form may be altered; and all villages and lands situated on the boundary of the two States which appertained at the above period to either of the States shall hereafter and for ever, without dispute, be the property of the State to which they belonged at that time.

ARTICLE 2.

If any river or stream forming the boundary of the two States shall, by gradually changing or receding from its present channel or course, occasion an alluvion or create an increase of land on either of the banks of such river, the land so gained by alluvion shall be the unquestionable property of the State whose territory is situated on the bank from which the river may have receded, notwithstanding any loss which may arise to the other party from the encroachment of such river on his territory.

ARTICLE 3.

All islands which have been formed in the channels of rivers or streams forming the boundaries of the two States since the end of the year 1208 Fussellee, or which may hereafter be so formed, shall be adjudged to belong to the State on whose frontier the channel may be fordable, and in the case of the channels on both sides of the island being equal in point of depth, the island shall be considered to form a part of the territory of that State to which at any point it is the most contiguous.

ARTICLE 4.

In the case of a subsequent alteration in the course of the principal channel of a river or stream forming the boundary of the two States, that is, if the channel on either side of an island which was in the first instance deep, shall become shallow, and the channel, on the opposite side become deep, in this case the right to the island shall again be transferred to the State on whose boundary the channel is shallow, and the same

rule shall be applied to eventual changes in the contiguousness and distance of islands from the territories of the two States. Further as, with a view to ascertain the comparative depth and breadth of the opposite channels of a river in which an island may be formed, the specification of a period is indispensable, the contracting parties do hereby stipulate and agree that the commencement of the season of the rubee be the specific period assigned in all cases of dispute for ascertaining the depth and breadth of the channels.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time, as in the case of rivers or streams forming the common boundary which wind greatly in their course, an arm or portion of land shall be separated from the territory of either State by the total alteration of the course of a river or stream, the land so separated shall belong exclusively to the State to whose territory it may by such alteration have been annexed, notwithstanding any territorial loss which may be sustained by the opposite party.

ARTICLE 6.

What has been agreed to in the foregoing Articles, relates merely to the prevention of disputes between the two States with respect to the lands alluded to in those Articles, and has no reference whatever to the rights of zemindars.

ARTICLE 7.

This Treaty, comprising seven Articles, having been settled and concluded in the City of Lucknow, on the 14th of January, in the year of our Lord 1812, corresponding with the 28th of the month of Zilhujjii, of the year 1226 Hegira, Major John Baillie, Resident, has delivered to the Vizier one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by him, and His Excellency the Vizier has delivered to Major Baillie another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing His Excellency's seal and signature, and Major Baillie hereby engages to procure and deliver to His Excellency the Vizier, within the space of thirty days, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, when the copy under his own seal and signature shall be returned.

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

Saadet Ali Khan's Seal.

Resident's Seal.

This Treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council.

No. XL.

ENGAGEMENT with the NAWAB GHAZI-OOD-DEEN HYDER VIZIER OF OUDH, dated 12th July 1814.

The friendship and alliance which so firmly and happily subsisted between His Excellency the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik, Yemeen-oo-Dowlah, Nazim-ul-Moolk, Saadet Ali Khan Behauder, Mobauriz Jung (whose soul is in Paradise), and the Honorable Company's Government, are to be considered as perfectly unimpaired, and shall meet with no interruption whatever. All existing Treaties and Engagements likewise that were contracted with the late Nabob are in full force, to all intents and purposes; and we hereby declare, that we are effectually bound by the Engagements and Treaties aforesaid, and by the blessing of God, the said Treaties and Engagements shall be duly observed until the end of time.

Signed and sealed on the. 12*th day of July A. D.* 1814, *answering to the* 22*nd of Rujub, A. H.* 1229, *with the seal and signature of His Highness Refant ood-Dowla, Rufee-ool-Moolk, Ghazee-ood-Deen Hyder Khan Behauder, Shehamut Jung, Nabob of Oude, and delivered in duplicate on the day aforesaid by His Highness' hand to Emand-ood-Dowla, Afzul-ool-Moolk, Major John Baillie, Behauder Arsulam Jung, Resident at the Court of Luchnow.*

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE, *Resident.* Seal.

COUNTERPART of ENGAGEMENT with the NAWAB VIZIER OF OUDE, 3rd August 1814.

The friendship and alliance which so firmly and happily subsisted between His late Excellency the Nabob Vizier-ul-Momalik Yemeen-ood-Dowla, Nazim-ul-Moolk, Saadet Ali Khan Behauder, Mobauriz Jung, and the Honorable Company's Government, shall be considered to subsist with equal force and sincerity, and shall continue for ever unimpaired between His late Excellency's son and successor, the Nabob Refant-Oo-Dowla, Rufee-ul-Moolk, Ghazee-ood-Deen, Hyder Khan Behauder, Shehamut Jung, and the Honorable Company: and all Treaties and Engagements which subsisted between His late Excellency and the Honorable Company's Government shall be considered to be in full force, and to all intents and purposes; and His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General hereby declares, on the part of the Honorable Company, that the British Government is especially bound by the said Engagements and Treaties, and the said Engagements and Treaties shall be duly observed until the end of time.

Given under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Right Honorable Governor-General, at Monghyr, in the Province of Bengal, this Third day of August, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

Seal.

(Sd.) MOIRA.

By His Excellency the Governor-General.

(Sd.) GEO. SWINTON,
Pn. Secy. to Governor-General.

No. XLI.

DEED of DEPOSIT executed by the BUHOO BEGUM.

L. S.

BEGUM'S.

Witnesses { L. S. BOOBOO SOODH BUTCHUN and L. S. DARAB ALEE KHAN.

This is an obligation in the manner of a Deed of Deposit by Her Highness the Bow Begum, daughter of Mootumen-ood-Dowla Ishak Khan, deceased, wife of Nawab Shooja-ood-Dowla, deceased, and mother of the late Nawab Asuf-ood-Dowla, in favor of the Honorable Company's Government, whose guarantee for the security and protection of Her Highness, her friends and dependents, has long been established to the effect under-written, *viz.*:—

My jaghire, houses, property and goods of every description shall remain in my possession while I live, and I alone shall have the power of using them for the support and provision of those who are dear to me, my nephews and other relations, dependents, eunuchs, and female slaves, &c., as I think proper. But being mindful of the uncertainty of this transitory life, and with a view to future events, while yet in health of body and of sound intellect and judgment, I hereby give and surrender in trust and deposit, to the Members of the Honorable Company's Government, the whole of the property and goods in ready money, household furniture, plate and jewels, &c., now in my possession, amounting to the sum of seventy lakhs of rupees, as particularly stated and described in a separate schedule under my seal, and whatever I may hereafter acquire and possess from this date till the day of my death, conferring and bestowing on the said Government the fullest power and authority over all my said property and possessions, for the purpose and with the intent that they, the members of the said Government, in consideration of their ancient friendship for me, and as they have done hitherto during my life-time, do continue after my death to be the guardians and protectors of all those who are dear to me, my nephews, connections, eunuchs and other dependents, and do secure and preserve to those persons individually, name by name, and to their heirs and successors for ever, the jaghires and monthly allowances in money from the income of my personal wealth, which I have assigned to each of them respectively in a separate statement under my seal; that so they may be rendered independent of every other person for subsistence.

The British Government will further protect my said relations and dependents against all tyranny and oppression, and will support them in the unmolested possession of all such houses, gardens, bazars and shops, profits and perquisites of every description, as they may have occupied and enjoyed during my life, taking care that no person shall disturb either them or their heirs or successors in the occupation and enjoyment of those possessions; and as my

faithful servant Darab Alee Khan Nazeer, and all other public officers, eunuchs, and dependents of my Government have hitherto satisfied me, and will continue to do so during my life, as to the accuracy of their conduct and accounts no demands should hereafter be made against them, nor should they be required to give any account, save for the immediate surrender and delivery to the Honorable Company's Government, agreeably to my orders, of the property in money and goods above stated to be now in my possession, and the further amount to be accumulated from this date until the day of my death, of which a faithful account shall be rendered.

In addition to the several provisions to individuals which are stated in the accompanying list, the sum of three lakhs of Sicca Rupees is to be given to my servant Darab Alee Khan for the purpose of erecting a mausoleum over the place of my interment, and one lakh of Sicca Rupees to be appropriated as a donation to the shrines of Karbula, Nujufe Ashruff, and other holy places, at the discretion of my said minister, who is a faithful and religious person, and will apply the money to the purposes specified. To defray the annual expenses of the said mausoleum, villages in the Pergunnah of Puchumrath, having a clear jumma of Sicca Rupees ten thousand, shall be allotted; and the surplus revenue of the villages to be given to the poor and religious inhabiting the said mausoleum, that they may enjoy peace and tranquillity of mind.

The stipends of those that are dear to me, my nephews, eunuchs, booboos, female slaves, and other dependents, to be regularly paid from the revenue of my jaghire, or from the income of my personal wealth, to Darab Alee Khan, who will distribute the money among them, and whose recommendations and suggestions shall be received and attended to on their behalf, and after establishing and securing the whole of the above-mentioned salaries and pensions, and paying the foregoing sums, the balance of my property in ready money and valuables shall be at the entire and uncontrolled disposal of the Honorable Company's Government, to do whatever they please with it, and to give it to whomsoever they please.

But as some of my relations and connections, who are mentioned in the accompanying list, have jaghires and established allowances in money from another Government, which are liable to resumption or diminution on the death of the present possessors, contrary to the practice of my Sircar, it is incumbent on the Honorable Company's Government, with a view to its own reputation and for the credit of my name, after securing the several provisions detailed in the accompanying list, to reserve in its own hands such a portion of the residue of my property as will ensure a suitable provision in perpetuity to the descendants of those of my relations, whose allowances may be resumed at their death, that no person related to me may be left in an indigent condition.

L. S.

BEGUM'S.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.)) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

SCHEDULE of the contents of the Treasury and apartments in the Palace of Her Highness the Bow Begum, under her Seal.

L. S.

GRAND TOTAL—SEVENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

In the house of the late Juwahur Alee Khan.

SIXTY-FOUR LAKHS, *viz.*:—

In Rupees.		*In Gold Mohurs and Gold.*		
Sixty-one lakhs and forty-seven thousand five hundred and two Rupees.		Two lakhs and fifty-two thousand four hundred and ninety-eight Rupees and fourteen annas, *viz.*:—		
		15,448 Gold Mohurs, valued at Rupees	2,31,671	11½
		1,279-2-4 tolahs of Gold, Rupees ...	20,827	2½
Rupees ...	61,47,502	Rupees ...	2,52,498	14

Accumulated in the time of the late Juwahur Alee Khan, and deposited in the large room close to the Abdar Khana, locked and sealed with Her Highness' seal.

TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHT RUPEES, TWELVE ANNAS AND A HALF, *viz.*:—

In Rupees.		*In Gold Mohurs and Gold.*		
Twenty-four lakhs fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-eight, and four annas.		One lakh and fifty thousand one hundred and eighty-two Rupees, eight annas and a half, *viz.*:—		
		9,100 Gold Mohurs, valued at Rupees ...	1,32,711	1½
		1,070-9-4 tolahs of Gold, Rupees ...	17,466	7
Rupees ...	24,15,398-4 annas.	Rupees ...	1,50,182	8½

Recent accumulation since the death of Juwahur Alee Khan.

THIRTY-EIGHT LAKHS AND THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY RUPEES, THREE ANNAS AND THREE-QUARTERS, *viz.* :—

In Rupees.

Thirty-seven lakhs thirty-two thousand one hundred and three Rupees, fourteen annas, *viz.* :—

Sicca Rupees of present currency ...	28,86,372	13¾
Ditto of the 2nd sun ...	75,045	12
Ditto 22nd ditto ...	8,650	0
Corah and Rukabee Rupees	7,62,035	4¼
Rupees ...	37,32,103	14

In Gold Mohurs and Gold.

One lakh and two thousand three hundred and sixteen Rupees, five annas and three-quarters, *viz.* :—

6,847 Gold Mohurs, valued at Rupees ...	98,955	10¼
208-5 tolahs of Gold, Rupees	3,360	11½
Rupees ...	1,02,316	5¾

*Places of Deposit of the Recent Accumulation.**

In the cellar below the Bara Durree, Gold Mohurs and Rupees ...	15,38,991	8
In a small apartment adjoining the Old Kutcherrie, Sicca and Corah Rupees	9,38,641	3¼
In the Hall of the old Kutcherrie, Gold Mohurs and Gold, Sicca and Rukabee Rupees	5,44,771	15
In a small apartment of the house, in Gold Mohurs, Sicca and Corah Rupees	8,12,015	9½
Rupees ...	38,34,420	3¾

* *N.B.*—The several sums of money deposited in the places above specified are contained in chests which are buried under the floors excavated for that purpose, and carefully covered over so that no trace of the deposit appears.

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

Places of Deposit.

In Her Highness the Begum's Palace called Mootee Muhl, *viz.* :—

In a small apartment adjoining that in which she sleeps	Jewels.
In a larger apartment, called the Toshakana or Wardrobe	Jewels.
In an apartment of the Cheenee Khana ...	Utensils of gold, silver, and glass.

The whole of the property in money and jewels, &c., contained in those three places of deposit, is estimated by guess at the sum of six lakhs of rupees.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

The Obligation of Darab Alee Khan, received the 25th July 1813.

Witnesses { L. S. L. S. } Boòboo Soodh Butchun and Meer Ameer Hyder. L. S. D. A. K's.

Whereas Major John Baillie, Resident at Lucknow, having this day attended in the presence of Her Highness the Bow Begum, received from Her Highness' hands a statement of the contents of her treasury, amounting to the sum of sixty-four lakhs of Rupees, and was further informed by Her Highness that, besides the above-mentioned sum, a lakh of Rupees, in ready money, and jewels, &c., of the value of five lakhs of Rupees, are certainly in Her Highness' possession, in apartments of her palace pointed out, I therefore, hereunto subscribing, do hereby promise and engage, in the case of my surviving Her Highness the Begum, to deliver to the Honorable Company immediately after Her Highness' death, the whole of the sum above stated, of seventy lakhs of Rupees in money and jewels, as specified, together with all further sums that may accumulate in Her Highness' treasury from this time till the period of her death, and of which a faithful account shall be rendered.

In witness whereof, I have written this obligation on the 25th day of the month of Rujub 1228 *Hijery.*

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) J. Baillie,
Resident.

Detailed statement of monthly allowances to the relations, connexions, eunuchs, servants, dependents and slaves of Her Highness Ammut-ooz-Zuhura, daughter of Ishak Khan, deceased, and of other necessary expenses, to be paid and defrayed in perpetuity to the persons and for the purposes specified from the principal and interest of her wealth, as particularly stated in a Deed of Deposit under her seal, dated the 26th of Rujub 1228 Hijery (25th of July 1813), in favor of the Honorable Company's Government—these allowances being in addition to, and exclusive of, the pensions established of old and payable by the Vizier's Government to the several members of the Khas Muhl, to the families of Mirza Alee Khan and Salar Jung, and to the three sons of the latter, Mirza Cassim Alee Khan, Akbur Alee Khan, and Asghur Alee Khan.

Total—two lakhs and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six rupees per annum, or twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-eight rupees per mensem.

Boòboo Soodh Butchun L. S. L. S. } *Witnesses.* L. S.

Darab Alee Khan. Begum's.

To Beebee Lootf-oon-Nissa and other sixteen persons, ten thousand nine hundred Rupees per mensem, viz. :—

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Beebee Lootf-oon-Nissa		1,500 0 0	
„ her husband, Mirza Mohamed Tuckee Khan		2,500 0 0	
„ Mirza Hyder, her son		1,000 0 0	
„ Fatima Begum, her daughter		1,000 0 0	
„ Mirza Shahmeer, her son-in-law, son of Mirza Naseer ...		1,500 0 0	
„ Mumoola Begum, daughter of Mirza Naseer		1,500 0 0	
„ Nawab Mirza ...	Grand children of Mirza Tuckee and Mirza Naseer.	200 0 0	
„ Nawab Beebee ...		200 0 0	
„ Abbass Mirza ...		200 0 0	
„ Nader Mirza ...		200 0 0	
„ Saheb Mirza ...		200 0 0	
„ Husrut Begum ...		200 0 0	
„ Nawab Bahadur ...		200 0 0	
„ Jaferee Begum ...		200 0 0	
„ Alee Jah ...		200 0 0	
„ Meean Husnoo		100 0 0	
			10,900 0 0
To Mirza Cassim Alee Khan and others, seven nephews and a niece, three thousand six hundred and fifty Rupees, viz. :—			
For Himself		1,000 0 0	
To Mirza Akbur Alee Khan		1,000 0 0	
„ Mirza Asghur Alee Khan		1,000 0 0	
„ Mirza Choohur		100 0 0	
„ Mirza Mehtur		100 0 0	
„ Mirza Abbass		100 0 0	
„ Mirza Sooltan Alee Khan		100 0 0	
„ Janee Khanum Sahibeh		150 0 0	
		3,550 0 0	
To Mohumdee Begum, the wife of Mirza Jaafur Alee, son of Mirza Alee Mohummed, and grandson of Mirza Akbur Alee Khan		100 0 0	
			3,650 0 0
To Booboo Soodh Butchun and others, four persons, four hundred and fifty Rupees, viz. :—			
To Booboo Socdh Butchun		200 0 0	
„ Booboo Almass Kooar		50 0 0	
„ Beebee Feiz-oon-Nissa		100 0 0	
„ Mobaruck-oon-Nissa		100 0 0	
			450 0 0
To Mohummud Darab Alee Khan and others, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight Rupees, viz. :—			
To Darab Alee Khan, who has served me most faithfully and obediently to my entire satisfaction, the Tuppeh of Rokha, in my original jaghire of Salone in jaghire, or an allowance in money, per mensem, of ... Sc. Rs.		4,000 0 0	
			4,000 0 0
To Ameer-oon-Nissa Begum		200 0 0	
„ Bunnoo Sahibeh		50 0 0	
„ Meer Mohummud Alee and Ahmud Alee		150 0 0	400 0 0
Carried over ...		...	19,400 0 0

To Mohummud Darab Alee Khan and others, viz.,—contd.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...		...	19,400 0 0
To Meean Turrub ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meean Muhboob, Senior ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meean Khoosh Chushm ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meean Saadut ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meean Busharut ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meean Dilawur ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meean Dowlut ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meean Muhboob, Junior ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meean Bukhtawur ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Pokhraj ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Nishat ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Maakool ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Yakoot ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Munzoor ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Khoorsheid ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Busheer ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Almass ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Zoolficar ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Furhut ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Showkut ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Seedee Muhboob, Senior ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Hoosseyn ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Tumkeen ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Kunbur ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Aklmund ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Umbur ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Meean Nuseem ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Neekroz ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Belall ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Lutafut ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Seedee Muhboob, Junior ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Sooltan Alee Khan ...	...	...	100 0 0	
„ Sooltan, Senior ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Meerjan, Senior ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Khuwasus, female servants				
	100 @ 7 each, is Rs.	700 0 0		
	300 @ 5 „ „	1,500 0 0		
			2,200 0 0	
„ 200 sepoys as a guard, at 4½ Rs. ...	...	...	900 0 0	
„ Mŭrjan, Junior ...	...	...	60 0 0	
„ Emam Alee ...	...	...	50 0 0	
„ Nuzur Alee ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Jaafur Alee ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Hedayut-Hoosseyn ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Aabed Alee ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Bundeh Alee ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Seedee Hussun ...	...	...	30 0 0	
„ Punah Alee, Vakeel ...	...	...	200 0 0	
„ Moonshee Soobhan Alee ...	...	...	100 0 0	
„ Seyud Toorab Alee ...	...	...	100 0 0	
„ Mirza Koochuk ...	...	...	150 0 0	
„ Beebee Khyr-oon-Nissa ...	...	...	9 0 0	
„ Khoodyjut-oon-Nissa ...	...	...	9 0 0	
				5,348 0 0
	Total, Rupees ...		...	24,748 0 0

To Darab Alee Khan, for the purpose of erecting a mausoleum over the place of my interment, three lakhs of rupees.

To Darab Alee Khan, as nuzzurs to the shrines of Karbula, Nujufe Ashruff, and other holy places, one lakh of rupees.

To Darab Alee Khan, to defray the annual expenses of the said mausoleum, villages in the Pergunnah of Puchumrath, to the amount of Sicca Rupees ten thousand.

The stipend to the families of my brothers, Nawab Mirza Alee Khan and Nawab Salar Jung, to remain on the same footing as they have been since the time of the late Nabob Asuf-ood-Dowla, and the British Government will continue to aid and support them on all occasions; and if at any future period, on the death of the present incumbents, those stipends or a part of them should be resumed by the Vizier, the British Government is in this case to act as desired by the Deed of Deposit, that is, to grant a suitable allowance to the heirs of the persons deceased from the revenue of my jaghire or the residue of my property at its disposal.

The stipend of Mirza Cassim Alee Khan will also remain as heretofore since the time of the Nabob Asuf-ood-Dowla, and the British Government will assist and protect him on all occasions for my sake and in compliance with my earnest request; and if at any future period, on the death of the said Mirza Cassim Ali Khan, the whole or a part of his stipend should be resumed by His Excellency the Vizier, in that case the British Government is to act as desired in the Deed of Deposit, that is, to grant a suitable allowance in money to the heirs of the said Cassim Ali Khan, either from the revenue of my jaghire or the residue of my personal wealth.

The allowances of the Khas Muhl from the Mehals of Goonda to remain as heretofore, and to be paid to the members of the said mehal agreeably to the separate list; and if at any future period the whole or any part of the stipends of Lootf-oon-Nissa, Mirza Mahummud Tuckee Khan, Mirza Naseer or their children should be resumed by the Vizier, the British Government is in that case to act as directed in the Deed of Deposit, that is, to grant an equal allowance in money from the revenue of my jaghire, or from the income of my personal property.

The allowances of the children and dependents of Mirza Jooma shall continue after my decease to be paid to them as heretofore, and if these allowances be resumed, the British Government will assign a suitable provision for those persons from my jaghire or my personal property.

The monthly allowance which was granted to Zufr-ood-Dowla, deceased, in lieu of his jaghire, shall be secured to his children and dependents: or otherwise the British Government shall assign to them a suitable stipend from the revenue of my jaghire, or from the annual income of my property.

L. S.

Dated the 26th of Rujub, 1228 *Hijery.*

BEGUM'S

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

List of the Pensions of the Khas Mehal, paid from the Mehal of Goonda.

Grand Total, One Lakh Ninety-Nine Thousand Six Hundred and Eight Rupees, Eight Annas.

		Per Mensem.	Rs.	a.	p.	Per Annum.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Agha Tuckee			2,000	0	0		24,000	0	0
„ Lootf-Oon-Nissa Begum ...	2,500								
For herself ..	1,500								
For her son Mirza Hyder ...	500								
For her daughter Fatima Begum	500								
		ditto	2,500	0	0	ditto	30,000	0	0
„ Agha Gheyas		ditto	500	0	0	ditto	6,000	0	0
„ Agha Naseer		ditto	1,500	0	0	ditto	18,000	0	0
„ Mirza Hujjoo		ditto	600	0	0	ditto	7,200	0	0
„ Khyr-Oon-Nissa		ditto	30	0	0	ditto	360	0	0
„ Mirza Jaffer Hakeem		ditto	82	0	0	ditto	984	0	0
„ The Relations, &c., of Mirza Alee and of Mirza Jaffer Hakeem		ditto	166	10	9	ditto	2,000	0	0
„ Bundee Begum		ditto	450	0	0	ditto	5,400	0	0
„ Amina Begum		ditto	450	3	0	ditto	5,400	0	0
„ Begum Saheb		ditto	200	0	0	ditto	2,400	0	0
„ Tuwukhool Saheba		ditto	150	0	0	ditto	1,800	0	0
„ Injunie Khanum		ditto	100	0	0	ditto	1,200	0	0
„ Anjoom-Oon-Nissa		ditto	100	0	0	ditto	1,200	0	0
„ Sabera Khanum		ditto	100	0	0	ditto	1,200	0	0
„ Omdee Begum		ditto	75	0	0	ditto	900	0	0
„ Koodseea Begum		ditto	150	0	0	ditto	1,800	0	0
„ Museeta Begum		ditto	200	0	0	ditto	2,400	0	0
„ Sungee Begum		ditto	200	0	0	ditto	2,400	0	0
„ Jumnee Begum		ditto	200	0	0	ditto	2,400	0	0
„ Mother of Hussun Alee Khan ...		ditto	85	0	0	ditto	1,020	0	0
„ Dependents of Bubee Shu		ditto	100	0	0	ditto	1,200	0	0
„ The widows of Mirza Jaffer		ditto	300	0	0	ditto	3,600	0	0
„ Begum Saheba		ditto	1,500	0	0	ditto	18,000	0	0
„ Imamee Begum		ditto	150	0	0	ditto	1,800	0	0
„ Fatima Begum		ditto	200	0	0	ditto	2,400	0	0
„ Hinga Begum		ditto	450	0	0	ditto	5,400	0	0
„ Hussun Alee Khan		ditto	500	0	0	ditto	6,000	0	0
„ Sons of ditto		ditto	300	0	0	ditto	3,600	0	0
„ Mirza Guzula		ditto	250	0	0	ditto	3,000	0	0
„ Mirza Bundhoo		ditto	900	0	0	ditto	10,800	0	0
„ Mohumud Alee Khan		ditto	200	0	0	ditto	2,400	0	0
„ Mirza Aboo Taleb		ditto	250	0	0	ditto	3,000	0	0
„ Agha Boozoorg		ditto	226	0	0	ditto	2,712	0	0
„ Mirza Hussain-ood-Deen Hyder ...		ditto	500	0	0	ditto	6,000	0	0
„ Mehrum Alee Khan		ditto	100	0	0	ditto	1,200	0	0
„ Mirza Ibrahim		ditto	250	0	0	ditto	3,000	0	0
„ Abbass Koolee Khan		ditto	125	0	0	ditto	1,500	0	0
„ Meeah Bussunt		ditto	20	0	0	ditto	240	0	0
„ Meeah Norooz		ditto	20	0	0	ditto	240	0	0
„ Meeah Muhubbutt		ditto	10	0	0	ditto	120	0	0
„ Meeah Hyder Alee		ditto	8	0	0	ditto	96	0	0
„ Meeah Bahadur Alee		ditto	12	0	0	ditto	144	0	0
„ Hursook Roy Mootsuddee		ditto	7	0	0	ditto	84	0	0
„ Mirza Booshun Alee Mouzzen ...		ditto	7	0	0	ditto	84	0	0
„ Meer Moortuza Hukeem		ditto	40	0	0	ditto	480	0	0
„ Khuwasspoora		ditto	370	6	0	ditto	4,444	8	0

L. S.

DARAB ALEE KHAN.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,

Resident.

No. 5.

To

HER HIGHNESS THE BHOW BEGUM.

Written 29th October 1813.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' letter to the address of the late Governor-General, the Earl of Minto, referring to the result of your communications with Major Baillie, who had proceeded to Fyzabad to receive Your Highness' commands; and Major Baillie has reported to me the substance of what passed at the several conferences with which you honored him during his residence at Fyzabad.

2. The arrangement which Your Highness has adopted in order to secure the due fulfilment of your wishes in favor of your relations and dependents, is worthy of your acknowledged discernment and prudence, and will tend to enlarge and perpetuate the fame of your wisdom and piety; and it will, I trust, be the means of securing to the full extent your benevolent intentions. I will not conceal from Your Highness, however, that I should have felt more confidence on that subject if Your Highness had seen fit to place in the immediate charge of the British Government such a portion of your wealth as would be equal to the demand on that account, as suggested to you by Major Baillie. Your Highness may, however, rely on the just and punctual discharge, by the British Government, of the trust which you have confided to it, and may be assured that it will in all its measures consult the honor and reputation of Your Highness, and the comfort and security of those who have been so fortunate as to become the objects of your regard and affection.

For Your Highness' further satisfaction I have executed an instrument, which will be transmitted to Your Highness by the Resident at Lucknow, containing the unqualified confirmation and guarantee by the British Government, of the disposition of Your Highness' personal property, prescribed in the documents under Your Highness' seal, aud attested by Darab Alee Khan and Buboo Sook Butchun, which were delivered to Major Baillie.

3. Your Highness is aware that the consent of His Excellency the Vizier must be obtained to the grant of villages in Pergunnah Puchumrath, and although it cannot be doubted that His Excellency will most readily comply with Your Highness' wishes in an affair in which Your Highness' satisfaction and his own reputation are equally concerned, it must be obvious to Your Highness that the British Government can only engage to employ its utmost influence with His Excellency to obtain his consent to the desired arrangement. I have accordingly instructed Major Baillie to obtain, at a fit season, His Excellency's acquiescence, and I have no doubt that at an early period he will be enabled to make a communication to Your Highness on the subject, which will be entirely satisfactory to your mind.

4. I request Your Highness to accept the assurances of the unalterable respect and attachment of the British Government, and to repose implicit confidence in its zeal and anxiety for your interest and comfort.

DRAFT of ENGAGEMENT to HER HIGHNESS the BHOW BEGUM.

Her Highness the Bhow Begum having, by an instrument bearing her seal, and duly attested by witnesses, declared her intention to make over to the British Government the whole of her personal property, in order to enable that Government to provide for Her Highness' relations and dependents, to the extent and in the manner specified in a separate paper, also sealed with Her Highness' seal, and witnessed as above, and for other purposes expressed in those papers; and Her Highness having moreover delivered to the Resident at Lucknow a Schedule under her seal, specifying the estimated amount and value of her property in money and jewels, and the places in which it is deposited; the Governor-General hereby confirms and guarantees the disposition of Her Highness' personal property prescribed in the documents above referred to, and promises and engages that on obtaining possession of that property the whole of Her Highness' directions, in favor of her relations and dependents, and with regard to the other objects mentioned in those papers, shall, as far as depends on the British Government, be carried into early and complete effect; and the Governor-General further engages to employ the utmost influence of the British Government to obtain from His Excellency the Vizier the grant in perpetuity of villages in the Pergunnah of Puchumrath, of the annual jumma of Rupees 10,000, in the name of Darab Alee Khan, according to Her Highness' desire. The Governor-General moreover promises to afford the countenance and protection of the British Government to Her Highness' relations and dependents, and to maintain them and their posterity in the possession of the provisions which Her Highness has devised to them.

Done at Fort William, this 29th day of October 1813.

No. 2.

To

HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB REFAUT-OOD-DOWLAH.

Written the 19th July 1814.

A considerable time has elapsed since I received the orders of Government to submit to the notice of Your Highness' father, of blessed memory, the objects and result of my proceedings on the occasion of my visit to Fyzabad, at the request of Her Highness the Begum, in the months of July and August last. My delay to execute those orders was occasioned, in the first instance, by the necessary preparation of copies of a number of documents of a secret and important nature, the transcribing of which could only be entrusted to the most confidential of my native servants, and subsequently by the unhappy indisposition of Your Highness' father, which precluded the propriety of my bringing subjects of this nature before him. I had, in fact,

prepared a letter on the subject to His Excellency the late Vizier, which forms the groundwork of this address to Your Highness, and was intended to have been delivered on the 12th instant, at a conference which was fixed for that day.

The documents which I now submit to Your Highness are so very explicit in their tenor, and so fully descriptive of the just and natural objects to which they refer, as to render comments on my part superfluous; and the explanations with which I am charged by the Government being calculated rather to meet eventual enquiries on the part of His Excellency the late Vizier, than to answer any immediate purpose of our Government in this communication, may, with obvious propriety, be reserved for an occasion of personal conference hereafter, if the subject of the documents enclosed should appear to Your Highness to require it.

Your Highness is probably aware of the original intention of Her Highness the Bhow Begum, announced in a manner the most solemn to the Most Noble the Governor-General Marquis Wellesley, through the medium of the late Colonel Scott, to transfer the whole of her property, real and personal, including the revenues of her jaghire, which Her Highness considered as the free and irrevocable gift of her husband, the late Nawab Soojah-oo-Dowlah, to the Honorable Company's Government, and to constitute that Government her sole heir and executor at her death.

The just right of Her Highness the Begum to confer, and of the Honorable Company's Government to accept, the character and privileges of Her Highness' heir and executor, with a reference to her personal property, could never be reasonably doubted; and Your Highness will duly appreciate the motives of extraordinary consideration which induced our Government to reject a proposal so honorable and advantageous to itself, on the part of Her Highness the Begum, and to recommend to her an arrangement which must combine the most essential benefit to your Highness, as well as a due regard for your rights, with the accomplishment of the Begum's most laudable and benevolent purposes in favor of her relations and dependents.

That all these objects have been attained by the result of my proceedings at Fyzabad, as explained in the accompanying documents, your Highness cannot fail to observe; and you will now experience without alloy the satisfaction which I promised to your august father, when I should be authorized to communicate for his information the arrangements which I concluded with the Begum, and which the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to ratify and confirm.

Your Highness' cheerful acquiescence in that part of the arrangement referred to, which provides for the honorable interment of Her Highness the Begum's remains, when it shall please God to remove her from this transitory state, cannot for a moment be doubted; and to this particular clause in the instrument under Her Highness' seal, and another intended to provide for, what I consider as an impossible case, the disposition of Your Highness' mind, to discontinue or resume, at their death, the allowances of the Begum's relations, enjoyed under Your Highness' government, I have been commanded

by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council to solicit your early attention, and to request a communication of your sentiments and intentions with regard to them at as early a period as may be practicable.

The peculiar nature of the documents which I have the honor of transmitting to Your Highness, and more particularly the wish of Her Highness the Begum respecting them, as explained in one of her letters to me, will, I doubt not, suggest to Your Highness the propriety of preventing the contents of any of those documents from becoming generally known for the present, and of Your Highness' observing the same degree of secrecy with regard to the provisions of Her Highness the Begum's Will, which I have invariably practised since that instrument was committed to my charge.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

FROM

HIS HIGHNESS THE VIZIER.

Received the 4th of August 1814.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 19th ultimo, with its enclosures, stating that "you had received the orders of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General, to communicate the result of your proceedings at Fyzabad, &c., &c.," and I have perused the papers which you transmitted to me with the greatest care and attention.

Of a truth this Government had never, and can never have, such a firm friend and ally—so sincere and disinterested in its friendship, as the Honorable Company's Government, who, regardless of its own advantage, has rejected personal property to so very considerable an amount bequeathed by Her Highness the Bhow Begum, and determined to transfer the whole of that property to me, after providing for the payment of the legacies and annuities to the Begum's near relations and dependents, which Her Highness so properly bequeathed to them, and which the British Government has justly guaranteed. Words are inadequate to express the sense which I entertain of this conduct; and of course I most cheerfully acquiesce in the arrangements which His Lordship has proposed to me, regarding the assignment of lands in Puchumrath, for the expenses of the Begum's mausoleum, and the other purposes of her Will. Accordingly I hereby engage that, when it shall please Almighty God to remove my venerable grandmother from this transitory scene, villages in the District of Puchumrath, yielding a revenue of ten thousand Rupees per annum, shall be set apart and granted in perpetuity for the charges of Her Highness' mausoleum, and further that all the stipends and provisions which Her Highness' relations enjoy and have hitherto received from this Government shall be continued to them and their heirs in

perpetuity, without any deduction whatever. Considering you as my sincere friend and well-wisher, I request you to report these engagements for His Lordship in Council's satisfaction, without any delay.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

No. XLII.

FROM

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VIZIER.

Received 28th November 1814.

In my letter of the 5th of Zee Hijjeh (19th instant) I transmitted to you a statement of the pensions to be hereafter paid from your treasury, excluding those of Teyyuba Begum and her relations. On further consideration it seems proper that, according to your original suggestion, Teyyuba Begum should be included in the list, and it is further my present desire that the allowance of Ramazan Alee Khan should be added, making in all, as per the sealed statement enclosed, a sum of six lakhs and fifty-one thousand Rupees per annum, for which a provision shall be made. I therefore write to desire that the purport of this letter and statement be submitted by you to my respected uncle, the Right Honorable the Governor-General Lord Moira, and in the case of His Lordship's approval that the monthly stipends of all the persons named in the statement be issued hereafter from the Honorable Company's Treasury, beginning with the first of the present month of Zee Hijjeh, 1229 Hijery (14th November 1814), and that their receipts be transmitted to me. Let my former sealed statement be returned.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

An Account of the Pensions payable from the interest of one crore eight lakhs and fifty thousand Rupees, given as a Loan to the Honorable Company's Government at 6 per cent. per annum, to commence from the 1st of Zeiheejja 1229, corresponding with the 14th of November 1814—Interest monthly, 54,250—Ditto annually, 6,51,000.

Pensioners.		Monthly.	Annually.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
His Royal Highness Mirza Soleyman Shekoh		6,000 0 0	72,000 0 0
The Nawab Shums-ood-Dowlah, with family and dependents, *viz.* :—			
	Rs. a. p.		
His former allowance	14,171 14 0		
Increased ditto	2,494 12 6		
		16,666 10 6	2,00,000 0 0
The dependents of the late Shums-oon-Nissa Begum, 15 in number		4,000 0 0	48,000 0 0
Mirza Shahamut Alee Khan		2,800 0 0	33,600 0 0
Mirza Mendoo		1,647 0 0	19,764 0 0
The family of the late Mirza Alee Khan and Salar Jung	6,749 13 9		
Deduct from the above, on account of the stipend of Mirza Tuckee's mother and Moozuffur Alee Khan and Mirza Ishmael, &c., &c., Bunnoo Begum Shums-oon-Nissa and Furzana Khanum	22 0 0		
		6,727 13 9	80,734 3 0
Mirza Cossim Alee Khan, *viz.* :—			
His former allowance	2,847 10 6		
Increased ditto	551 5 6		
		3,399 0 0	40,788 0 0
Akbar Alee Khan and Usghur Alee Khan		2,109 6 0	25,312 8 0
Teyubban Begum and 14 persons, *viz.* :—			
Allowance	3,299 2 6		
Deduct fees at the Treasury ...	33 0 0		
		3,266 2 6	39,193 14 0
Mirza Ramzan Alee Khan	4,900 0 0		
Deduct fees at the Treasury	49 0 0		
		4,851 0 0	58,212 0 0
Hooseyn Alee Khan, son of the late Hyder Beg Khan, 42 persons		2,000 0 0	24,000 0 0
Dependents of the late Tehseen Alee Khan, 19 persons ...		775 0 0	9,300 0 0
		54,242 0 9	6,50,904 9 0
Balance ...		7 13 3	95 7 0
Rupees ...		54,250 0 0	6,51,000 0 0

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) J. Baillie,
Resident.

Camp Kurnaul, the 2nd January 1815.

I do hereby acknowledge that His Excellency the Nabob Vizier-ool-Mumalik, Refaut-ood-Dowlah, Rufee-ool-Moolk, Mirza Ghazee-ood-Deen Hyder Khan Behaudur, Shahamut Jung, did, on the 24th day of December last, pay into the Honorable Company's Treasury at Lucknow, the sum of Lucknow Sicca Rupees (Lucknow Sicca Rs. 58,50,000) fifty-eight lakhs and a half,* which is to be accounted for to His Excellency or order in manner following:—

(Persian Version omitted.)

Interest on the principal, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from that date to the 30th June 1815, will be paid to His Excellency at the Honorable Company's Treasury at Lucknow, or at his option, be added to the principal, His Excellency paying or receiving the fraction of 100 Lucknow Sicca Rupees, so that the amount may be brought to even hundreds, and for the principal alone, or with interest so added, as the case may be, a Promissory Note, to be dated the 30th of June 1815, will be granted, paying conformably to the conditions of the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st of July 1814.

L. S. (Sd.) MOIRA.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

(Sd.) C. M. RICKETTS,
Secy. to the Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

(Sd.) G. SWINTON,
Persnl. Secy. to the Governor-General.

No. XLIII.

TREATY between HIS EXCELLENCY the NABOB VIZIER-UL-MOMALIK REFAUT-OOD-DOWLA, RUFEE-OOL-MOOLK, GHAZEE-OOD-DEEN, HYDER KHAN BEHAUDER, SHEHAMUT JUNG and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, for the transfer to His Excellency of the District of KHYREEGUR and of certain lands conquered by the British Government from the RAJAH of NEPAUL, in commutation of HIS EXCELLENCY'S second loan to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT; and for the exchange of the Pergunnah of HANDIA, belonging to His EXCELLENCY the VIZIER, for that of NABOBGUNGE, belonging to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, settled by HIS EXCELLENCY THE NABOB VIZIER on his own part, and by RICHARD STRACHEY, BRITISH RESIDENT at the COURT of HIS EXCELLENCY, on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, in virtue of full powers vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE the EARL of MOIRA, K.G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL, &c., &c.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government hereby cedes to His Excellency the Vizier in full and perpetual sovereignty the District of Khyreegur, also the low lands

* The acknowledgment for the other half crore cannot be found.

between Khyreegur and the hills, and those between His Excellency's territory further to the eastward and the hills; that is, the whole of the late Goorka possessions below the hills, extending on the west from the River Gogra to the British District of Goruckpore on the east, and bounded on the south by His Excellency's possessions and the District of Khyreegur, and on the north by the hills. The Goorka orders of surrender of that tract will accordingly be made over to His Excellency the Vizier, and the British Government hereby engages to establish His Excellency's authority in the above-mentioned territory.

ARTICLE 2.

His Excellency the Nabob Vizier, in return for the cession mentioned in the preceding Article, hereby annuls the debt of the British Government to His Excellency of one crore of Rupees, being the total amount of His Excellency's second loan to the Company during the last year; the interest of which loan will cease from the date of His Excellency's receiving possession of Khyreegur and the conquered lands above-mentioned, when the acknowledgments granted to His Excellency will be returned.

ARTICLE 3.

His Excellency the Nabob Vizier hereby cedes to the British Government the Pergunnah of Handia (otherwise called Kewye), which forms part of His Excellency's District of Pertaubgur, and which intervenes between the British Districts of Jaunpore, Meerzapore, and Allahabad; and the British Government cedes to His Excellency in exchange the Pergünnah of Nabobgunge, which forms part of the District of Goruckpore, or a piece of territory, the revenue of which may be equivalent to that of the Pergunnah of Handia.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government engages that, after the establishment of His Excellency's authority in the District of Khyreegur and in the conquered lands above-mentioned, if any disturbances arise, from whatever cause, they will effectually suppress them; and if, notwithstanding the co-operation and support of the British Government, His Excellency should be deprived of those possessions, other lands yielding the same revenue shall be given to His Excellency.

This Treaty, consisting of four Articles, having been settled by His Excellency the Nabob Vizier for himself, and by Richard Strachey, Resident at the Court of Lucknow, on the part of the British Government, the Resident at Lucknow has delivered one copy thereof in Persian and English, signed and sealed by him, to His Excellency the Vizier, from whom he has received a counterpart, also duly executed by His Excellency. The Resident engages to procure and deliver to His Excellency the Vizier a copy of the

same, under the seal and signature of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General, when that executed by the Resident will be returned.

Done at Lucknow, on the 1st of May 1816, *corresponding with the 2nd of Jemmady-oo-Sanee,* 1231 *Hegira.*

Seal of Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder.

Seal of the Governor-General.

(Sd.) MOIRA.
" N. B. EDMONSTONE.
" A. SETON.
" G. DOWDESWELL.

Ratified on the 11th of May 1816, by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, K.G., Governor-General in Council.

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

No. XLIV.

AGREEMENT between HIS MAJESTY ABOO-UL-MOZUFFUR MORZOOD DEEN GHAZEE-OOD-DEEN HYDER SHAH, KING of OUDE, and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, on account of a sum which the former has given as a loan to the HONORABLE COMPANY, settled by HIS MAJESTY on his part, and by M. RICKETTS, ESQ., RESIDENT at the COURT of the KING of OUDE, on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PITT, LORD AMHERST, GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL, &c., &c.

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty the King of Oude has given as a loan, for ever, to the Honorable Company, one crore of Rupees, the interest whereof being five lakhs of Rupees per annum, will be paid from the 1st of Mohurrum, 1241 Hegira, to the persons hereafter particularized, by monthly instalments; and the interest of this sum will always remain at five per cent. per annum, though the British Government may reduce their interest below or raise it above the aforesaid rate.

ARTICLE 2.

This loan is made in perpetuity; the sovereigns of the Kingdom of Oude shall never have the power to take it back, nor shall they exercise any interference with its interest.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government guarantees that it will pay for ever the monthly sums hereafter mentioned out of the interest of the above loan, to the persons set down in this instrument, in the current coin of the place where they may reside, without any deduction whatever.

ARTICLE 4.

The Honorable Company will always protect the honor of the stipendiaries, who will be paid out of this fund, and it will be the protector of their possessions, such as houses and gardens (whether bestowed by the King of Oude, or purchased or built by themselves), from the hands of the sovereigns and their enemies; and in whatever city or country they may be, their allowances will be paid to them there.

ARTICLE 5.

This Agreement having been settled by His Majesty the King of Oude for himself, and by M. Ricketts, Esq., Resident at the Court of Lucknow, on the part of the British Government; the Resident at Lucknow has delivered one copy thereof in Persian and English, signed and sealed by him, to His Majesty the King of Oude, from whom he has received a counterpart, also duly executed by His Majesty. The Resident engages to procure and deliver to His Majesty the King of Oude a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, when that executed by the Resident will be returned.

Interest Rupees Five Lakhs per annum, by Solar Years.

Twelve months, at per month Rupees forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, ten annas, and eight English pie (Rs. 41,666-10-8).

To the persons attached to the new Imambareh, called Imambaraeh Nujuf Ushruf, according to a separate detail, Rupees one thousand one hundred and thirty-seven, ten annas, and eight pie (Rs. 1,137-10-8).

This sum will be paid for ever to the person who will be appointed to the charge of the Imambareh through the King, and its Amlah or officers will be kept or discharged at the pleasure of the superintendent.

Nabob Mobaruk Muhul, Rupees ten thousand (Rs. 10,000).

This allowance will be paid to the Begum Nabob Mobaruk Muhul, during her life-time, and after her demise one-third of the allowances will be paid to any person, or for any purpose, she may will: the remaining two-thirds and whatever may be the saving of the one-third agreeably to the will, which will be an addition to the two-thirds, or in case of her not making a will, the whole allowance is to be divided into two equal parts, one-half to be given to the Nujuf Ushruf, and the other half for Kerbulla to the High Priest and Majawurs, or persons who have its charge on the part of the said King, that His Majesty might thereby derive its benefits.

Sultan Marium Begum, Rupees two thousand five hundred (Rs. 2,500).

To be given during the life-time of Sultan Marium Begum, as to Nabob Mobaruk Muhul, and after her death to be appropriated in the same manner.

Moomtaz Muhul, Rupees one thousand one hundred (Rs. 1,100).

As the foregoing.

Surfraz Muhul, Rupees one thousand (Rs. 1,000).

Ditto ditto.

The servants and dependents of Surfraz Muhul, as per separate list, Rupees nine hundred and twenty-nine (Rs. 929).

To be paid in perpetuity as per separate statement. The allowance of persons dying without heir, to be added to the sums for Nujuf Ushruf and Kerbulla.

Nabob Moatummud-ood-Dowla Behauder, Rupees twenty thousand (Rs. 20,000).

This allowance is to be paid in perpetuity to the Nabob and his heirs. It will be paid in perpetuity after his demise, agreeably to his will, to his sons, daughters, and wives, and other dependents. If it happens that he makes no will, in that case the allowance is to be given to his lawful heirs, according to the laws of inheritance, in conformity to the tenets of the Sheeas. The allowances which are assigned to his wife, one son, and a daughter, from this fund, as specified below, are also to be continued in perpetuity separately, and whatever the Nabob may bequeath to them out of the above allowance, is to be given to them in perpetuity separately; and, in like manner, if a will be not made, shares are to be given to these three persons from the Nabob's allowance according to law.

Nabob Begum, the wife of Nabob Moatummud-ood-Dowla, Rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000).

This allowance is to be paid to her during her life-time, and after her death to be paid to her lawful heirs, in perpetuity, according to the laws of inheritance, in conformity to the tenets of the Sheeas.

Nabob Auleeah Begum, the daughter of the said Nabob, Rupees one thousand (Rs. 1,000).

According to the foregoing rule.

Ameen-ood-Dowla Behauder, son of the Nabob, Rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000).

Ditto ditto ditto.

Done at Lucknow, the 1st Mohurrum, 1241 *Hegira, corresponding with the 17th August* 1825.

(Sd.) MORDANT RICKETTS, *Resident.*

,, AMHERST.

,, J. H. HARRINGTON.

,, W. B. BAYLEY.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, the Thirtieth day of September, One thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Five A. D.

(Sd.) GEO. SWINTON,
Secretary to Government.

No. XLV.

TREATY containing eight ARTICLES with HIS MAJESTY the KING of OUDE, and the GOVERNMENT of the HONORABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY, through M. RICKETTS ESQUIRE, RESIDENT at LUCKNOW, in respect to a sum HIS MAJESTY has advanced in loan.

ARTICLE 1.

His Majesty the King of Oude has paid, and the Governor-General in Council on the part of the East India Company has received, in loan, the sum of Lucknow Sicca Rupees sixty-two lakhs and forty thousand.

ARTICLE 2.

On the said principal sum, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum in quarterly payments, according to the English months, shall be paid from the treasury of the Resident.

ARTICLE 3.

The total of the yearly interest is three hundred and twelve thousand Rupees. This shall be paid in pension in four equal instalments, and in the proportions specified, to the following persons, during life, on their receipts under seal:—

	Per mensem.	Per annum.
Nabob Mulky Zemana	10,000	1,20,000
„ Tauj Muhl	6,000	72,000
„ Mookhuddaree Aolia	6,000	72,000
„ Sultan Aulia, sister of the Prince ...	4,000	48,000
	26,000	3,12,000

ARTICLE 4.

When any of the above pensioners may die, leaving an heir or heirs, at its election, the English Government may continue, as before, the pension to the heirs of the deceased, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to the pension in question, according to the rate before-mentioned.

ARTICLE 5.

Should any of the said pensioners, or succeeding her, her issue, die before His Majesty without heirs, in that case the lapsed pension will revert to His Majesty.

ARTICLE 6.

Should any of the said pensioners above-named reside in the territory of the English Company, the Resident at Lucknow shall remit to her there her established pension.

ARTICLE 7.

The said pensioners, and after them their issue, who, on their decease, may first succeed to their respective pensions, shall always experience the special favor and kindness of the British Government, and it will be the duty of the Resident for the time being to treat them uniformly with respect and attention, and exert his good offices on all occasions in their behalf.

ARTICLE 8.

The Resident will apply to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council for a document to the effect of the foregoing, under his seal and signature, and deliver the same when received to His Majesty.

Given on the 1st March 1829, corresponding with the 24th Shaban, 1244 Hegira.

Governor-General's square seal.

(Sd.) M. RICKETTS, *Resident.*
" W. C. BENTINCK.
" W. B. BAYLEY.
" C. T. METCALFE.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, the Eighth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Nine.

(Sd.) A. STIRLING,
Secretary to Government.

No. XLVI.

DEED of AGREEMENT between the KING of OUDE and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, concerning the deposit of three lakhs (3,00,000) of Rupees, the interest to be given in perpetuity to the poor of Lucknow.

First.—Seeing that deeds of charity and mercy are by the King of Kings, the Great Creator of all things, commanded to be done of all men: and that particularly from Kings and Governors, who are distinguished among men and entrusted by Providence with wealth and riches, and with ample means whereby to provide for the protection, necessities and comforts of God's people, does an all-seeing Providence look for deeds of benevolence and charity; and, further, seeing that the vanities of life are fading, and perish in the using and leave no trace behind, and it is not only becoming

and proper, but gratifying to the best feelings of the mind to leave a memorial behind, agreeably to the saying, that it is better for a "man to leave a name behind him than a Golden Palace:" His Majesty the King of Oude, Aboon Nuseer, Kootboodeen Solyman Jah Sultani Audil Nowshere-wan Zaman, remembering the commands of the King of Kings to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to comfort the afflicted, does, of the treasures which Providence has bestowed on him, most freely and with unfeigned pleasure determine to endow a charity, which shall relieve the poor of his capital, the City of Lucknow, now and through future generations, and remain a remembrance of his name and of his reign in after ages.

Second.—To this end, the King of Oude hereby places in the Residency treasury the sum of three lakhs (3,00,000) of Rupees, to be lodged in the four per cent. loan of the British Government, the interest of which, being 12,000 Rupees per annum, is to be paid at the rate of one thousand (1,000) Rupees a month to the poor in perpetuity.

Third.—It shall not be optional with the future Rulers of Oude, or with any power whatever, to resume this money or to appropriate it to any other purpose; on the contrary, it is placed under the guarantee of the British Government, for the express end that it may for ever remain to be distributed to the poor, in the name of His present Majesty, and its denomination shall be the charity of "Nuseer-ood-Deen Hyder, King of Oude."

Fourth.—The King of Oude reposing great confidence upon the stability and good faith of the British Government, entirely entrusts the charity to the management and discretion of the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., Governor-General, and to all future Governors-General of British India, under whatsoever denomination they may rule, and requests that they may be pleased to authorise their Residents or representatives at this Court to distribute the interest to real objects of charity, such as the lame, the maimed, the blind, the helpless aged, the lepers, and those who are destitute; this will be an act acceptable to God and praised of men. To the watchful care of Providence, therefore, and to the known honor and good faith of the British Government is this charity committed, in the hope that through the same kind Providence, in all future generations, so long as this world lasts, the money may be devoted solely and entirely to the support of God's poor.

Fifth.—The Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., &c., Governor-General of British India, hereby, on the part of the British Government, entirely approving of His Majesty's charitable intentions, guarantees that the interest of the sum of three lakhs (3,00,000) of rupees, at four (4) per cent., amounting monthly to one thousand (1,000) rupees, shall, from the 1st May 1833, be paid in perpetuity to the poor of Lucknow, in accordance with the benevolent intentions set forth by the King of Oude in the foregoing Articles.

Done this Twelfth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-Three (1833), *at Fort William in Bengal.*

No. XLVII.

TREATY between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS MAJESTY ABOOL FUTTEH MOEEN-OOD-DEEN NOWSHEREWAN-I-AUDIL SULTANI ZAMAN MAHUMMUD ALLI SHAH, KING of OUDE.

Whereas by the subsisting alliance between the Honorable the East India Company and the Oude States, the British Government is bound to defend the Oude Territories against foreign and domestic enemies, the Sovereign of Oude engaging to retain in his service only a small specified number of troops: and whereas, while the British Government has faithfully and scrupulously performed the obligations so imposed on it, the engagement on the part of the Oude State has been habitually infringed, there being now in the employment of His Majesty the King of Oude a large and expensive military force; and whereas experience has shown that the execution of all the provisions of the Treaty of 1801 *is attended with serious difficulty, and it is desirable and proper that a modified arrangement, consistent with the principles of that Treaty, and conducing to the prosperity and advantage of both States, should be introduced; and whereas the restrictions as to the amount of military force to be employed by His Majesty the King of Oude may with propriety be relaxed, on condition that an adequate portion of the increased force shall be placed under British discipline and control, so as at once to promote the general interests of the Indian Empire, and in particular the dignity and safety of the King, providing at a reduced cost for the efficiency of his national military establishment: and whereas Article 6th of the Treaty of* 1801 *requires that the Sovereign of Oude always advising with, and acting in conformity to, the counsel of the Officers of the Honorable Company, shall establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration (to be carried into effect by his own officers) as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants, but provides no remedy for the neglect of that solemn and paramount obligation: and whereas the infraction of this essential engagement of the Treaty, and inattention to the first duty of a Sovereign on the part of several successive Rulers of Oude, have been continued and notorious, and have ever exposed the British Government to the reproach of imperfectly fulfilling its obligations towards the Oude people, and it is therefore just and proper that the defect alluded to in Article 6th of the Treaty aforesaid should be rectified; the following provisions have accordingly been arranged and concluded on the one part by Lieutenant-Colonel John Low, Resident at the Court of Lucknow, in the name and on behalf of the Right Honorable Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other, by Abool Futteh Moeen-Ood-Deen Sultani Zaman Nowsherewan-i-Audil, Mohummud Alli Shah, King of Oude, for himself and his heirs; and this agreement is to hold good from generation to generation to the end of time.*

Article 1.

Article third (3rd) of the Treaty, dated the tenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby cancelled, and His Majesty the King of Oude may employ such a military establishment as he may deem necessary for the government of his dominions. His Majesty

engages, however, to make a suitable reduction of his establishment, when it may appear to the British Government, from its pressure on the finances of the country or other causes, to be obviously excessive.

Article 2.

The Honorable East India Company engages, as before, to defend the Oude State against all foreign and domestic enemies; but it will be proper and advisable that His Majesty the King of Oude shall organize, as a part of his augmented military establishment, a disciplined force for the general support of his authority within his dominions.

Article 3.

The King of Oude agrees that the portion of his troops, to be organized as stipulated in the preceding article, shall consist of not less than two regiments of cavalry, five of infantry, and two companies of golundauze, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement will be made.

Article 4.

The Government of Oude will fix the sum of sixteen (16) *lakhs of Rupees per annum for the expenses of the force, stipulated to be maintained in the third* (3rd) *Article of this Treaty, including their pay, arms, equipments, and public buildings of the cantonments, &c., and as this force is so to be organized, as to ensure its efficiency for all descriptions of service, it will be open to future decision whether it may be advisable (with the consent of both governments) to have a small party of horse artillery, instead of a few of the horsemen, and a small body of pioneers, instead of a few infantry sepoys; but it is a settled compact between the two States that the expenditure on account of this new force, whatever may be its organization, shall not exceed sixteen* (16) *lakhs of Rupees, including every description of expense connected with it. And also, in consequence of this year being one of great scarcity, and the expenditure of the Oude Government being very great, owing to its having to pay up a large amount of arrears due to troops and establishments, greater than usual, it is on these accounts hereby settled that for a period of eighteen* (18) *months, reckoning from the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, the organization of the new force shall not be commenced; and accordingly that no demands shall be made upon the Oude Government for money to pay the above-mentioned troops until the first of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.*

Article 5.

The British Government hereby engages to supply, and the King of Oude, to take into his service, an adequate number of British Officers, to be constantly employed with such force for the purpose of maintaining its due discipline and securing its permanent efficiency.

Article 6.

This auxiliary force will ordinarily be fixed at such stations within the Oude territory as may, with the consent of both governments, from time to time, to both seem most convenient, and will be employed on all occasions on which

its services may be deemed necessary by the King of Oude, with the concurrence of the British Resident; but it is to be clearly understood that such force is not to be employed in the ordinary collections of revenue.

Article 7.

In modification of Article 6*th of the Treaty above referred to, it is hereby provided that the King of Oude will take into his immediate and earnest consideration, in concert with the British Resident, the best means of remedying the existing defects in the Police, and in the Judicial and Revenue Administrations of his dominions, and that if His Majesty should neglect to attend to the advice and counsel of the British Government or its local representative, and if (which God forbid) gross and systematic oppression, anarchy and misrule should hereafter at any time prevail within the Oude dominions, such as seriously to endanger the public tranquillity, the British Government reserves to itself the right of appointing its own officers to the management of whatsoever portions of the Oude territory, either to a small or to a great extent, in which such misrule as that above alluded to may have occurred, for so long a period as it may deem necessary, the surplus receipts in such case, after defraying all charges, to be paid into the King's treasury, and a true and faithful account rendered to His Majesty of the receipts and expenditure of the territories so assumed.*

Article 8.

And it is hereby further agreed that in case the Governor-General of India in Council should be compelled to resort to the exercise of the authority vested in him by Article 7*th of this Treaty, he will endeavor, as far as possible, to maintain (with such improvements as they may admit of) the native institutions and forms of administration within the assumed territories, so as to facilitate the restoration of those territories to the Sovereign of Oude when the proper period for such restoration shall arrive.*

Article 9.

All the other provisions and conditions of former Treaties between the British Government and the Oude State, which are not affected by the above convention, are to remain in full force and effect.

The above Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, is executed at Lucknow, this Eleventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Seven, corresponding with the Tenth day of Jamadossanee, Twelve Hundred and Fifty-Three Hegira.

(Sd.) AUCKLAND.
" A. ROSS.
" W. MORISON.
" H. SHAKESPEAR.

Square Persian Seal of the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this Eighteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Seven.

(Sd.) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. XLVIII.

DUPLICATE DEED of ENGAGEMENT, containing Eight Articles, with HIS MAJESTY ABOOL FUTTEH, MOEENOODDEEN, SOOLTAN OOZZAMAUN NOWSHEIRWANI AUDIL MOHUMMUD ALEE SHAH, King of Oude, and the GOVERNMENT of the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, through LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN LOW, Political Resident at Lucknow, in respect to a sum of money which His Majesty has given in loan in perpetuity.

ARTICLE 1ST.

His Majesty the King of Oude has paid, and the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, on the part of the East India Company has received, in perpetuity, the sum of Lucknow Sicca Rupees seventeen lakhs (17,00,000).

ARTICLE 2ND.

On the said principal sum, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, in quarterly payments, according to the English months, shall be paid from the treasury of the Resident at Lucknow.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The total of the yearly interest is sixty-eight thousand (68,000) Lucknow Rupees. This shall be paid in pension in four equal instalments, and in the proportions specified to the following persons, and to their heirs, in perpetuity, on their receipts, under their seals.

Seven Ladies of the Royal Palace.	
Mulkae Jehan Fukhroozzaman Nowab Hameeda Sultan Begum, per month 400, per annum	4,800
Nowab Huzoor Khanum, per month 100, per annum ...	1,200
Nowab Ameer Khanum, per month 100, per annum ...	1,200
Nowab Oomrao Khanum, per month 100, per annum ...	1,200
Nowab Wuzeer Khanum, per month 100, per annum ...	1,200
Nowab Nourozee Khanum, per month 100, per annum ...	1,200
Nowab Padshah Khanum, per month 100, per annum ...	1,200
Eight Princes and their Muhuls.	
Mirza Khoorrum Bukht, 300; Nowab Oomrao Buhoo, 100; per month 400, per annum	4,800
Mirza Azeemooshan, 300; Nowab Amar Buhoo, 100; per month 400, per annum	4,800
Mirza Rufeeooshan, per month 300, per annum ...	3,600
Mirza Furkhoonda Bukht, per month 300, per annum ...	3,600
Mirza Hoomayoon Bukht, per month 300, per annum ...	3,600
Nowab Wuzeer Buhoo, per month 100, per annum ...	1,200
Seven Princesses.	
Nowab Sooltan Auleea Begum, per month 400, per annum	4,800
Nowab Sooltan Roushan Ara Begum, per month 400, per annum	4,800
Nowab Zeenutoonnissa Begum, per month 300, per annum	3,600
Nowab Gowher Ara Begum, per month 300, per annum	3,600
Nowab Sooltan Begum, per month 300, per annum	3,600
Nowab Fukhuroonnissa Begum, per month 300, per annum	3,600
Nowab Zeeboonnissa Begum, per month 300, per annum	3,600
Carried over	61,200.

Eight Miscellaneous Persons.

	Brought forward ...	61,200
Nowbatee Khanum,	per month 40, per annum ...	480
Nowbahur,	per month 40, per annum ...	480
Hameedu Khanum,	per month 40, per annum ...	480
Pearee Khanum,	per month 40, per annum ...	480
Wafatee Khanum,	per month 40, per annum ...	480
Goolchera,	per month 33, per annum ...	396
Shurufooddowlah Mohummud Ibrahim Khan, per month 111, per annum		1,332
Azeemoollah Khan, per month 222-10-8, per annum ...		2,670
Total, Rupees per month, 5,666-10-8; per annum ...		68,000

ARTICLE 4TH.

When any of the above pensioners may die without issue, his or her pension shall revert to the King of Oude.

ARTICLE 5TH.

Should any of the said pensioners or his or her heirs reside in the territory of the British Government, the Resident at Lucknow shall remit to him or her the established pension.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The said pensioners and after them their issue, who, on their decease, may succeed to their respective pensions, shall always experience the special favor and kindness of the British Government, and it will be the duty of the Resident, for the time being, to treat them uniformly with respect and attention, and exert his good offices on all occasions in their behalf.

ARTICLE 7TH.

As Shuruf-ood-dowlah Moozuffer-ool-Moolk, Mohommud Ibrahim Khan Buhadoor Moostukeem Jung, and Azeemoollah Khan Buhadoor are the old and faithful servants of the King of Oude, His Majesty, being persuaded that their agency will contribute to the efficient performance of these provisions, and will effectually prevent mismanagement, has appointed Shuruf-ood-dowlah to the situation of Vakeel for the purpose of communicating the representations of all the pensioners, and receiving their pensions from the Residency Treasury, and has assigned to Azeemoollah Khan the duty of distributing the said pensions to the pensioners. The pensions of the several persons mentioned in this document, shall therefore be paid to Shuruf-ood-dowlah, from the Residency Treasury; and it shall be the duty of all the pensioners to make their representations and receive their pensions through those two individuals.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The Resident will apply to the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India for a document to the effect of the foregoing under his seal and signature, and deliver the same, when received, to His Majesty.

Given at Lucknow, this Twenty-Second day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Eight, corresponding with the third of Rumzan, One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-Four Hijira.

(Sd.) J. Low, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Resident at Lucknow.

No. XLIX.

DEED of TRUST on the part of HIS MAJESTY ABOOL FUTTEH MOOEENOODDEEN SOOLTAN OOZZAMAN NOWSHEREWANI AUDIL MOHUMMED ALLI SHAH, KING of OUDE, to the OFFICERS of the HONORABLE COMPANY'S GOVERNMENT, to the following effect:—

ARTICLE 1ST.

The sum of twelve lakhs (12,00,000) of Lucknow Sicca Rupees, at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, has been deposited by us in perpetuity in the Honorable Company's Treasury at the Residency of Lucknow, and the interest amounting to forty-eight thousand (48,000) Lucknow Sicca Rupees per annum has been bestowed as a gift upon the persons herein mentioned, and for the expenses of Hossainabad Moobaruk, &c. We have nominated and appointed Ruffeek-ood-Dowlah Syud Imam Alli Khan Bahadoor, and Azeemoollah Khan Bahadoor, our old and confidential servants, and after them their descendants, generation after generation, to the situation of Daroghas or Superintendents of the Mosque, and Shurf-ood-Dowlah Moozuffur-ool-Moolk Mahomed Ibrahim Khan Bahadoor Moostaqueem Jung and his descendants after him, to the duties of vakeel [mootwussit] of the pensioners only, to the exclusion of all interference with Hossainabad Moobaruk, and the new road and their dependencies.

It is incumbent on the officers of the Honorable Company's Government to pay in perpetuity from the Residency Treasury to Ruffeek-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor and Azeemoollah Khan Bahadoor and to their descendants, generation after generation, [independent of Shurf-ood-Dowlah,] the money for the expenses of Hossainabad Moobaruk, &c., from the aforesaid interest, according to the following detail in quarterly payments, or in four equal instalments, agreeably to English months. The stipends of the pensioners to be paid through Shurf-ood-Dowlah; the pensioners are to give receipts in duplicate under their seals. Receipts for the expenses of Hossainabad Moobaruk and the repairs of the new road are to be taken under the seals of the aforesaid Ruffeek-ood-Dowlah Syud Imam Alli Khan Bahadoor and Azeemoollah Khan Bahadoor and their descendants. Let the representations of Ruffeek-ood-Dowlah Syud Imam Alli Khan Bahadoor and Azeemoollah Khan Bahadoor, regarding Hossainabad Moobaruk and the new road, without, and those respecting the pensioners, with the intervention of Shurf-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, be complied with. It is proper and necessary that the pensioners should act agreeably to the suggestions of the superintendents and the vakeel, considering

such a proceeding beneficial to their interests, and should any of the pensioners enumerated in this Deed or their heirs go and reside within the territories of the Honorable Company, the Resident for the time being shall cause their pensions to be remitted to their place of residence.

	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	
To the seven Sons-in-law as follows :—			
To Nowab Mohseen-ood-Dowlah Muntiz-ool-Moolk Muhsen Allee Khan Bahadoor Ghazuffur Jung	100	1,200	
To Nowab Moneer-ood-Dowlah Mukhtar-ool- Moolk Abool Hussun Khan Bahadoor Dilawur Jung	100	1,200	
To Nowab Iktidar-ood-Dowlah Mohtushim-ool-Moolk Mehdee Allee Khan Bahadoor Teighum Jung	50	600	
To Nowab Mooazzim-ood-Dowlah Roostum-ool-Moolk Bakur Allee Khan Bahadoor Mahabut Jung	50	600	
To Nowab Moojahed-ood-Dowlah Syful Moolk Zein-ool-Abdeen Khan Bahadoor Juladut Jung	50	600	
To Nowab Ghazuffur-ood-Dowlah Muneer-ool-Moolk Sultan Merza Khan Bahadoor Salabut Jung	50	600	
To Nowab Jemar-ood-Dowlah Zyghum-ool-Moolk Hadee Allee Khan Bahadoor Kaem Jung	50	600	5,400
To Moomtaz-ood-Dowlah Muddubir-ool-Moolk Mirza Hossain Allee Khan Bahadoor Tahower Jung, grandson (son's son) of His Majesty	50	600	600
To the three Daughters-in-law :—			
Mulkae Duhr Nowab Khakan Bahoo	100	1,200	
Mulkae Asar Nowab Kysur Bahoo	50	600	
Mulkae Aulum Nowab Khoosroo Bahoo	50	600	2,400
To three Ladies of the Muhul :—			
Nowab Oomda Khanum	40	480	
„ Mootee Khanum	30	360	
„ Muhboobun Khanum	30	360	1,200
To the under-mentioned individuals :—			
Nowab Moonowur-ood-Dowlah Mookurrum-ool-Moolk Ahmed Allee Khan Bahadoor Zulfakar Jung	300	3,600	
Iftikar-oon-Nissa, wife of Nowab Moonowur-ood-Dowlah Ahmed Allee Khan Bahadoor	200	2,400	
Ruffeek-ood-Dowlah Syud Emam Allee Khan Bahadoor ...	30	360	
Zyghum-ood-Dowlah Mahomed Tuckee Allee Khan Bahadoor, son of Ruffeek-ood-Dowlah Syud Emam Allee Khan Bahadoor ...	30	360	
Attaoollah Khan Bahadoor	40	480	7,200
For the expenses of Hossainabad Moobaruk, the Inn and the Tank, and their dependencies, as follows :—			
For the expenses of Hossainabad Moobaruk and its Dependencies ...	2,000	24,000	
For the repairs of the new road	500	6,000	30,000
Fizza African and Emauman, wives of Azeemoollah Khan Bahadoor, as follows :—			
Fizza African	50	600	
Emauman	50	600	1,200
Total Rs. ...	...	...	48,000

ARTICLE 2ND.

As the pensioners enumerated in this Deed are objects of our peculiar consideration and favor, it is necessary that the Resident for the time being, owing to the union and friendship subsisting between the two Governments, treat them with kindness, and, considering them deserving of the support of the British Government, always afford them his aid and assistance.

ARTICLE 3RD.

Should it happen that any of the pensioners or after them any of their heirs, die without issue, the pension of the deceased shall be paid by the Resident, for the time being, for the expenses of Hosainabad Moobaruk, &c., to the superintendent (mutawully of the mosque), namely, to Ruffeek-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor and Azeemoollah Khan Bahadoor, and to their descendants.

ARTICLE 4TH.

As the whole of the income and disbursements of Hossainabad Moobaruk and the new road and their dependencies have been placed entirely at the disposal of Rufeek-ood-Dowlah Syud Emam Allee Khan Bahadoor and Azeemoollah Khan Bahadoor, without the participation of Shurf-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, it is necessary that they should receive with honesty the sums set apart for Hossainabad Moobaruk and the other incomes of it and its dependencies, and expend them with all probity and economy, and carefully preserve the whole of the property in Hossainabad Moobaruk, so that to the utmost of their power it may not be lost or spoiled, and should no descendants of the mutawullies or superintendents of the mosque, or of the mutwussit or vakeel remain, let the Resident for the time being, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the pensioners, appoint one of the pensioners to the situation of the person dying without heir.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The undermentioned items of income are hereby remitted, and shall be devoted to the expenses of Hossainabad Moobaruk and its dependencies, and all the property in it is given by us as a gift. It shall not be optional with the Sovereigns of Oude, at any time, on any account whatsoever, to interfere in any way with it; and let the Resident for the time being, at the request of the mutawullies or superintendents in this particular matter, give his countenance and support, that this good work may continue in existence for ever.

The before-mentioned allowances shall be paid from the Honorable Company's Treasury for ever.

The rents of the shops attached to the Hossainabad Moobaruk.

The income from religious offerings.

Dated 15*th of the month of Rumzan*, 1255 *Higree, corresponding with the* 23*rd November* 1839.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) D. WILKIE,
2nd Assistant.

No. L.

TRANSLATION of the DEED of TRUST executed by HIS MAJESTY ABOOL FUTTEH MOOEEN-OODDEEN SULTAN OOZZAMAN NOWSHERWAN AUDIL MAHOMED ALI SHAH, KING of OUDE, in favor of the HONORABLE COMPANY, respecting the Hospital established at Lucknow, consisting of four Articles.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The interest on two promissory notes, amounting to three lakhs forty thousand and eight hundred Calcutta Sicca Rupees, *viz.*, one for two lakhs and eighty-seven thousand, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum by quarterly payments, and the other for fifty-three thousand and eight hundred Rupees, at the interest of 4 per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, which is lodged in the Honorable Company's Treasury, I give and bequeath for the expenditure of the Hospital established in the time of the late King, in the capital of Lucknow. It is requisite and very necessary that the officers of the above-mentioned Government should pay the said interest, amounting to Calcutta Sicca Rupees 16,500, or Lucknow Sicca Rupees 17-244-9-6, according to the above-mentioned periods of payments, from the Honorable Company's Treasury attached to the Residency of Lucknow, to Zuffur-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, and after him to any person who may be appointed to the situation of Superintendent of the Hospital by this Government, and shall take a receipt under his seal.

ARTICLE 2ND.

It is very necessary that the whole of the interest arising from the above-mentioned sum may now and hereafter be laid out in providing medicine and food for the sick poor. Those patients who may prefer native medicines will be treated by native physicians, who will be appointed by this Government; and those who may desire European medicine will be treated by Dr. Stevenson, and after him by any gentlemen who may be in the service of this Government.

ARTICLE 3RD.

Although the Mutuwully (or Superintendent) of the Hospital and native physicians will be appointed by this Government, yet the entire amount arising from the interest of the above-mentioned sum is strictly to be applied only to the purposes of the Hospital, both now and hereafter; and that no disorder or abuse be allowed to creep in its good management, it is incumbent on the Resident for the time being, in the spirit of the friendship and unanimity existing between the two States, always to afford his aid and assistance in maintaining this good work for ever.

ARTICLE 4TH.

It is requisite for the Superintendent of the Hospital to furnish monthly and annually accounts respectively of receipts and disbursements, &c., to the Dewanee Dufter of my Government, together with the receipts and other vouchers and accounts, and to consider himself held responsible for the honesty of the servants attached to the Hospital.

Dated 20th Zeckad, 1255 *Higree, corresponding with the 26th of January* 1840.

King's Seal.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) D. WILKIE,
2nd Assistant Resident.

PART III.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS

WITH

NIPAL.

From Reports by successive Residents.

THE early intercourse of the British Government with Nipal was exclusively of a commercial nature. Our political relations with Katmandhoo date from the invasion of the valley by the Goorkhas under Rajah Pirthee Narain. In 1767 the Newar Rajah of Katmandhoo, being hard pressed by the Goorkhas, applied for assistance to the British Government. Aid was granted, and Captain Kinloch was despatched with a small force in the middle of the rainy season. He was, however, compelled by the deadly climate of the Terai to retire. The Goorkha Chief, meeting but a feeble resistance, overran Nipal, and extinguished the Newar dynasty, and was eventually recognized by the British Government as Rajah of Nipal.

Having conquered the hill country of Muckwanpore, the Goorkhas claimed the cultivated lowlands on payment to the British Government of the same tribute as was paid by the Rajah of Muckwanpore. The claim was admitted. For thirty years the Goorkhas continued to present yearly a large sized elephant as tribute for these lands, but the tribute was eventually relinquished by Article 7 of the Treaty of 1801.

After the failure of Kinloch's expedition there was little connection with Nipal till the administration of Lord Cornwallis, when negotiations were opened by the Goorkhas through Mr. Duncan, then Resident at Benares, which resulted in the commercial Treaty of March 1792 (No. LI.). For several years previous to 1792 the Goorkhas had been extending their conquests in the direction of Thibet. They had advanced as far as Digarchi, the Lama of which place was spiritual father to the Emperor of China. Incensed

by the plunder of the sacred temples of Digarchi, the Emperor of China despatched a mighty army to punish the Nipal Rajah. It was with a view to deter the Chinese from the invasion of Nipal that the Goorkha Chief formed the commercial Treaty with the British, to whom he also applied for military aid.

Lord Cornwallis offered to negotiate a peace between Nipal and China, but ere Major Kirkpatrick, who was deputed to Katmandhoo for this purpose, reached the Nipal frontier, the Goorkhas had been compelled to conclude an ignominious Treaty with the Chinese general within a few miles of their capital.

The ostensible object of Kirkpatrick's mission was now at an end. But as he had instructions to take measures to improve the commercial advantages secured by the Treaty, he advanced to Katmandhoo. The Goorkhas, however, evaded all his overtures, and showed a determination to avoid a closer alliance, and in March 1793 Major Kirkpatrick quitted Nipal.

From this time till the year 1800, our intercourse with Nipal was restricted to occasional friendly letters, and the presentation by Nipal of the tribute for Muckwanpore. In that year Run Bahadoor, the young Rajah of Nipal, who in 1795 had forcibly assumed the management of the State and murdered the Regent, his uncle, and who for five years had ruled with intolerable tyranny, was forced to abdicate in favor of his illegitimate infant son, Girvan Jodh Bikrum, leaving one of his Ranees as Regent. He retired to Benares, where Captain Knox was appointed to attend him as Political Agent. Run Bahadoor was received by the British Government with every mark of distinction, and was supplied with large sums of money to meet his expenses. His presence within British territories was deemed a favorable opportunity for the renewal of attempts to form a closer alliance with Nipal; and for the combined purposes of procuring a suitable settlement for the deposed Prince, and of improving our relations with Nipal, giving full effect to the Treaty of 1792, which had become a dead letter, and arranging for the apprehension and surrender of fugitive dacoits, who had long given trouble on the frontier, Captain Knox was deputed to the Nipal frontier to meet a deputation from Katmandhoo. These objects, as well as the establishment of a Residency at Katmandhoo, were provided for in the Treaty of October 1801 (No. LII.). Captain Knox was appointed the first Resident.

Knox was well received by the Ranee Regent, and arrangements had just been concluded to give full effect to the Treaty, when Run Bahadoor's elder

Ranee, who had accompanied him to Benares, suddenly returned to Katmandhoo, overthrew the Regency, and herself took charge of the young Rajah and the government. It now became the policy of the Durbar to evade fulfilment of the engagements with the British Government, and their aversion to the continuance of the Resident became so marked, that in March 1803 Captain Knox withdrew from Nipal, and on 24th January 1804 Lord Wellesley formally dissolved the alliance with the Durbar.

As a consequence of the dissolution of the alliance, Run Bahadoor was allowed to return to Nipal, where he inaugurated his re-accession to power by the murder of the leader of the party who was opposed to his interests. He was himself soon after killed in a dispute with his brother, and Bhim Sen Thappa, a young and ambitious man, who had accompanied him in exile, obtained possession of the person of the young Rajah the illegitimate son of Run Bahadoor, and being countenanced by Run Bahadoor's chief Ranee assumed the direction of affairs.

After the dissolution of the alliance in 1804, until 1812, our transactions with Nipal consisted entirely of unavailing remonstrances against the most insolent aggressions on our frontier throughout its entire length, and in fruitless attempts to induce the Goorkhas to aid our officers in the suppression of dacoities and robberies along the frontier. As early as 1804 the Nipalese had seized on the pergunnahs of Bootwal and Shearaj, which had been ceded to the British Government by the Vizier of Oudh, under pretext of their having belonged to the possessions of the Palpa Rajah, then subdued by Nipal. In 1808 the Goorkha Governor of the Morung seized on the entire zemindaree of Bheem Nugger, situated on the frontier of Purneah; but this case was so flagrant that Government determined on resenting it in good earnest, and in the month of June 1809 a British detachment was sent to the frontier, with orders to resume the zemindaree at the point of the bayonet. This decided measure was sufficient, and the Goorkhas, not being yet willing to measure swords with the English, evacuated the lands in 1810. In 1811 the Goorkhas again crossed our frontier, and at nearly the same time took possession of some lands on the Bootwal and Betteah boundaries. This aggression was forcibly resisted by the people of the Betteah frontier, and gave rise to the first border skirmish with the Nipalese.

Commissioners were appointed by the British and Nipalese Governments to enquire into and adjust all frontier disputes. The investigation resulted in

the establishment of the right of the British Government to the disputed districts, but the Nipalese evaded restitution. Lord Hastings thereupon threatened the forcible occupation of the lands if they were not evacuated by a given date. The prescribed time having expired without a reply from Nipal, the disputed districts were occupied in the middle of April 1814.

War was now inevitable, and it was formally declared on 1st November 1814. An arduous campaign, in which the Goorkhas fought most bravely and with much success, left us in possession of the hills west of the Kalee, and the Goorkhas disposed to treat for peace. Negotiations were twice broken off by the Goorkhas refusing to comply with the demand for the cession of the Terai. A second campaign seemed inevitable, when Lord Hastings offered to pay yearly the estimated value of the Terai, and made some other concessions, which induced the Nipal Commissioners to sign the Treaty of Segowlee on 28th November, promising that the signature of the Rajah should be obtained on 12th December following.

The ratification of the Treaty, however, was withheld by the Durbar, who formally announced their intention of trying the result of a second campaign. Hostilities were therefore vigorously pushed by the British Government, and on 4th March 1816, the Nipalese Commissioners at last delivered to Sir David Ochterlony the Treaty of Segowlee (No. LIII.), duly signed and executed. The hill lands east of the Nuchee, and part of the Terai between the Nuchee and Teesta ceded under this Treaty, were made over to Sikkim. On 8th December the 4th Article of the Treaty of Segowlee, by which we were bound to pay two lakhs a year as pensions to Nipalese Chiefs, was annulled (No. LIV.), in consideration of the restoration to Nipal of the Terai lands between the Raptee and the Koori. The Terai lands westward to the Kalee were made over to Oudh.

The first Resident appointed under the Treaty of Segowlee was Mr. Gardner. He found Bheem Sen Thappa, the Minister, invested with complete control over the country. Under his influence the attitude assumed by the Durbar was suspicious and haughty. Maharajah Girvan Jodh Bikrum died in his 18th year, shortly after Mr. Gardner's arrival at Katmandhoo. His successor was then only two years old. The ministry of Bheem Sen was continued during the minority, and from that time till 1832 he enjoyed complete and uninterrupted power. During the whole of this period a martial policy prevailed in the Nipalese councils.

In 1832 signs of opposition to the uncontrolled power of Bheem Sen, whose family held almost every provincial command in the country, began to show themselves. The Pandey clan, the leaders of which had been massacred on Run Bahadoor's return to Nipal, again rose gradually into favor with the Maharajah, who was anxious to shake off the control of his minister. The opposition increased every year. In 1837 the Rajah's youngest son died suddenly, and the report was spread that he had been poisoned at the instigation of Bheem Sen, or some of his party. Bheem Sen and his nephew, Matabar Sing, were seized, ironed, and thrown into prison, and their families were placed under close arrest; shortly after, however, Bheem Sen and his nephew were released. The former retired with honor into private life; Matabar Sing proceeded to the Punjab, where he found service under the Lahore Durbar.

Two years later the persecution of the Thappa family was revived to serve the purposes of court intrigue. The old minister was dragged from his retirement and hurried to prison, where, after being subjected to the most inhuman tortures, he committed suicide. His body was dismembered, exposed in the city, and left to be devoured by dogs and vultures.

During the latter years of Bheem Sen's ministry several unsuccessful attempts were made to improve our relations with Nipal. In 1833 negotiations relative to the treatment of British subjects attached to the Residency failed, by the Durbar refusing to enter into any Treaty by which it should waive its rights to punish such offenders according to its own usages. In 1834 negotiations for the revival of the commercial Treaty of 1792 were closed, by the Durbar declining to recognize its validity, and proposing another very disadvantageous to British interests. In 1836 another endeavour of the British Government to improve the commercial relations with Nipal was frustrated by the unwillingness of the Durbar to make any suitable concessions with regard to the duties to be levied on British goods. Better success, however, attended the negotiations for the capture and surrender of thugs and dacoits, and an Engagement (No. LV.) was concluded, securing mutual advantages in this respect.

After the overthrow of Bheem Sen Thappa the hostility towards the British Government assumed a more open form, and every effort was made, by the reduction of public expenditure, to prepare for the anticipated outbreak of hostilities. So little was the hostility of the Nipalese concealed that it became necessary for the British Government to station a corps of observation on the frontier. Intrigues

had long been carried on by the Nipal Durbar with the States in British India, Emissaries were sent to Jodhpore, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Lahore, and the meditated marriage of the heir apparent formed a pretext for despatching numerous spies and messengers throughout Rewah and Rajpootana. Similar efforts were made in the direction of Sikkim, Bhootan, and Ava, but the success which at first attended the British arms in Afghanistan necessitated a change in the policy of the Nipalese, and in 1839 an Engagement (No. LVI.) was procured from the Durbar, promising the cessation of these intrigues.

These obligations were but nominally observed. Intrigues were carried on as before, only more covertly. In 1840 the Nipalese forcibly took possession of several villages in the Ramnuggur zemindaree, and only withdrew when hostilities were threatened. It again became necessary to station a corps of observation on the frontier, which was not withdrawn till 1842, and after repeated assurances of good will on the part of the Maharajah and his Chiefs (No. LVII.).

The extravagancies and cruelties of the heir apparent, who was countenanced and supported by the Maharajah, produced much discontent in the country. This, added to the intrigues of the only surviving Ranee, who was anxious for the succession of one of her own sons, led to endless family feuds. Mataber Singh, who was recalled from the Punjab in 1843, was made Prime Minister. In 1845 he was murdered at the instigation of one Guggun Sing, a great favorite of the Maharanee, who was immediately made her confidential adviser. The murder of this man and the massacre of thirty-one of the most influential Chiefs in 1846, paved the way for the rise of Jung Bahadoor to the office of prime minister. Finding that Jung Bahadoor was not so subservient to her purposes as she expected, the Maharanee endeavoured to compass his death, but failing, she was expelled with her two sons from the country, and took up her residence at Benares. She was accompanied to Benares by the Maharajah, who returned to Nipal the following year, only to abdicate in favor of the heir apparent, Soorender Bikrum.

Of late years, and more particularly since Jung Bahadoor's visit to England in 1850, the bearing of the Nipal Durbar has been much more friendly. In 1852 negotiations were resumed for the conclusion of a Treaty for the surrender of heinous offenders. The Treaty (No. LVIII.) was concluded on 10th February 1855. In 1866, in consequence of the prevalence on the

border of cattle lifting and serious theft, and the frequent losses sustained by the Nipal Government through embezzlements committed by their public officers, these offences were added by a supplementary Treaty (No. LIX.). to those mentioned in Article 4 of the Treaty of 1855 for which surrenders may be demanded by either Government.

Towards the latter end of 1854 a rupture broke out between the Nipalese and Thibetan governments, which, however, in no way affected the relations of the British Government with Nipal. After short hostilities and protracted negotiations a Treaty* was concluded, by which the Thibetans bound themselves to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 10,000 to Nipal, to encourage trade between the two countries, and to receive a Nipalese representative at Lassa. Differences between the two Governments, caused by alleged ill-treatment of

* TREATY OF PEACE, consisting of ten Articles, between the STATES of GOORKHA and of THIBET (BHOTE), settled and concluded by us, the Chief Sirdars, Bharadars, and Lamas of both Governments, whose signatures and seals are attached below. May God bear witness to it. We further agree that the Emperor of China is to be obeyed by both States as before, and that the two States are to treat each like brothers, for so long as their actions correspond with the spirit of this Treaty. May God not allow that State to prosper that may make war upon the other, unless the other's acts are contrary to this Treaty, in which case the State that declares war upon the other shall be exempt from all blame.

1. The Thibetan Government agrees to pay the sum of ten thousand Rupees annually as a tribute to the Goorkha Government.

2. The States of Goorkha and of Thibet have both borne allegiance to the Emperor of China up to the present time. The country of Thibet is merely the shrine or place of worship of the Lama, for which reason the Goorkha Government will in future give all the assistance that may be in its power to the Government of Thibet, if the troops of any other "Rajah" invade that country.

3. The Government of Thibet agrees to discontinue the collection of all the duties that have hitherto been levied upon subjects of the Goorkha State, merchants, and others trading with its country.

4. The Government of Thibet agrees to give up to the Goorkha Government all the Sikh prisoners now in captivity within its territories, and all the Goorkha Sepahees, and officers, and women, who were captured in the war, also all the guns that were taken; and the Goorkha Government agrees to give up to the Government of Thibet all the Sepahees, also the ryots of Kerong, Kooti, Joonga, Tagla Khar and Chewur Goomba, and all the arms and Yâks (chowrie cows) belonging to that country now in its possession, and on the final completion of this Treaty, it will restore Tagla Khar, Chewur Goomba, Kerong, Joonga, Kooti, and Dhakling, and will withdraw all its troops that may be on this side of the Bhyrub Lungoor range.

5. A Bharadar on the part of the Goorkha Government (not merely a Naikia*) will for the future reside at Lassa.

* Or Naick, a person of inferior rank. (Sd.) G. R.

6. The Goorkha Durbar, with the free consent of the Government of Thibet, will establish a trading factory at Lassa, for the sale of all kinds of merchandize, from jewellery, &c., &c., to articles of clothing and of food.

7. The Goorkha Bharadar residing at Lassa will not interfere in the disputes of the subjects, merchants, traders, &c., &c., of the Government of Thibet, who may quarrel amongst themselves, neither will the Thibetan Government interfere in any disputes between subjects of the Nipal Government, Cashmerees, &c., &c., who may be residing within the jurisdiction of Lassa, but whenever quarrels may occur between Goorkha and Thibetan subjects, the authorities of the

Nipalese subjects and insults offered to the Nipalese representative at Lassa, have been of frequent occurrence of late years, but war, though more than once threatened, has not yet broken out.

With the exception of a few months in 1856, Jung Bahadoor, who received the title of Maharajah from the Maharajah of Nipal, and was invested with the perpetual sovereignty of two provinces, and who has effected the marriage of a son and two daughters into the ruling family of Nipal, has continued to be minister of Nipal. During the mutiny of 1857 and the subsequent campaigns he rendered assistance to the British Government in the re-occupation of Goruckpore, the re-capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent capture of the rebels who infested the Terai. In consideration of these services Maharajah Jung Bahadoor was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and under a Treaty (No. LX.) concluded on 1st November 1860, the tract of territory on the Oudh frontier, which had been ceded to the British Government in 1816, was restored to

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two States will sit together and will jointly adjudicate them; and all Amdanee (by this term is meant income resulting from fines, confiscations, &c.) will, if paid by subjects of Thibet, be taken by that Government, and if paid by Goorkha subjects, Cashmerees, &c., will be appropriated by the Goorkha Sirkar.

8. Should any Goorkha subject commit a murder within the jurisdiction of that Government and take refuge in Thibet, he shall be surrendered by that country, and if any Thibetan subject who may have committed a murder there take refuge in the Goorkha country, he shall in like manner be given up to the Government of Thibet.

9. If the property of any Goorkha subjects and merchants be plundered by any subject of the Thibetan Government, the party who has stolen it shall be compelled by the Thibetan Authorities to restore it; should he not be able to do so at once, he shall be obliged by the Thibetan Bharadar to make some arrangement, and will be allowed a reasonable time to make it good. In like manner, if the property of any Thibetan subjects and merchants be plundered by any subjects of the Goorkha Government, the party who has stolen it shall be compelled by the Goorkha Authorities to restore it; should he not be able to do so at once, he shall be obliged by the Goorkha Government to make some arrangement, and will be allowed a reasonable time to make it good.

10. All subjects of Thibet who may have joined the Goorkha cause during the war, and all subjects of the Goorkha Sirkar who may have taken part with the Thibetan Sirkar, shall, after the completion of this Treaty, be respected both in person and in property, and shall not be injured by either Government.

Dated Sumbut, (1912) *Chaitr Buddee 3rd (2nd day) Sombar.*

Corresponding with the 24th of March 1856.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) G. RAMSAY,
Resident.

N.B.—In the above translation I have used the word Thibet for Bhote, which that Province is invariably designated in the Treaty.

(Sd.) G. R.

Nipal. The boundary of the western portion of this tract was laid* down at the time of its restoration to Nipal, but that of the eastern portion remained undefined until 1875, when, Commissioners having been appointed on the part of the British and Nipal Governments, it was settled in accordance with Agreement No. (LXI.).

The Goorkhas pay no tribute to the British Government. A mission used to be sent every five years from Katmandhoo with presents to Pekin, but owing to the unfavorable reception accorded to that which left Nipal in 1852, the relations between China and Nipal were interrupted, and no mission was sent until 1866, when, however, the disturbed state of the intervening countries prevented the completion of the journey, and the mission was compelled to return after an absence of nearly three years, during which they had endured severe hardships.

The ruling Chief of Nipal, Soorender Bikrum is a Sesodia Rajpoot of the Oudeypore family: he is forty-five years of age. He receives a salute of twenty-one guns.

The Nipalese army consists of 117 cavalry, 13,932 foot soldiers, 420 guns and 2,282 artillerymen.

It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the population of Nipal. The Nipalese usually estimate it at 5,200,000 or 5,600,000, but it is probably not more than 2,000,000. The city of Katmandhoo contains from 30,000 to 35,000 inhabitants. The area of the kingdom is about 54,000 square miles. Its revenue is supposed to be about one hundred lakhs of Rupees.

(* *See* Art. 3 of Treaty of 1860.)

No. LI.

TREATY of COMMERCE with NEPAUL, 1st March 1792.

Treaty authenticated under the seal of Maha Rajah Run Behauder Shah Behauder Shumshere Jung; being according to the Treaty transmitted by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the Resident at Benares, on the part of the Right Honourable Charles, Earl Cornwallis, K.G., Governor-General in Council, and empowered by the said authority to conclude a Treaty of Commerce with the said Maha Rajah, and to settle and fix the duties payable by the subjects of the respective States of the Honourable English Company and those of Nepaul, the said gentleman charging himself with whatever relates to the duties thus to be payable by the subjects of the Nepaul Government to that of the Company; in like manner as hath the aforesaid Maha Rajah, with whatever regards the duties thus to be payable by the subjects of the Company's government to that of Nepaul; and the said Treaty having been delivered to me (the said Maha Rajah) by Mowlavy Abdool Kadir Khan, the aforesaid gentleman's vakeel, or agent; this counterpart thereof having been written by the Nepaul Government, hath been committed to the said Khan, as hereunder detailed:—

ARTICLE 1.

Inasmuch as an attention to the general welfare, and to the ease and satisfaction of the merchants and traders, tends equally to the reputation of the administrators of both the governments of the Company and of Nepaul; it is therefore agreed and stipulated, that 2½ per cent. shall reciprocally be taken, as duty, on the imports from both countries; such duties to be levied on the amount of the invoices of the goods which the merchants shall have along with them; and to deter the said traders from exhibiting false invoices, the seal of the custom houses of both countries shall be impressed on the back of the said invoices, and a copy thereof being kept, the original shall be restored to the merchants; and in cases where the merchant shall not have along with him his original invoice, the custom house officers shall, in such instance, lay down the duty of 2½ per cent. on a valuation according to the market price.

ARTICLE 2.

The opposite stations hereunder specified, within the frontiers of each country, are fixed for the duties to be levied, at which place the traders are to pay the same; and after having once paid duties and receiving a rowannah thereon, no other or further duty shall be payable throughout each country or dominion respectively.

ARTICLE 3.

Whoever among the officers on either side shall exceed in his demands for, or exaction of duty, the rate here specified, shall be exemplarily punished by the government to which he belongs, so as effectually to deter others from like offences.

ARTICLE 4.

In the case of theft or robberies happening on the goods of the merchants, the Foujedar, or officer of the place, shall, advising his superiors or government thereof speedily, cause the zemindars and proprietors of the spot to make good the value, which is in all cases, without fail, to be so made good to the merchants.

ARTICLE 5.

In cases where in either country any oppression or violence be committed on any merchant, the officers of the country wherein this may happen shall, without delay, hear and inquire into the complaints of the persons thus aggrieved, and, doing them justice, bring the offenders to punishment.

ARTICLE 6.

When the merchants of either country, having paid the established duty, shall have transported their goods into the dominions of one or the other State, if such goods be sold within such State, it is well; but if such goods not meeting with sale, and that the said merchants be desirous to transport their said goods to any other country beyond the limits of either of the respective States included in the Treaty, the subjects and officers of these latter shall not take thereon any other or further duty than the fixed one levied at the first entry; and are not to exact double duties, but are to allow such goods to depart in all safety without opposition.

ARTICLE 7.

This Treaty shall be of full force and validity in respect to the present and future rulers of both governments, and, being considered on both sides as a Commercial Treaty and a basis of concord between the two States, is to be, at all times, observed and acted upon in times to come, for the public advantage and the increase of friendship.

On the 5th of Rejeb, 1206 of the Hegira, and 1199 of the Fussellee style, agreeing with the 1st of March 1792 of the Christian, and with the 22nd of Phagun 1848 of the Sunbut Æra, two Treaties, to one tenor, were written for both the contracting parties, who have mutually engaged that from the 3rd Bysack 1849 of the Sunbut Æra, the officers of both States shall, in pursuance of the strictest orders of both Governments, immediately carry into effect and observe the stipulations aforesaid, and not wait for any further or new direction.

(True copy and translation.)

(Sd.) J. DUNCAN,
Resident.

Revenue Department.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) G. H. BARLOW,
Sub-Secretary.

No. LII.

TREATY with the RAJAH of NEPAUL, 1801.

Whereas it is evident as the noonday sun to the enlightened understanding of exalted nobles and of powerful Chiefs and Rulers, that Almighty God has entrusted the protection and government of the universe to the authority of Princes, who make justice their principle, and that by the establishment of a friendly connection between them universal happiness and prosperity is secured, and that the more intimate the relation of amity and union the greater is the general tranquillity; in consideration of these circumstances, His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, Marquis Wellesley, &c., &c., and the Maha Rajah have established a system of friendship between the respective Governments of the Company and the Rajah of Nepaul, and have agreed to the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

It is necessary and incumbent upon the principals and officers of the two Governments constantly to exert themselves to improve the friendship subsisting between the two States, and to be zealously and sincerely desirous of the prosperity and success of the Government and subjects of both.

ARTICLE 2.

The incendiary and turbulent representations of the disaffected, who are the disturbers of our mutual friendship, shall not be attended to without investigation and proof.

ARTICLE 3.

The principals and officers of both Governments will cordially consider the friends and enemies of either State to be the friends and enemies of the other; and this consideration must ever remain permanent and in force from generation to generation.

ARTICLE 4.

If any one of the neighbouring powers of either State should commence any altercation or dispute, and design, without provocation, unjustly to possess himself of the territories of either country, and should entertain hostile intentions with the view of taking that country, the vakeels on the part of our respective Governments at either Court will fully report all particulars to the head of the State, who, according to the obligations of friendship subsisting between the two States, after having heard the said particulars, will give whatever answer and advice may be proper.

ARTICLE 5.

Whenever any dispute of boundary and territory between the two countries may arise, such dispute shall be decided, through our respective

vakeels or our officers, according to the principles of justice and right; and a landmark shall be placed upon the said boundary, and which shall constantly remain, that the officers both now and hereafter may consider it as a guide, and not make any encroachment.

ARTICLE 6.

Such places as are upon the Frontiers of the dominions of the Nabob Vizier and of Nepaul, and respecting which any dispute may arise, such dispute shall be settled by the mediation of the vakeel on the part of the Company, in the presence of one from the Nepaul Government, and one from His Excellency the Vizier.

ARTICLE 7.

So many elephants, on account of Muckanacinpoor, are annually sent to the Company by the Rajah of Nepaul, and therefore the Governor-General with a view of promoting the satisfaction of the Rajah of Nepaul, and in consideration of the improved friendly connection, and of this new Treaty, relinquishes and foregoes the tribute above-mentioned, and directs that the officers of the Company, both now and hereafter, from generation to generation, shall never, during the continuance of the engagement contracted by this Treaty, (so long as the conditions of this Treaty shall be in force), exact the elephants from the Rajah.

ARTICLE 8.

If any of the dependants or inhabitants of either country should fly and take refuge in the other, and a requisition should be made for such persons on the part of the Nepaul Government by its constituted vakeel in attendance on the Governor-General, or on the part of the Company's Government by its representative residing at Nepaul, it is in this case mutually agreed that if such person should have fled after transgressing the laws of his Government, it is incumbent upon the principals of both Governments immediately to deliver him up to the vakeel at their respective courts, that he may be sent in perfect security to the Frontier of their respective territories.

ARTICLE 9.

The Maha Rajah of Nepaul agrees, that a pergunnah, with all the lands attached to it, excepting privileged lands and those appropriated to religious purposes, and to jaghires, &c., which are specified separately in the account of collections, shall be given up to Samee Jeo for his expences, as a present. The conditions with respect to Samee Jeo are, that if he should remain at Benares, or at any other place within the Company's provinces, and should spontaneously farm his jaghire to the officers of Nepaul, in that event the amount of collections shall be punctually paid to him, agreeably to certain kists which may be hereafter settled; that he may appropriate the same to his necessary expenses, and that he may continue in religious abstraction, according to his agreement, which he had engraved on brass, at the time of his abdication of

the Roy, and of his resigning it in my favour. Again, in the event of his establishing his residence in his jaghire, and of his realizing the collections through his own officers, it is proper that he should not keep such a one and other disaffected persons in his service, and besides one hundred men and maid servants, &c., he must not entertain any persons as soldiers, with a view to the collection of the revenue of the pergunnah; and to the protection of his person he may take two hundred soldiers of the forces of the Nepaul Government, the allowances of whom shall be paid by the Rajah of Nepaul. He must be cautious, also, of commencing altercation, either by speech or writing; neither must he give protection to the rebellious and fugitives of the Nepaul country, nor must he commit plunder and devastation upon the subjects of Nepaul. In the event of such delinquency being proved to the satisfaction of the two Governments, the aid and protection of the Company shall be withdrawn from him; and in that event, also, it shall be at the option of the Rajah of Nepaul whether or not he will confiscate his jaghire.

The Maha Rajah also agrees, on his part, that if Samee Jeo should take up his residence within the Company's provinces, and should farm out his land to the officers of Nepaul, and that the kists should not be paid according to agreement, or that he should fix his residence on his jaghire, and any of the inhabitants of Nepaul should give him or the ryots of his pergunnah any molestation, a requisition shall be made by the Governor-General of the Company, on this subject, to the Rajah. The Governor-General is security for the Rajah's performance of this condition, and the Maha Rajah will immediately acquit himself of the requisition of the Governor-General, agreeably to what is above written. If any profits should arise in the collection of the said pergunnah, in consequence of the activity of the officers, or any defalcation occurs from their inattention, in either case, the Rajah of Nepaul will be totally unconcerned.

ARTICLE 10.

With the view of carrying into effect the different objects contained in this Treaty, and of promoting other verbal negociation, the Governor-General and the Rajah of Nepaul, under the impulse of their will and pleasure, depute a confidential person to each other as vakeel, that remaining in attendance upon their respective Governments, they may effect the objects above specified, and promote whatever may tend to the daily improvement of the friendship subsisting between the two States.

ARTICLE 11.

It is incumbent upon the principals and officers of the two States that they should manifest the regard and respect to the vakeel of each other's Government, which is due to their rank, and is prescribed by the laws of nations; and that they should endeavour, to the utmost of their power, to advance any object which they may propose, and to promote their ease, comfort, and satisfaction, by extending protection to them, which circumstances are calculated to improve the friendship subsisting between the two Governments, and to illustrate the good name of both States throughout the universe.

ARTICLE 12.

It is incumbent upon the vakeels of both States that they should hold no intercourse whatever with any of the subjects or inhabitants of the country, excepting with the officers of Government, without the permission of those officers; neither should they carry on any correspondence with any of them; and if they should receive any letter or writing from any such people, they should not answer it, without the knowledge of the head of the State, and acquainting him of the particulars, which will dispel all apprehension or doubt between us, and manifest the sincerity of our friendship.

ARTICLE 13.

It is incumbent upon the principals and officers mutually to abide by the spirit of this Treaty, which is now drawn out according to their faith and religion, and deeming it in force from generation to generation that they should not deviate from it: and any person who may transgress against it will be punished by Almighty God, both in this world and in a future state.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) C. RUSSELL,
Assistant Persian Translator.

Ratified by the Governor-General and Council, 30th October 1801, and by the Nepaul Durbar on the 28th October 1802.

SEPARATE ARTICLE of a TREATY with the RAJAH of NEPAUL, concluded at DINAPORE. October 26th 1801.

The Engagement contracted by Maha Rajah, &c., &c., with His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, &c., &c., respecting the settlement of a provision for the maintenance of Purncahir Goonanund Swammee Jee, the illustrious father of the said Maha Rajah, is to the following effect:—

That an annual income, amounting to Patna Sicca Rupees eighty-two thousand, of which seventy-two thousand shall be paid in cash and ten thousand in elephants, half male and half female, to be valued at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five rupees per cubit, shall be settled on the said Swammee Jee, commencing from the month of Aughun 1858, as an humble offering to assist in the maintenance of his household; and for the purpose of supplying the said income, that the Pergunnah of Beejapoor, with all the lands thereunto attached (excepting rent-free lands, religious or charitable endowments, jaghires, and such like as specified separately in the account of collections) be settled on the said Swammee Jee, under the following conditions: That, in the event of his residing at Benares or other place within the territories of the Honorable Company, and of his voluntarily committing

the collections of the said jaghire to the servants of the Nepaul Government, in such case seventy-two thousand rupees in cash, and elephants to the value of ten thousand rupees, shall be punctually remitted year after year, by established kists, to the said Swammee Jee, without fail or delay, so that, appropriating the same to his necessary expenses, he may devote himself to the worship of the Supreme Being in conformity to his own declaration, engraved on copper at the time of his abdicating the Raje and of his bestowing it on the said Maha Rajah; and further, in the event of his establishing his residence upon his jaghire and of his realizing the collections through his own officers, it is requisite that he should not keep in his service fomenters of sedition and disturbance, that he shall retain no more than one hundred male and female attendants, and that he shall not retain about his person soldiers of any description. That for the purpose of collecting the revenues of the aforesaid pergunnahs and for his personal protection, he may have from the Rajah of Nepaul as far as two hundred men of the troops of that country, and the allowances of such men shall be defrayed by the Maha Rajah himself. He must not attempt, either by speech or writing, to excite commotion nor harbour about his person rebels and fugitives from the territories of Nepaul, neither must he commit any depredations upon the subjects of that country. And in the event of such delinquency being established to the satisfaction of both parties, that the aid and protection of the Honorable Company shall be withdrawn from the said Swammee Jee, in which case it shall be at the option of the Maha Rajah to confiscate his jaghire. It is also agreed by the Maha Rajah that, provided Swammee Jee should fix his residence within the Honorable Company's territories, and should commit the collections of his jaghire to the officers of the Nepaul Government, in that case, should the kists not be paid according to the conditions above specified, or in the event of his residing upon his jaghire, provided any of the subjects of Nepaul give him or ryots of his pergunnah any molestation in either case, the Governor-General and the Honorable Company have a right to demand reparation from the Rajah of Nepaul. The Governor-General is guarantee that the Rajah of Nepaul performs this condition, and the Maha Rajah, on the requisition of the Governor-General, will instantly fulfil his engagements as above specified. In any augmentation of the collections from the judicious management of the officers of Swammee Jee, or in any diminution from a contrary cause, the Maha Rajah is to be equally unconcerned, the Maha Rajah engaging that, on delivering over the Pergunnah of Beejapoor to the officers of Swammee Jee, the amount of the annual revenue shall be Patna Sicca Rupees 72,000; that should it be less he will make good the deficiency, and in case of excess, that Swammee Jee be entitled thereto.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) W. D. KNOX.

Ratified by the Governor-General and Council on the 30th October 1801, and by the Nepaul Durbar on the 28th October 1802.

No. LIII.

TREATY of PEACE between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHA RAJAH BIKRAM SAH, Rajah of Nipal, settled between LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRADSHAW on the part of the HONORABLE COMPANY, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE FRANCIS, EARL of MOIRA, KNIGHT of the MOST NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER, one of HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honorable Company to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies, and by SREE GOOROO GUJRAJ MISSER and CHUNDER SEEKUR OPEDEEA on the part of MAHA RAJAH GIRMAUN JODE BIKRAM SAH BEHAUDER, SHUMSHEER JUNG, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nipal.

Whereas war has arisen between the Honorable East India Company and the Rajah of Nipal, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity which, previously to the occurrence of the late differences, had long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of peace have been agreed upon:—

ARTICLE 1ST.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable East India Company and the Rajah of Nipal.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The Rajah of Nipal renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war; and acknowledges the right of the Honorable Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The Rajah of Nipal hereby cedes to the Honorable the East India Company in perpetuity all the undermentioned territories, *viz.*—

First.—The whole of the low lands between the Rivers Kali and Rapti.

Secondly.—The whole of the low lands (with the exception of Bootwul Khass) lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

Thirdly.—The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and Coosah, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourthly.—All the low lands between the Rivers Mitchee and the Teestah.

Fifthly.—All the territories within the hills eastward of the River Mitchee, including the fort and lands of Nagree and the Pass of Nagarcote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between

that Pass and Nagree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorkha troops within forty days from this date.

ARTICLE 4TH.

With a view to indemnify the Chiefs and Barahdars of the State of Nipal, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing Article, the British Government agrees to settle pensions to the aggregate amount of two lakhs of rupees per annum on such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nipal, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, Sunnuds shall be granted under the seal and signature of the Governor-General for the pensions respectively.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The Rajah of Nipal renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to or connexion with the countries lying to the west of the River Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The Rajah of Nipal engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Sikkim in the possession of his territories; but agrees, if any differences shall arise between the State of Nipal and the Rajah of Sikkim, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nipal engages to abide.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The Rajah of Nipal hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8TH.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

ARTICLE 9TH.

This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nipal within fifteen days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered

to Lieut-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General within twenty days, or sooner, if practicable.

Done at Segowlee, on the 2nd day of December 1815.

PARIS BRADSHAW, *Lt.-Col., P. A.*

Seal.

Seal.

Seal.

Received this Treaty from Chunder Seekur Opedeea, Agent on the part of the Rajah of Nipal, in the Valley of Muckwaunpoor, at half-past two o'clock P.M., on the 4th of March 1816, and delivered to him the Counterpart Treaty on behalf of the British Government.

(Sd.) DD. OCHTERLONY,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. LIV.

MEMORANDUM for the approval and acceptance of the RAJAH of NIPAL, presented on the 8th December 1816.

Adverting to the amity and confidence subsisting with the Rajah of Nipal, the British Government proposes to suppress, as much as is possible, the execution of certain Articles in the Treaty of Segowlee, which bear hard upon the Rajah, as follows:—

2. With a view to gratify the Rajah in a point which he has much at heart, the British Government is willing to restore the Terai ceded to it by the Rajah in the Treaty, to wit, the whole Terai lands lying between the Rivers Coosa and Gunduck, such as appertained to the Rajah before the late disagreement; excepting the disputed lands in the Zillahs of Tirhoot and Sarun, and excepting such portions of territory as may occur on both sides for the purpose of settling a frontier, upon investigation by the respective Commissioners; and excepting such lands as may have been given in possession to any one by the British Government upon ascertainment of his

rights subsequent to the cession of Terai to that Government. In case the Rajah is desirous of retaining the lands of such ascertained proprietors, they may be exchanged for others, and let it be clearly understood that, notwithstanding the considerable extent of the lands in the Zillah of Tirhoot, which have for a long time been a subject of dispute, the settlement made in the year 1812 of Christ, corresponding with the year 1869 of Bikramajeet, shall be taken, and everything else relinquished, that is to say, that the settlement and negociations, such as occurred at that period, shall in the present case hold good and be established.

3. The British Government is willing likewise to restore the Terai lying between the Rivers Gunduk and Rapti, that is to say, from the River Gunduk to the western limits of the Zillah of Goruckpore, together with Bootwul and Sheeraj, such as appertained to Nipal previous to the disagreements, complete, with the exception of the disputed places in the Terai, and such quantity of ground as may be considered mutually to be requisite for the new boundary.

4. As it is impossible to establish desirable limits between the two States without survey, it will be expedient that Commissioners be appointed on both sides for the purpose of arranging in concert a well defined boundary on the basis of the preceding terms, and of establishing a straight line of frontier, with a view to the distinct separation of the respective territories of the British Government to the south and of Nipal to the north; and in case any indentations occur to destroy the even tenor of the line, the Commissioners should effect an exchange of lands so interfering on principles of clear reciprocity.

5. And should it occur that the proprietors of lands situated on the mutual frontier, as it may be rectified, whether holding of the British Government or of the Rajah of Nipal, should be placed in the condition of subjects to both Governments, with a view to prevent continual dispute and discussion between the two Governments, the respective Commissioners should effect in mutual concurrence and co-operation the exchange of such lands, so as to render them subject to one dominion alone.

6. Whensoever the Terai shall be restored, the Rajah of Nipal will cease to require the sum of two lakhs of Rupees per annum, which the British Government agreed to advance for the maintenance of certain Barahdars of his Government.

7. Moreover, the Rajah of Nipal agrees to refrain from prosecuting any inhabitants of the Terai, after its revertance to his rule, on account of having favored the cause of the British Government during the war, and should any of those persons, excepting the cultivators of the soil, be desirous of quitting their estates, and of retiring within the Company's territories, he shall not be liable to hindrance.

8. In the event of the Rajah's approving the foregoing terms, the proposed arrangement for the survey and establishment of boundary marks shall be carried into execution, and after the determination in concert of the boun-

dary line, Sunnuds conformable to the foregoing stipulations, drawn out and sealed by the two States, shall be delivered and accepted on both sides.

Seal.

(Sd.) EDWARD GARDNER,
Resident.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) G. WELLESLEY,
Assistant.

SUBSTANCE of a LETTER under the Seal of the RAJAH of NIPAL, received on the 11th December 1816.

After compliments;

I have comprehended the document under date the 8th of December 1816, or 4th of Poos 1873 Sumbut, which you transmitted relative to the restoration, with a view to my friendship and satisfaction, of the Terai between the Rivers Coosa and Rapti to the southern boundary complete, such as appertained to my estate previous to the war. It mentioned that, in the event of my accepting the terms contained in that document, the southern boundary of the Terai should be established as it was held by this Government. I have accordingly agreed to the terms laid down by you, and herewith enclose an instrument of agreement, which may be satisfactory to you. Moreover, it was written in the document transmitted by you, that it should be restored, with the exception of the disputed lands and such portion of land as should, in the opinion of the Commissioners on both sides, occur for the purpose of settling a boundary; and excepting the lands which, after the cessions of the Terai to the Honorable Company, may have been transferred by it to the ascertained proprietors. My friend, all these matters rest with you, and since it was also written that a view was had to my friendship and satisfaction with respect to certain Articles of the Treaty of Segowlee, which bore hard upon me, and which could be remitted, I am well assured that you have at heart the removal of whatever may tend to my distress, and that you will act in a manner corresponding to the advantage of this State and the increase of the friendly relations subsisting between the two Governments.

Moreover, I have to acknowledge the receipt of the orders under the red seal of this State, addressed to the officers of Terai between the Rivers Gunduk and Rapti, for the surrender of that Terai, and their retiring from thence, which was given to you at Thankote, according to your request, and which you have now returned for my satisfaction.

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) G. WELLESLEY,
Assistant.

SUBSTANCE of a DOCUMENT under the Red Seal, received from the DURBAR on the 11th December 1816.

Doorga Bowanee.

With a regard to friendship and amity, the Government of Nipal agrees to the tenor of the document under date the 8th of December 1816 or 4th Poos 1873 Sumbut, which was received by the Durbar from the Honorable Edward Gardner on the part of the Honorable Company, respecting the revertance of the Terai between the Rivers Coosa and Rapti to the former southern boundary, such as appertained to Nipal previous to the war, with exception of the disputed lands.

Dated the 7th of Poos 1873 *Sumbut.*

(A true translation.)

(Sd.) G. WELLESLEY,
Assistant.

No. LV.

PAPER received from the DURBAR regarding the surrender of THUGS, on the 20th January 1837.

The following is the arrangement proposed in thuggee surrenders, and is translated *verbatim et literatim.*

When a thug approver or approvers make an allegation of murder by means of poison, or strangling, against an individual said to be residing in Nipal, and when the charge is accompanied by a description of the accused person, an enumeration of his family, brothers or other relations, and the name of his village given, or his habitation otherwise described; and when on investigation by the local officers of Nipal into the above, it appears that the accused has not been a permanent resident at the place, that his people and family are not forthcoming, that he has no ostensible means of livelihood, and that his mode of living is nevertheless comfortable, or that it appears that he has been in the habit of residing for three or four months together at different places in the neighbourhood, and that without ostensible means of livelihood he is still enabled to exist; and when all or several of these circumstances correspond with the approver's statement, then will the Nipal Government make surrender of such individuals to the Magistrates of the British Government for trial and punishment. On the other hand (recapitulate the above details) it is expected that the Magistrates of the British Government will surrender such individuals to the Nipalese authorities of the Terai, for trial and punishment by the Nipal Government.

Further, when on investigation of the allegations of the approvers by the local officers of either Government, the charge is found not to correspond with the circumstances of the individuals, or to be otherwise untenable, it will by all means be necessary that in such cases surrender be withheld.

(Literal translation.)

(Sd.) A. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Assistant.

No. LVI.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT under the Red Seal, in the form of a letter, from MAHARAJAH of NIPAL to RESIDENT, dated 6th November 1839.

According to your (Resident's) request and for the purpose of perpetuating the friendship of the two States as well as to promote the effectual discharge of current business, the following items are fixed:—

1*st*. All secret intrigues whatever, by messengers or letters, shall totally cease.

2*nd*. The Nipal Government engages to have no further intercourse with the dependent allies of the Company beyond the Ganges, who are by Treaty precluded from such intercourse, except with the Resident's sanction and under his passports.

3*rd*. With the zemindars and baboos on this side of the Ganges, who are connected by marriage with the Royal family of Nipal, intercourse of letters and persons shall remain open to the Nipal Government as heretofore.

4*th*. It is agreed to as a rule for the guidance of both Sircars, that in judicial matters where civil causes arise there they shall be heard and decided; and the Nipal Government engages that for the future British subjects shall not be compelled to plead in the Courts of Nipal to civil actions, having exclusive reference to their dealings in the plains.

5*th*. The Nipal Government engages that British subjects shall hereafter be regarded as her own subjects in regard to access to the Courts of Law, and that the causes of the former shall be heard and decided without denial or delay, according to the usages of Nipal.

5*th*. The Nipal Government engages that an authentic statement of all duties leviable in Nipal shall be delivered to the Resident, and that hereafter unauthorised imposts not entered in this list shall not be levied on British subjects.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) R. CHRISTIE,
Officiating Assistant to Resident.

No. 6.

Official Statement of all the Custom and Transit Duties leviable on Imports and Exports from and to the Claims on the road viâ Hitounda and Bichiakoh and at the Capital, received by Resident from Durbar, 3rd October 1839, *and dated same day.*

IMPORT DUTIES.

Mode of levy.	Articles.	Kirana Bhansar.	Nirkhi Bhansar.	Kapas Bhansar.	Sayer Bhansar.	Bhainsi Bhansar.	Total Amount.	
1st Bukhwoun or per man's load ...	Shawl, Kinkhab, Banath Silk, and Woollen Cloths, &c., at 32 dharnies a Buckoo ...	1 2 6	0 0 0	0 8 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	3 15 3	*N.B.*—A dharnie is equal to three seers kucha, and 32 dharnies make a man's load, on which duty is levied. Occasionally the load is 24 dharnies.
Ditto ...	Mussala, Mewah, Chundun, Indigo, Karara, &c., at 32 dharnies a Buckoo	1 2 6	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	3 11 3	The man's load is called Buckoo, and the duty Bukkoo-awon or Bukhwoun.
Ditto ...	Tash, Goochli Purtolah, Sitara, Goukhuroo, Badla, Tiratar, Gotah, Kalabuttoo, Silk, Juwaher, &c., at 32 dharnies a Buckoo.	1 2 6	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	3 11 3	
Ditto ...	Baja, Pictures, Hooka Snake, Looking-glass, Batta, Combs, Kanch Stone, Metals & Earths, &c., at 32 dharnies a Buckoo.	1 2 6	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	3 11 3	
Ditto ...	Cotton with seeds, at 32 dharnies a Buckoo	0 6 0	0 2 0	2 2 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	3 6 0	

IMPORT DUTIES.—(*Continued*).

Mode of levy.	Articles.	Kirana Bhansar.	Nirkhi Bhansar.	Kapas Bhansar.	Sayer Bhansar.	Bhainsi Bhansar.	Total Amount.	
1st Bukhwoun or per man's load ...	Cotton Thread, at 32 dharnies a Buckoo	1 2 6	0 0 0	0 8 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	3 15 3	
Ditto ...	Cotton, at 32 dharnies a Buckoo	1 2 6	0 6 0	6 8 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	10 5 3	
Ditto ...	Soont, Ajooan, Soortee, Tobacco, Fish, Sidha, Goor, Sukkur, &c., at 24 dharnies a Buckoo ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	1 12 0	
Ditto ...	Ghee and Oil, &c., at 24 dharnies a Buckoo	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	
Ditto ...	Toree, Til, &c., at 24 dharnies a Buckoo	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 6	0 3 6	0 0 0	0 5 0	
Ditto ...	Goats, Khasi and Sheep, per each	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 2 6	
Ditto ...	Buffaloe, per pari	1 2 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 11 0	2 8 0	6 3 0	
Ditto ...	Sutsar, Ugnas Woods, per load in kind	per load 1 wood	0 0 0	0 0 0	per load 1 piece	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Ditto ...	Myna, Sooga, and Pigeons, &c., in kind, 1 per 20 ...	In kind 1 per 20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 in kind	
Ditto ...	Ducks, in kind, 1 per 10 ...	In kind 1 per 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 in kind	
Ditto ...	Urhur, Oorood, Chuna, Musoor, Khesaree, Moongh, and Dals, at 32 dharnies a Buckoo, in kind	In kind 4 Manas	2 manas	1 mana	2 manas	0 0 0	In kind 9 manas	
Ditto ...	Pawn, per bullock load ...	2 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 dholee	0 0 0	2 8 0	and 12 dholee.

Ditto ...	Brass and other Metal pots, &c., at 32 dharnies a Buckoo ...	1 2 6	0 0 0	0 4 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	3 11 3			
Ditto ...	Bukree or she Goats, in kind ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	In kind 1 per 30	0 0 0	1 per 30			
2nd Saikri ...	Shawl, Kinkhab, Broad Cloth, Silk, and Woollen Cloths, &c.	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 8 0			
Ditto ...	Mussala, Mewah, Chundun, &c.	3 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0			
Ditto ...	Tash, Gochli, Buttoo, Salma, Sitara, Goukhoroo, Badla Tiratar Gotah, Kalabuttoo, and Silk, &c.	3 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0			
Ditto ...	Juwaher, &c.	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 8 0			
Ditto ...	Pictures, Baja, Hooka Snake, Looking Glass, Comb, Poth, Stones, Kanch, Metals, Earth, &c.	3 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0			
Ditto ...	Cotton thread	3 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0			
Ditto ...	Indigo, in kind, 10 dharnies per 100 dharnies	10 dharnies	1 dharnie	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 dharnies			
Ditto ...	Brass, Bell Metal, Pots, &c. ...	3 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0			

ON EXPORTS.

3rd Nikasee	Choury Tails, Toos, Mulleda, &c., at 32 dharnies a Buckoo	1 2 6	1 4 0	0 4 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	4 15 3			
Ditto ...	Bikhma, Sillajit, Hurtal, Soohaga, Beads of Red Chundun, Hone, Jata, Mansi, Charush, Chia Cardimums, Bishful, Lilathota, and Kootki, &c., at 32 dharnies a Buckoo ...	1 2 6	0 6 0	0 4 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	4 1 3			

ON EXPORTS.—(*Continued*).

Mode of levy.	Articles.	Kirana Bhansar.	Nirkhi Bhansar.	Kapas Bhansar.	Sayer Bhansar.	Bhainsi Bhansar.	Total Amount.	
3rd Nikasee...	Parbattia Paper and Wax, at 32 dharnies a Buckoo ...	1 2 6	0 6 0	0 8 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	4 5 3	
Ditto ...	Musk Pods, per seer of 32 tolas...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	
Ditto ...	Brass and other Metal pots, at 32 dharnies a Buckoo ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 0 0	7 8 0	
Ditto ...	Iron, Iron Pots, Chook, Salt, Khadee and Changa, &c., at 24 dharnies a Buckoo ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	1 12 0	
Ditto ...	Elephant, per one	7 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0	24 0 0	
Ditto ...	Tangan, per each	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	
Ditto ...	Sahi Bauz, per each ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	
Ditto ...	Jorra Bauz, per each ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	
Ditto ...	Koorcha Bauz, per each ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	
Ditto ...	Nursingah, per each ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	
Ditto ...	Toori, per each	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	1 4 0	
Ditto ...	Buffaloe's Horns, at 32 dharnies a Buckoo	0 0 0	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0	
Ditto ...	Kochin, &c., at 32 dharnies a Buckoo	1 2 6	1 4 0	0 4 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	4 15 3	
Ditto ...	Copper, at 32 dharnies a Buckoo	1 2 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 4 9	0 0 0	4 11 3	

N.B.—The above all levied at Katmandhoo.

Duties levied on the road.

Jemindaree duty levied at Chisapani.

IMPORT—ARTICLES.

Cotton Thread, Silk, Looking Glass, Combs, Needles, Cloths and Keraras, &c., per dharnie	1	dam.	
Ajooan, Soortee, Fish, Jaggree, Sukkur, Oil, Tobacco, Ghee, and Cotton, with Seeds, &c., per load	0	1	6
Toree Til, per load	0	0	3
Goats and Khusee, per each	0	0	3
Brass Pots, &c., per dharnie	1	dam.	
Buffaloe, per pair	4	annas.	
Urhur, Chuna, Musoor, Moong, Dâls, &c., per load ...	1	mana.	
Paun, per bullock load	1	dholee.	

EXPORT—ARTICLES.

Choury Tails, Bikhma, Toos, Beads of Red Chundun, Silajit, Paper, Wax, Chook, Money* and Musk Pods, &c., per dharnie	1	dam.	
Nursingah, per each	1	anna.	
Toree, per each	2	annas.	
Tangan, per each	8	„	
Brass Pots, per dharnie	3	pie.	
Hoes, per load	1½	annas.	
Salt, per load	1½	„	

Hasery or Choukidaree at Bichiakoh.

IMPORT—ARTICLES.

Cotton, Cloths, and Kerara, &c., per bullock load ...	2	annas.	
Ajooan, Soortee, Tobacco, Fish, Toree, Til, Sukkur, Oil, Ghee, and Pice, per man's load	1	anna.	
Goats and Khusee, per each	3	pie.	
Buffaloes, per pair	1	anna.	
Paun, per bullock load	2	dholees.	

EXPORT—ARTICLES.

Choury Tails, Bikhma, Toos, Paper, Wax, Chook, Honey, Hoes, Brass Pots, &c., per load	1	anna.	

* *Sic.* Probably Honey.

Rate of Duty.

If any merchants sell their merchandise at Hitoundah, and purchase there Soortee, Tobacco, Ajwan, Ghee, Oil, Soap, and Fish, &c., per dharnie	6 pie.
Cloths, &c., per thaun	6 „
Rice, Dâl, &c., per load	2 manas.

Duty levied at Mukwanpore as per Lal Mohur.

ARTICLES.

Buffaloes, per each	½ anna.
Kat Mahal, per Ghaut or timber	½ „
Woods for making Carts, &c., per each	½ „
Sooga and Myna, per 25	1 „
Honey and Wax, per Rupee	½ „
Pipla Mool, per Rupee	½ „
Bamboos, Babio, Khamba, &c., per load	¼ „
Thakree, Mothee, per load	1 „
Khuaersaul, per tangee	1 „
Traders' packages, per bag	1 „
Buyers' packages, per bag	½ „

(True translation.)

(Sd.) R. CHRISTIE.

(True copy.)

(Sd.) G. RAMSAY,
Resident.

No. LVII.

TRANSLATION of an ICKRAR NAMEH signed by the GOOROOS, CHOUNTRAS, CHIEFS, &c., &c., of Nipal, dated Saturday, Poos Soodi 9th, 1897, or 2nd January 1841.

We the undersigned Gooroos, Chountras, Chiefs, &c., &c., of Nipal, fully agree to uphold the sentiments as written below, *viz.*:—

That it is most desirable and proper that a firm and steady friendship should exist and be daily increased between the British and Nipal Governments; that to this end every means should be taken to increase the friendly relations with the Company, and the welfare of the Nipal Government; that

the Resident should ever and always be treated in an honorable and friendly manner; that if, nevertheless, any unforeseen circumstance or unjust or senseless proceeding should at any time arise to shake the friendly understanding which ought to exist between the two Sirkars, or to cause uproar and mischief at Khatmandoo, we should be responsible for it.

Signed by 94 Chiefs.

No. LVIII.

TREATY between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DHERAJ SOORINDER VIKRAM SAH BAHADOOR, Rajah of Nipal.

Treaty between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung, Rajah of Nipal, settled and concluded on the one part by Major George Ramsay, Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council and Governor-General, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and on the other part by General Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranajee, Prime Minister of Nipal, in the name and on behalf of Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung, Rajah of Nipal, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in him by the said Rajah of Nipal.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The two Governments hereby agree to act upon a system of strict reciprocity as hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE 2ND.

Neither Government shall be bound in any case to surrender any person not being a subject of the Government making the requisition.

ARTICLE 3RD.

Neither Government shall be bound to deliver up debtors, or civil offenders or any person charged with any offence not specified in Article 4.

ARTICLE 4TH.

Subject to the above limitations, any person who shall be charged with having committed, within the territories of the Government making the requisition, any of the under-mentioned offences, and who shall be found within the territories of the other, shall be surrendered; the offences are murder, attempt to murder, rape, maiming, thuggee, dacoity, high-way robbery, poisoning, burglary, and arson.

ARTICLE 5TH.

In no case shall either Government be bound to surrender any person accused of an offence, except upon requisition duly made by, or by the authority of, the Government within whose territories the offence shall be charged to have been committed, and also upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the country in which the person accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension, and sustain the charge if the offence had been there committed.

ARTICLE 6TH.

If any person attached to the British Residency, or living within the Residency boundaries, not being a subject of the Nipalese Government, commit in any part of the Nipalese territories, beyond the Residency boundaries, an offence which would render him liable to punishment by the Nipalese courts, he shall be apprehended and made over to the British Resident for trial and punishment; but subjects of the Nipal State under similar circumstances, are not to be given up by the Nipalese Government for punishment. Should any Hindoostanee Merchants, or other subjects of the Honorable Company, not attached to the British Residency, who may be living within the Nipal territories, commit any crimes beyond the Residency boundaries, whereby they may render themselves liable to punishment by the Nipalese Courts, and take refuge within the limits of the Residency, they shall not be allowed an asylum but will be given up to the Nipal Government for trial and punishment.

ARTICLE 7TH.

The expenses of any apprehension, detention, or surrender made in virtue of the foregoing stipulations, shall be borne and defrayed by the Government making the requisition.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The above Treaty shall continue in force until either one or the other of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the High Contracting Parties, except so far as any such Treaty may be repugnant hereto.

This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, being this day concluded and settled by Major George Ramsay, on behalf of the Honorable East India Company with Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung, Major Ramsay has delivered one version thereof in English, Purbutteah, and Oordoo, signed and sealed by himself, to the Maharajah, who, on his part, has also delivered one copy of the same to Major Ramsay, duly executed by His Highness, and Major Ramsay hereby engages to deliver a copy of the same to

His Highness the Maharajah, duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council, within sixty days from this date.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Katmandhoo, Nipal, this Tenth day of February A.D. one Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Five, corresponding to the Eighth day of Falgoon, Sumbut, Nineteen Hundred and Eleven.

(Sd.) G. RAMSAY, *Major,*
Resident at the Court of Nipal.

Seal.

Seal of the Supreme Govt. of India.

(Sd.) J. DORIN.
„ J. P. GRANT.
„ B. PEACOCK.

Ratified by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this Twenty-third day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Five.

(Sd.) CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. LIX.

MEMORANDUM dated the 23rd of July 1866, supplemental to the TREATY with the STATE of NIPAL of the 10th of February 1855, for the mutual surrender of heinous criminals, adding to the 4th ARTICLE of the said TREATY the offences of cattle stealing, of embezzlement by public officers, and serious theft.

It is hereby settled and concluded by Colonel George Ramsay, Resident at the Court of Nipal, by virtue of full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Baronet, G.C.B. and K.S.I., Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of British India, and by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, Rana, G.C.B., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nipal, in virtue of powers to that effect granted to him by his Sovereign the Maharajah Dheraj of Nipal.

That, subject to all the other conditions of the Treaty which was executed at Khatmandoo by the same parties on the tenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, corresponding to the eighth day of Fagoon, Sumbut nineteen hundred and eleven, and with the view to the prevention of frontier disputes, and the more speedy and effectual repression of crime upon the border, the offences of cattle-stealing, of embezzlement by public officers, and of serious theft, that is to say, cases of theft in which the amount stolen may be considerable, or personal violence may have been used, shall be included in the list of crimes for which surrenders shall be demanded

by either Government. In fact, they are hereby formally added to the list of crimes specified in the 4th Article of the said Treaty.

Executed at Khatmandoo this twenty-third day of July A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, corresponding to the twenty-sixth day of Asarh, Sumbut nineteen hundred and twenty-three.

Seal.

(Sd.) G. RAMSAY, *Col.*,
Resident at Nipal.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Governor-General.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General at Simla on the 9th of August 1866.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. LX.

During the disturbances which followed the mutiny of the Native Army of Bengal in 1857, the Maharajah of Nipal not only faithfully maintained the relations of peace and friendship established between the British Government and the State of Nipal by the Treaty of Segowlee, but freely placed troops at the disposal of the British authorities for the preservation of order in the Frontier Districts, and subsequently sent a force to co-operate with the British Army in the re-capture of Lucknow and the final defeat of the rebels. On the conclusion of these operations, the Viceroy and Governor-General, in recognition of the eminent services rendered to the British Government by the State of Nipal, declared his intention to restore to the Maharajah the whole of the lowlands lying between the River Kali and the District of Goruckpore, which belonged to the State of Nipal in 1815, and were ceded to the British Government in that year by the aforesaid Treaty. These lands have now been identified by Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the British Government, in the presence of Commissioners deputed by the Nipal Durbar; masonry pillars have been erected to mark the future boundary of the two States and the territory has been formally delivered over to the Nipalese Authorities. In order the more firmly to secure the State of Nipal in the perpetual possession of this territory, and to mark in a solemn way the occasion of its restoration, the following Treaty has been concluded between the two States:—

ARTICLE 1ST.

All Treaties and Engagements now in force between the British Government and the Maharajah of Nipal, except in so far as they may be altered by this Treaty, are hereby confirmed.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The British Government hereby bestows on the Maharajah of Nipal in full sovereignty, the whole of the lowlands between the Rivers Kali and Raptee, and the whole of the lowlands lying between the River Raptee and the District of Goruckpore, which were in the possession of the Nipal State in the year 1815, and were ceded to the British Government by Article III. of the Treaty concluded at Segowlee on the 2nd of December in that year.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The boundary line surveyed by the British Commissioners appointed for the purpose, extending eastward from the River Kali or Sardah to the foot of the hills north of Bagowra Tal, and marked by pillars, shall henceforth be the boundary between the British Province of Oudh and the Territories of the Maharajah of Nipal.

This Treaty, signed by Lieutenant-Colonel George Ramsay, on the part of His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles John Earl Canning, G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and by Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Rana, G.C.B., on the part of Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Khatmandoo within thirty days of the date of signature.

Signed and sealed at Khatmandoo, this First day of November, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, corresponding to the Third day of Kartick Budee, Sumbut Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen.

(Sd.) G. RAMSAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Resident at Nipal.

Seal.

Seal.

(Sd.) CANNING,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, at Calcutta, on the 15th of November 1860.

(Sd.) A. R. YOUNG,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. LXI.

We, Lieutenant-Colonel I. F. MacAndrew, Officiating Commissioner of Sitapoor and Commissioner of the British Government for settlement of the

Nipal boundary on the Dhundwa range of hills, and Colonel Sidhiman Sing Saheb Bahadoor Raj Bhandari, Commissioner of the Nipal Government for the settlement of the said boundary, do agree that the boundary between the two States on the Dhundwa range of hills from the Arrah Nuddee to the hills above Baghora Tal shall be the foot of the lower spurs where they meet the plain to the south of the range, on the following conditions:—

First.—That the subjects of the British Government who come to the hills for bankas shall have it at the rate of payment they have been used to make to Tulsipoor.

Second.—That the Nipal Government shall accept the boundary laid down by the Surveyor at the foot of the hills as a final settlement of the question.

(Sd.) I. F. MacAndrew, *Lieut.-Col.*,
The 7th January 1875. *Commr. for British Govt.*

Signed in Nipalese character.

PART IV.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

BUNDELCUND.

From a Report by Captain Baillie in 1805, *and other Papers in the Foreign Office.*

The Rajahs of Bundelcund long struggled to maintain their independence against the Mahomedan powers of Delhi. During the latter end of the reign of Shah Jehan, a Chief, named Chumput Rai, asserted his independence, and a new dynasty in the eastern part of the province was founded by his son, Chuttersal. The western Chiefs continued more or less subject to Delhi. The territories of Chuttersal were estimated to produce a yearly land revenue of one crore of rupees. His only strong fortress was Kalinjer, and his principal residence the city of Punnah, in the neighbourhood of which are the celebrated diamond mines of Punnah.

During the Government of Rajah Chuttersal, the province of Bundelcund was invaded by Mahomed Khan Bungush, the Pathan Chief of Furruckabad; and the first Peishwa, Bajee Rao, was invited from the Deccan for the purpose of repelling this invasion. The expulsion of the Pathan from Bundelcund, through the successful exertions of a Mahratta army, was followed by Rajah Chuttersal's adoption of the Peishwa as his son, and by a distribution of his territory between his two legitimate sons, Hurdee Sah and Juggut Raj, and his son by adoption, Bajee Rao. By this arrangement the Peishwa became the legitimate possessor of a large portion of territory in Bundelcund, which was the earliest territorial acquisition of the Mahratta Government in Hindostan, and was considerably extended by subsequent conquests. The two remaining shares of the possessions of Rajah Chuttersal continued to be held in small portions by the numerous descendants of his legitimate sons, or by the nominal adherents and rebellious servants of the declining branches of that family.

Madhojee Scindia, in his last and successful attempt to re-establish the Mahratta power and influence in the northern districts of Hindostan, was attended by a strong reinforcement of troops from the Deccan, under the command of Ali Bahadoor, who was a grandson of Bajee Rao, being the son of Shumsher Bahadoor, who was the offspring of an illicit connection between the Peishwa and a Mussulman concubine. On a former expedition of Madhojee Scindia to Hindostan, a number of the nobles had abandoned the Mussulman faction and influence at Delhi, and had attached themselves to the Mahratta leader. Among these was Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, the spiritual head and military commander of a large body of devotees, who had acquired some territory in Bundelcund. Dissatisfied with his treatment by Scindia, Ali Bahadoor, at the instigation of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, turned his attention to the entire conquest of Bundelcund. An agreement was accordingly concluded between Ali Bahadoor and the Rajah, by which a large portion of the province was, when conquered, to be consigned to the independent management of Himmut Bahadoor, and its revenue to be exclusively applied to the payment of a body of troops which the Rajah engaged to furnish and to maintain in the service of Ali Bahadoor.

The distracted state of the province of Bundelcund, which had long been a scene of domestic dissension and civil war between the legitimate descendants of the Rajah Chuttersal, afforded at this time peculiar encouragement to the ambitious views of Ali Bahadoor. Of the territory which had descended to the two legitimate sons of Rajah Chuttersal, and had been divided in unequal portions between them, the largest share, or that which was possessed by Rajah Hurdee Sah, had passed from the possession of his grandson, Hindooput, to that of two rebellious servants of his family, named Buni Hoozoori and Kheim Raj Chobey, the former of whom had established an independent authority at Punnah, and the latter had obtained possession of the fortress of Kalinjer with the districts surrounding that fortress. The possessions also of Rajah Juggut Raj, after a long and severe contest between his second son and his two grandsons, Goman Sing and Khoman Sing, the children of the eldest son of Juggut Raj, had been first distributed among the three, and afterwards entirely usurped by the two latter, whose posterity were now contending in their turn for the sole possession of the whole of the inheritance of Juggut Raj.

Ali Bahadoor soon established his authority in the greater part of the province. The only serious resistance he met with was at Kalinjer, at the

siege of which he died in 1802, after having concluded an arrangement with the Court of Poonah, by which the sovereign and paramount right of the Peishwa over all the conquests of Ali Bahadoor in Bundelcund was declared and acknowledged.

Ali Bahadoor left two sons, Shumsher Bahadoor and Zulfikar Ali. The former, at the time of his father's death, was at Poonah. Rajah Himmut Bahadoor professed at first the intention of supporting the right of Shumsher Bahadoor, and of maintaining the Government of his father's possessions in his name and behalf till his arrival in Bundelcund. For this purpose, avowedly, he selected from the several Mahratta leaders, who remained in Ali Bahadoor's camp, the maternal cousin of the late Nawab, by name Ghunee Bahadoor, who was accordingly declared the regent during the absence of Shumsher Bahadoor, Rajah Himmut Bahadoor retaining, as before, the exclusive management of his own districts, and an increased influence over the mind and councils of the regent and of the native Chiefs of Bundelcund.

About this period the declared hostility of the several subordinate Chiefs of the Mahratta Empire to the arrangements which were concluded by the Treaty of Bassein, by which, among other advantages, the British Government acquired territory in Bundelcund yielding Rupees 36,16,000 a year, occasioned a formal declaration on the part of the British Government of their intention of maintaining the provisions of that Treaty; and this declaration was immediately followed by offensive operations on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia and of the Rajah of Berar, and by no less hostile, though more secret and cautious, measures of aggression on the part of Juswunt Rao Holkar.

Of the plan of hostile operations which was suggested by the latter Chieftain, the invasion of the British territories in the Gangetic Doab, and a predatory incursion into the districts of Mirzapore and Benares by the route of Bundelcund, would appear to have formed one of the measures to which the greatest importance had been attached; and for the execution of this measure the Nawab Shumsher Bahadoor was selected.

Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, foreseeing in the success of this latter plan of the Mahratta Chiefs an immediate diminution of his own authority in Bundelcund, determined to abandon the Mahratta interests, and to seek the permanent establishment of his influence, with the aggrandisement of his possessions in Bundelcund, by assisting in the transfer of the province from the Mahratta to the British Empire. Accordingly by an Agreement (No. LXII.)

concluded at Shahpore, on the 4th of September 1803, it was provided, among other stipulations, that a portion of territory in Bundelcund, yielding an annual revenue of twenty lakhs of rupees, should be ceded to the Rajah for the maintenance of a body of troops under his command in the service of the British Government; and in consideration of the great advantages which were expected from the junction of the power and influence of Himmut Bahadoor, and from his zealous co-operation with the British force in their occupation of Bundelcund, and in the establishment of the British authority in that province, a permanent jaghire in the British dominions was also promised to the Rajah, the extent of it to be proportioned to the benefits which might afterwards appear to have been derived from his adherence to the terms of his engagement. The immediate advantages which flowed from this arrangement were, to the British Government, the great facility and assistance afforded to a detachment of their troops in crossing the Jumna into Bundelcund, which might otherwise have been vigorously opposed by the united force of the Mahrattas and of Himmut Bahadoor; and to the latter Chieftain the attainment of a rich and fertile territory of more than double the extent which he had possessed under the former Government, without any considerable increase of his former military establishment. The districts which were specifically assigned to Rajah Himmut Bahadoor comprised, with a few trifling exceptions, the whole of the territory contiguous to the west bank of the Jumna from Allahabad to Calpee.

On the death of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor in 1804, these lands were resumed, and jaghires and pensions were assigned to his family.

During the negotiation between the British Government and Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, the Nawab Shumsher Bahadoor had arrived in Bundelcund. But his efforts to establish his authority against the British Government were unsuccessful, and he was content to accept a provision (No. LXIII.) of four lakhs of rupees a year from the British Government, with permission to reside at Banda. This provision was subsequently guaranteed (No. LXIV.) to him in 1812. Shumsher Bahadoor died in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother, Zulfikar Ali. To him succeeded Ali Bahadoor, who joined in the rebellion of 1857, and was therefore deprived of the pension of four lakhs a year. He was removed to Indore, where he has been placed under surveillance, and has been allowed for his support a pension of Rupees 36,000 a year for life. He died in August 1873 and pensions amounting to Rupees 1,200 were assigned to his family.

Of the territory ceded by the Peishwa, Government retained in its own possession lands on the banks of the Jumna yielding about fourteen lakhs, exclusive of the territory granted to Rajah Himmut Bahadoor. The Chiefs who held the remaining portion were maintained in their territorial rights, with a view to secure a barrier against the inroads which were then meditated by Holkar. As the authority of the Peishwa in Bundelcund was little more than nominal, it became necessary for the pacification of the country to enter into engagements with the Chiefs holding lands in the Peishwa's share of the province, securing to them the rights they enjoyed under Ali Bahadoor's government, on condition of allegiance and fidelity. The Chiefs in the western portion of Bundelcund were treated as independent, and Treaties of friendship and alliance were formed with them.

All the sovereign rights of the Peishwa in Bundelcund were finally ceded to the British Government on the extinction of the Peishwa's power in 1817.

Of the Bundelcund States, Jaloun, Jhansi, Jeitpore, and Khuddee have lapsed to, and Chirgaon * and Poorwa, two of the Kalinjer Chowbey jaghires, Bijiragoghur † and Tiroha have been confiscated by the British Government. The States of Shahgurh and Banpore were also confiscated on account of the rebellion of the Chiefs in 1857. Banpore was claimed by Scindia, as forming part of the Chundeyree district conquered by the Gwalior Durbar in 1831. The claim was not admitted, but the Banpore territory was made over to Scindia under the arrangements connected with the Treaty of 1860.

There are thirty-one States in Bundelcund of more or less importance. The only States which have formal Treaties with the British Government are Oorcha or Tehree, Duttia, and Sumpthur. The other Chiefs hold their territories under Sunnuds, and are bound by Ikrarnamahs or deeds of fealty and obedience.

LAPSED AND CONFISCATED STATES.

Jaloun.—The Chief who was in possession of Jaloun at the time of the British occupation of Bundelcund was Nana Govind Rao. He joined Shumsher Bahadoor in his hostility to the British Government, and his territories were

* See below, Kalinjer Chowbeys. † See below, Myhere.

therefore occupied by British troops. But on his submission his territories were restored (No. LXV.) to him, with exception of Calpee and a few villages on the banks of the Jumna. In 1817 he was released (No. LXVI.) from tribute and military service, which Government had acquired a right to demand after the Peishwa had ceded to them all his sovereign rights in Bundelcund; and the Nana ceded to Government the district of Kundeh and some villages in the pergunnah of Choorkee. Nana Govind Rao died in 1822, and was succeeded by his son, Bala Rao Govind. On the death of Bala Rao Govind in 1832 without issue, his widow adopted her brother, Rao Govind Rao, on whose death in 1840 the territory lapsed to the British Government.

Jhansi.—The first Treaty (No. LXVII.) with Jhansi was made with Sheo Rao Bhao in 1804. He was succeeded in 1815 by his grandson, Ram Chund Rao, with whom a new Treaty (No. LXVIII.) was made in 1817, after the Peishwa had ceded his rights in Bundelcund to the British Government. Ram Chund Rao died childless in 1835, and as the Treaty of 1817 was interpreted as guaranteeing the inheritance of Jhansi, not to the descendants of Ram Chund Rao only, but of Sheo Rao Bhao, the succession of Rughonath Rao, uncle of Ram Chund, was recognized. He also died without legitimate issue in 1838. The right of his brother, Gungadhur Rao, to the succession was admitted, but owing to his incompetency the direct management of the State was retained by the British Government. The administration, however, was transferred to him in 1843, under conditions specified in an Agreement (No. LXIX.), dated 27th December 1842. Gungadhur Rao died childless in March 1853, and as there existed no male heir of any of the Chiefs who ruled Jhansi since the first relations of the British Government were formed with it, the State lapsed to the British Government.

Jeitpore.—This State was held by one of the descendants of Chuttersal. The first Sunnud (No. LXX.) of the British Government was given to Rajah Kesree Sing on 20th September 1812. On his death, the State descended to his son, Pareechut, who was deposed for rebellion in 1842, when the State was conferred on Dewan Khet Sing, who, as a descendant of Chuttersal, had advanced claims to the State of Chirkari. On the death of Khet Sing in 1849 without male heirs, the Jeitpore State lapsed to the British Government.

Khuddee.—This was a small jaghire granted (No. LXXI.) in 1807 to Pursram, leader of a band of plunderers, with a view to the pacification of the

province of Bundelcund. Pursram died in 1850. It was then ruled that the grant was merely for life. The jaghire was therefore resumed.

Tiroha.—Amrut Rao of Tiroha was the son of the Peishwa Ragoba. On the flight of Bajee Rao to Bassein, Holkar wished to consider his flight as an abdication, and to put forward Amrut Rao as his successor. The advance of the British troops on Poonah, however, defeated his plans. Amrut Rao opened a friendly correspondence with the British, and an Agreement (No. LXXII.) was made, guaranteeing to him and his son a provision of seven lakhs of rupees a year. He selected Tiroha in Bundelcund as his residence, where a jaghire of Rupees 4,691 was conferred on him. Amrut Rao died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son, Venayek Rao. On Venayek Rao's death the pension of seven lakhs ceased. He left two sons by adoption, Narain Rao and Madho Rao. These joined in the rebellion in 1857, and their family estates were confiscated. Narain Rao died a prisoner at Hazareebagh in 1860. Madho Rao was pardoned in consideration of his youth and educated at Bareilly as a ward of the British Government. He attained his majority in 1866, and was permitted to draw the provision of Rupees 30,000 a year which had been made for him. He has been permitted to reside at Bareilly and to purchase lands there.

STATES HELD UNDER TREATIES.

Oorcha or Tehree.—This is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States, and was the only State in Bundelcund which was not held in subjection by the Peishwa. The Mahrattas, however, severed from Tehree the territory which formed the State of Jhansi. It is said that when the Rajah of Tehree presented a nuzzur to the Governor-General in 1817, he remarked that it was the first time his family had acknowledged the supremacy of any other power.

Rajah Bikramajeet Mohunder was the ruling Chief when the British entered Bundelcund, and with him a Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance (No. LXXIII.) was concluded on 23rd December 1812. This Chief died in 1834, and his only son, Dhurmpal, having died before him without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Tej Sing, who died in 1842, having previously adopted his cousin's son, Soojan Sing. Soojan Sing's right was disputed by the Lurrai Ranee, the widow of Dhurmpal, who claimed the right to adopt a

successor to the State. The pretensions of the Lurrai Ranee led to serious disturbances, but as the adoption of Soojan Sing was acknowledged by the British Government, and acquiesced in by the neighbouring Chiefs, Government established Soojan Sing in the succession and appointed the Ranee as regent till he attained his majority. Soojan Sing died a few months after he had reached his majority and taken the power into his own hands. On his death his widow was permitted, with the advice of the principal Bundela Chiefs, to adopt Humeer Sing, a collateral relation of the family, and then a minor. In 1862 Humeer Sing received a Sunnud (No. LXXIV.), guaranteeing to him the right of adoption, and in 1865 was granted the title of Maharajah. The Lurrai Ranee administered the State as regent, but died in 1867 shortly after Maharajah Humeer Sing had been invested with the management of his State. Humeer Sing died in March 1874, when his younger brother, Pertab Sing, twenty years of age, was recognized as his successor, and a British officer was temporarily deputed to supervise the administration of the State.

The Rajah of Tehree used to pay a tribute of Rupees 3,000 to Jhansi for the jaghire of Terowlee. This payment fell to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but was remitted as a reward for the services of the Tehree Rajah in 1857. The istumraree revenue of the village of Mohunpore, amounting to Rupees 200, was at the same time remitted. The Maharajah is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns.

The area of Tehree is estimated at 2,160 square miles, and the population at about 195,000 souls. The revenues of the State are estimated at nine lakhs of rupees, but about one-half of this amount is alienated to relations of the Chief and others. The Chief keeps up a force of 200 cavalry and 4,400 infantry, with 90 guns and 100 gunners.

Duttia.—The territories of Duttia came under the supremacy of the British Government with the other territories in Bundelcund ceded by the Peishwa under the Treaty of Bassein. The first Treaty with this State was concluded with Rajah Pareechut on 15th March 1804 (No. LXXV.). After the deposition of the Peishwa in 1817, a tract of land on the east of the river Sind was added to Duttia, as a reward for the attachment of the Rajah to the British Government, and a new Treaty (No. LXXVI.) was made with him. Rajah Pareechut died in 1839 without issue, having previously adopted a foundling, Bijey Bahadoor, whose succession was recognized. The succession of Bijey Baha-

door was opposed by Dewan Muddun Sing of Barownee, a collateral branch of Pareechut's family, on the ground of an old agreement, that in the event of the Duttia Chief dying without male heirs, the succession would lie in the Barownee family. But as Government had already recognized the adoption of Bijey Bahadoor, the country was very fairly governed, and the succession was agreeable to the people, the claims of the Barownee family were set aside. The Thakoor of Barownee also endeavoured to obtain a recognition of the distinct tenure of his jaghire in independence of the Chief of Duttia, but in this he did not succeed.

Bijey Bahadoor, who died in 1857, left an illegitimate son, Urjoon Sing, but was succeeded by his adopted son, Bhowanee Sing, the present Chief, then a minor. In consequence of disturbances caused by the advocacy of the claims of Urjoon Sing, who was supported by the Ranee Regent, Urjoon Sing was removed from Duttia. Subsequently a rebellion was raised by the Ranee and her followers, who seized the fort of Seonda. The fort was reduced by a British force, the chief rebels were sentenced to imprisonment for life in the fort of Chunar, and the Ranee was placed under close surveillance. The claims of the Barownee branch of the family to the succession were again brought forward and rejected in 1861.

In 1862 all transit duties were abolished in Duttia.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. The privilege of adoption has been conferred on him (No. LXXIV.), and he has received the title of Maharajah. He is thirty years of age.

The area of Duttia is 820 square miles, and the population about 180,000 souls. The revenues are estimated at Rupees 10,00,000. The Maharajah of Duttia pays to Scindia, through the British Government, Rupees 15,000 of Nana Sahi currency on account of the pergunnah of Nuddeegaon.

The military force of the State consists of 97 guns, 160 gunners, 700 cavalry and 3,040 infantry.

Sumpthur.—The State of Sumpthur was separated from Duttia only one generation previous to the British supremacy in Bundelcund. When the British entered the province, Rajah Runjeet Sing requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government, and presented a

preliminary paper of six Articles. But nothing definite was done till 1812, when a Treaty (No. LXXVII.) was concluded with him.

Runjeet Sing died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Hindooput, the present Chief, who is of unsound mind. He has two sons, Chutter Sing, aged about thirty-two years, and Urjoon Sing, about 27 years, who are known respectively by the names of Rajah Bahadoor and Ali Bahadoor. In 1865 the administration of the State, which had for several years been in the hands of the Ranee, was made over to Rajah Bahadoor, his mother and her younger son receiving for their maintenance lands yielding one-fourth of the gross revenues of the State.

In 1868 the claims of this State to an annual payment of Rupees 730, formerly made to it by the Jhansi villages of Manikpoora and Nundpoora, were recognized, and in full satisfaction of them the village of Sujounee in the Jaloun district was transferred to Sumpthur.

In 1872 all transit dues were remitted in Sumpthur.

This Chief is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He has received the right of adoption (No. LXXVIII.). The State is held subject to relief on succession.

The revenues of the State are estimated at Rupees 4,00,000. The area is 175 square miles, and the population 108,000. The Chief has a force of 300 cavalry and 2,000 infantry, with 35 guns and 150 gunners.

STATES HELD UNDER SUNNUDS.

THE Chiefs in Bundelcund who hold their States under Sunnuds and are bound by Ikrarnamahs, or deeds of allegiance, are twenty-three in number. Of these eight are descendants of Chuttersal, the founder of the Bundela Chiefships. Chuttersal had twenty-two legitimate, and thirty illegitimate sons. Four only of the former had offspring, namely, Puddum Sing, Hurdee Sah, Juggut Raj, and Bhurtee Chund. Chuttersal divided* his possessions

* The Peishwa's share consisted of the districts of Calpee, Hutta, Saugor, Jhansi, Seronje, Goona, Garakota, and Hurdeenuggur.

Hurdee Sah's share, under the name of the Raj of Punnah, embraced the districts of Punnah, Kalinjer, Umbah, Shahgurh, &c.

To Juggut Raj, under the name of the Raj of Jeifpore, were alloted Bhonagurh, Banda, Ajeygurh, Jeitpore, Chirkari, &c.

between Bajee Rao Peishwa and his two sons, Hurdee Sah and Juggut Raj. The dissensions in the family, however, broke up the possessions of the two sons into a number of small States, and prepared the way for their conquest by Ali Bahadoor. At the death of Ali Bahadoor, possession at which date formed the basis of the engagements between the British Government and the Chiefs of Bundelcund, the following were the States held by the descendants of Chuttersal: by the descendants of Hurdee Sah, the States of Punnah and Logassi; by the descendants of Juggut Raj, the States of Chirkari, Bijawur, Ajeygurh and Sureela; the State of Jignee by a grandson of Puddum Sing; and the State of Jussoo by a great-grandson of Bhurtee Chund. The State of Behree was held by a descendant of Juggut Raj in the female line. Besides these States held by actual descendants of Chuttersal, the following States have been formed out of the territories over which he ruled; from the share of Hurdee Sah, the States of Chutterpore, Beronda, the jaghires of the Kalinjer Chowbeys, Behut and Alipoora; from the share of Juggut Raj, the States of Gorihar, Nyagaon Rebai, and Gerowli.

A fundamental principle in the arrangements made by the British Government in Bundelcund was originally declared to be the confirmation of the Chiefs of that province in the possession of such parts of their ancient territorial right as were held under Ali Bahadoor's Government, on condition of their allegiance and fidelity to the British power, their renouncing all views of future aggrandizement, and their abandoning such parts of Ali Bahadoor's conquests as had been resumed by them subsequently to his death. It was also resolved to form arrangements with some leaders of plundering bands, who were not hereditary Chiefs, but whose hostility was directed solely to the object of obtaining subsistence, and to grant these persons some territory, with view to the pacification of the country. At first it was the policy of Government to leave the protection of their territories to the Chiefs themselves, and to exact no tribute or revenue from them. In several of the engagements executed in 1805 and 1806, it was therefore distinctly stipulated that the Chiefs should renounce all claim to the aid and protection of Government. Experience, however, soon showed the necessity of departing from this principle and of declaring the Bundelcund Chiefs to be vassals and dependants of the British Government. But it was never the intention of Government to establish its laws and regulations in the States of these Chiefs; and to remove all doubts on this subject, these States were declared by Regulation

XXII. of 1812 to be exempt from the operation of the general regulations and from the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts. The particular clauses of the engagements made with the Chiefs which imply a right of jurisdiction on the part of Government, have ever been understood to convey exclusively a right of political jurisdiction, that is to say, a right to interfere for the settlement of disputed claims, differences, and disputes of any kind, not through the channel of the courts of justice, but through the agency of the representative of the British Government in Bundelcund.

The Engagements made with the States held under Sunnud are nearly all alike. They declare generally that the territory was received by cession from the Peishwa and annexed to the British dominions, but that the States of the Chiefs were continued to them from motives of justice, benevolence, and good faith; they bind the Chiefs to implicit submission, loyalty, and attachment to the British Government; they require them to govern well; to increase the cultivation of their territories and make the ryots contented; to deliver up criminal refugees; to seize thieves and robbers and make them over to the British Government. In fact they are subject States liable to such control, not inconsistent with their engagements, as the British Government may see fit to exercise, and the rights and powers of the Chiefs are limited to such as have been expressly conferred. Those Chiefs on whom special powers have not been conferred are obliged to refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for life to the local officers of the British Government.

The Chiefs of the following States have abolished all transit duties: Logassi, Chirkari, on three main lines of road; Jignee, Alipoora, on the Jhansi and Nowgong road; the Chowbey jaghires of Paldeo and Pahra, the Husht-Bhya jaghires of Paharee and Dhoorwye, Nyagaon Rebai, Kunnya-dhana, Ajeygurh, on the high road from Saugor and on the Banda and Myhere road, and the guaranteed jaghire of Nyagaon Ditchit in Chutterpore. Transit dues on the Saugor and Chutterpore road, as far as it traverses the Punnah State, were abolished by Maharajah Nirput Sing in 1863, and in 1873 all restrictions on traffic by the Banda, Kalinjer, Nagode, and Myhere road were removed by his successor. In 1871 the jaghiredars of Jussoo, Beronda, and Behut, remitted all transit duties within their territory. Transit duty on cotton has been abolished in all the Bundelcund States.

The Rajcoomar College has been established at Nowgong for the education of the sons of the Chiefs and jaghiredars of Bundelcund. Assistance has been given by the Government of India towards the College and a sum has been subscribed by the Chiefs for the purpose.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the revenue of the Bundelcund States, owing to the prevailing practice of giving large tracts of land on service tenure, instead of collecting the revenue and paying cash for service. None of the Bundelcund Chiefs are tributary for their whole States, but four, Chirkari, Punnah, Ajeygurh, and Behut are so for certain villages or districts. The total amount of tribute paid annually by these four States is Rupees 26,952-5-6.

Punnah.—When the British entered Bundelcund, Rajah Kishore Sing was the Chief in possession of Punnah, which was then in a most disorganized condition. A Sunnud (No. LXXIX.) was conferred on him on his subscribing a deed of allegiance. This Sunnud confirmed him in the possession of 802½ villages and three pergunnahs. Many of the villages included in the Sunnud, however, were in the possession of men who had wrested them from the Rajah and refused to give them up; but with the aid of the British Government he recovered not only these, but many other villages not entered in the Sunnud. A fresh Sunnud (No. LXXX.) was therefore granted to him in 1811, by which he received in perpetuity 1,363½ villages.

The oppressive conduct of Rajah Kishore Sing forced the British Government on several occasions to interpose. In 1823 he entrusted the management of his State to Konwur Purtab Sing of Chutterpore for four years, and the engagement was guaranteed by the British Government. But before the expiry of that period his conduct led to his expulsion from Punnah, and the appointment of his son, Hurbuns Rae, as regent. Kishore Sing died in exile in 1834. Hurbuns Rae, having no children, was succeeded in 1849 by his brother, Nirput Sing; but the succession of Nirput Sing was not acknowledged by the British Government till he had issued orders for the prohibition of suttee throughout the Punnah State.

As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirput Sing received the privilege of adoption (No. LXXXI.), a dress of honour of Rupees 20,000, and a salute of eleven guns; but in 1862, in consequence of his resisting the settlement of boundary disputes, he had to be warned of the terms of allegiance on which he held his State, and on condition of the fulfil-

ment of which the privilege of adoption was conferred on him. In 1863 the Chief ceded lands (No. LXXXII.) for railway purposes. He also received in 1867 a Sunnud (No. LXXXIII.), conferring upon him under certain conditions the supreme criminal jurisdiction within his territories. In 1869 the title of Mohendur was granted to him by Sunnud (No. LXXXIV.) in recognition of his loyalty to the British Government.

Maharajah Nirput Sing, whose liberality in alleviating the distress which prevailed in Bundelcund in 1869 had met with the marked approval of Government, died in June 1870, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Roodur Pertab Sing, the present Chief, now twenty-eight years of age. On 1st January 1876 Maharajah Roodur Pertab Sing was invested at Calcutta by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He receives a salute of eleven guns.

The area of Punnah is estimated at 2,555 square miles, the population at 183,000 souls. The revenues amount to five lakhs of rupees, but much of this amount is alienated. A small and fluctuating revenue is also derived from the diamond mines near Punnah. The Rajah of Punnah pays a tribute of Rupees 9,955 on the districts of Seorajpore and Ektowa. The Chief keeps up a military force of 250 cavalry and 2,440 infantry with 19 guns and 60 artillerymen.

Logassi.—Dewan Dheeraj Sing, grandson of Hurdee Sah, was in possession of seven villages during the government of the Bundela Rajahs and also during the period of Ali Bahadoor's authority. After the establishment of the British Government he was maintained in possession, and on 9th December 1808 received a Sunnud (No. LXXXV.), after executing the usual deed of allegiance.

In consequence of the infirmities of age, Dheeraj Sing, in 1814, requested permission to abdicate in favour of his second son, Sirdar Sing, in preference to his eldest son, Puddum Sing, who, four years before, had rebelled against him, and only submitted before a detachment of British troops, and on receiving a separate assignment of land for his support. This was sanctioned, on condition of Puddum Sing being permanently secured in his jaghire, in order that he might not be driven by his necessities to any desperate steps in asserting his claim to the succession. It was not considered necessary to issue a new Sunnud to Sirdar Sing. Dheeraj Sing died in 1819.

During the mutinies of 1857 half the villages of Logassi were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of the fidelity of Sirdar Sing to the British Government. In reward for his services Sirdar Sing received the title of Rao Bahadoor, a jaghire of Rupees 2,000 a year, a dress of honour worth Rupees 10,000, and the privilege of adoption, which was subsequently confirmed by Sunnud (No. LXXXVI.).

Sirdar Sing died on 8th April 1860, and his son, Moorut Sing, having died previously, he was succeeded by his grandson, Heera Sing. Heera Sing engaged (No. LXXXVII.) to keep clear roads through the jungles in the jaghire which was granted to his grandfather. Heera Sing died in April 1872, and was succeeded by his son, Rao Bahadoor Khet Sing. The State has been placed temporarily under British management, owing to the minority of the present jaghiredar who is nineteen years of age.

The area of Logassi is 40 square miles; the population about 5,000 souls, and the revenue Rupees 10,000. The military force amounts to 5 guns and 135 infantry.

Chirkari.—During the dissensions which long raged among the descendants of Chuttersal, Bijey Bahadoor lost possession of the State of Chirkari; but when Ali Bahadoor invaded Bundelcund, Bijey Bahadoor accompanied him. All the Chirkari territory was conquered by Ali Bahadoor, who assigned to Bijey Bahadoor lands yielding about four lakhs of rupees on his entering into engagements* of fidelity and allegiance.

Bijey Bahadoor was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government. It was not without difficulty, however, that he assented to terms of allegiance, in consideration of which a Sunnud (No. LXXXVIII.) was granted to him in 1804. A new Sunnud (No. LXXXIX.) was given to him in 1811, after the settlement of disputes regarding his right to several villages not included in the Sunnud of 1804.

* Obligation granted by Rajah Bijey Bahadoor to Nawab Ali Bahadoor in the Sumbut year 1855 1798 A.D.

The Nawab Ali Bahadoor having secured to Maharajah Beekur Majeet his ancient territorial possessions, the Rajah now promises and engages: that this eldest son, Dewan Isbery Sing, shall always remain in attendance on the Nawab Ali Bahadoor. That his second son, Dewan Poorun Mull, shall never join the refractory or rebellious in any part of this province, and particularly that he shall not excite disturbances in any of the pergunnahs of Sumeerpore, Modha, Jelalpore, Rath, and Punwaree. That if any person excite disturbance in these districts, the quelling such disturbance and the punishment of the seditious shall be the duty of the Maharajah, who hereby engages to preserve the tranquillity of these districts. From this obligation the Maharajah will never depart. He calls God to witness his sincerity.

The Rajah's only legitimate son, Govind Dass, died in 1822. The Rajah then declared his wish that his grandson, Ruttun Sing, by his illegitimate son, Runjeet Sing, should be nominated his successor, to the exclusion of collateral heirs with whom he was at feud, and Government, seeing no objection to Ruttun Sing being considered the eventual heir should no legitimate son be born to the Rajah, gave a formal and public recognition of his title. Bijey Bahadoor died in November 1829, when Ruttun Sing was only fourteen years of age. The conflicting claims of the collateral relatives were subject of much discussion. Ruttun Sing was eventually confirmed in power, but required to make provision for his relatives. In 1857 the question came under consideration whether, on the death of Ruttun Sing, the State of Chirkari should not escheat to the British Government; but it was ruled that the effect of the recognition of Ruttun Sing in 1822 was to admit him to all the rights secured to the Rajah of Chirkari by the Sunnuds granted in 1804 and 1811, and necessarily involved the right of his heirs, if he should have any, to succeed to the State. The Rajah's son, Jey Sing Deo, was accordingly recognized as his successor.

Rajah Ruttun Sing received as a reward for his services in 1857 the privilege of adoption, subsequently confirmed by Sunnud (No. LXXXVI.), a jaghire of Rupees 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a dress of honour, and a hereditary salute of eleven guns. Besides the pergunnah of Futtehpore, which was given to the Rajah as a reward, lands in Mahoba to the value of Rupees 9,500 were given to him for an equivalent in Meradeo. The Rajah died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Jey Sing Deo, a minor, whose mother, Ranee Bukht Kowar, was appointed regent with two responsible ministers nominated by the late Rajah before his death. The condition on which the Ranee was appointed Regent was that she would be recognized only so long as the Regent and the two ministers, Moulvie Seraj Hossein and Dewan Anna Sahib, unmistakeably designated by the late Rajah, acted in harmony and without mischievous differences of any kind. The Ranee, however, strove to assume an undue share of power, and it eventually became necessary to remove her from the Regency. Shortly afterwards dissensions broke out between the two ministers, and it was found necessary to appoint a British officer to act as referee. Seraj Hossein died in 1866, the British officer was withdrawn, and the administration was left in the hands of Dewan Anna Sahib, who however died in the following year when his son, Tantia Sahib, was appointed manager. In 1874 the Maharajah was

invested with full powers of administration in his State, a British officer being deputed to Chirkari for one year to aid the young Chief with his advice. Maharajah Jey Sing Deo is twenty-three years of age.

In 1864 the Chirkari State ceded (No. XC.) to the British Government the pergunnahs of Futtehpore, Heerapore, and Meradeo, receiving in lieu thereof villages of the aggregate annual value of Rupees 29,525. A sum of Rupees 29,029 was also paid to the State as compensation on account of past losses of revenue from the Meradeo pergunnah.

The area of Chirkari is estimated at 861 square miles, and the population at about 121,000 souls. The revenue is about five lakhs of rupees. The State pays a tribute of Rupees 8,583-9-6 for the Bhena and Chundla districts. The Chief keeps up a military force of 220 cavalry, 2,090 infantry, with 31 guns and 131 artillerymen.

Bijawur.—The founder of the Bijawur family was Bursing Deo, an illegitimate son of Juggut Raj. When Ali Bahadoor invaded Bundelcund, Bursing Deo refused to acknowledge his supremacy and was killed fighting against him near Chirkari. Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, however, made interest with Ali Bahadoor in behalf of Kesree Sing, son of Bursing Deo, and procured for him his father's possessions on the same terms as those subscribed by the Rajah of Chirkari.

Kesree Sing was the Chief who was in possession of Bijawur when the British Government obtained supremacy in Bundelcund. Owing to complicated disputes with Rajah Bijey Bahadoor of Chirkari, regarding the pergunnah of Ramgurh, and Koonwur Sonee Sah of Chutterpore, regarding the villages of Dhurmpore, Bojna, Sethee, and Kurohee, no Sunnud was granted to Kesree Sing. This Chief died in December 1810, and was succeeded by his son, Ruttun Sing, who on his accession (the disputes with neighbouring States having in the meantime been decided) received a Sunnud (No. XCI.) and was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance. The 10th Article of the deed of allegiance was specially intended to prevent the revival of old or the setting up of new claims against neighbouring Rajahs.

Ruttun Sing died on 17th December 1833 without male issue, and, at the request of the widow, his nephew, Luchmun Sing, son of Khet Sing, who waived his claim, was recognized. Luchmun Sing was succeeded in 1847 by his son, Bhao Pertab Sing, who is now about thirty-three years of age. For

his services during the mutinies he received a dress of honour and a hereditary salute of eleven guns. He has also received the right of adoption (No. LXXIV.). The title of Maharajah was conferred upon him in 1866. In 1867 he received a Sunnud (No. LXXXIII.), conferring on him under certain conditions supreme criminal jurisdiction within his State.

The area of Bijawur is stated to be 920 square miles, and the population 102,000 souls. The revenue amounts to two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. This Chief has a military force of 100 cavalry and 800 infantry, with 4 guns and 32 gunners. He receives a salute of eleven guns.

Ajeygurh.—The Chief of this State was originally styled the Rajah of Banda. Rajah Bukht Sing, or Bukht Bullee, grandson of Juggut Raj, was driven from his possessions by Ali Bahadoor, and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rupees 2 a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelcund in 1803, he received a pension of three thousand Gohur Shahee rupees per month, until an adequate territorial provision could be assigned to him. In 1807 he eventually received a Sunnud (No. XCII.) restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808. At this time the fort of Ajeygurh and the greater portion of the territories forming the old possessions of Juggut Raj were in the hands of a military adventurer named Luchmun Dawa. With a view to the pacification of the country, it was resolved to confirm the occupancy of Luchmun Dawa, on condition of submission and allegiance (No. XCIII.). Luchmun Dawa was required to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 4,000 and to surrender the fort of Ajeygurh after two years. These conditions were violated systematically. Luchmun Dawa was therefore dispossessed, and a large share of his possessions was given to the Rajah of Ajeygurh. In 1812 the Rajah asked for a Sunnud, specifying in detail the villages which composed his State. This was granted (No. XCIV.), and at the same time, at the request of the Rajah, the 5th and 6th Articles of the deed of allegiance, which he had executed in 1807 were cancelled.

Bukht Sing died on 21st June 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Madho Sing, who died childless in 1849, and was succeeded by his brother, Moheput Sing. It was doubted at the time whether the engagement with Bukht Sing did not limit the succession to his lineal descendants and the State ought not to escheat to Government. But the question was finally decided in favour of the succession of Moheput Sing.

Moheput Sing died on 22nd June 1853, and the succession of his son, Bijey Sing, a boy eleven years old, was recognized. He died during his minority on the 12th September 1855. The Government of India considered that the State of Ajeygurh had fairly escheated to the British Government, and declined, pending a reference to the Home Government, to recognize the wish of the mother of the Chief to appoint Runjore Sing, his illegitimate brother, as successor. At the close of 1856, the Court of Directors desired that, before deciding that there was no rightful heir to the State, an enquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and extent of the right of Bukht Sing's family as they existed before the Sunnud to Bukht Sing was granted. These instructions had not been acted on when the mutinies broke out, and as the rebel, Furzund Ali, by proclaiming Lokhpal Sing, another illegitimate son of Moheput Sing, to be the Chief of Ajeygurh, retarded the pacification of the province, and as the widow of Moheput Sing had remained steadfast in her allegiance to the British Government, it was determined to waive the claim of Government to the lapse, and to recognize (No. XCV.) Runjore Sing as the successor to the State on the same terms and conditions as those on which the State was held by the late Chief, with succession to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, but with the exception of certain exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to which the British regulations were extended. During the minority of Runjore Sing the State was administered by the widow of Moheput Sing; she died in 1868 when the young Chief was entrusted with the management of affairs. Maharajah Runjore Sing is now about twenty-seven years of age. He has received the right of adoption (No. LXXVIII.). Nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption is taken from this State.

The area of Ajeygurh is 802 square miles, and the population about 53,000 souls. The revenues are estimated at two and a quarter lakhs of Rupees. The Rajah pays on account of the Bechore district a tribute of Rupees 7,013-12-0, a remission of Rupees 2,500 having been made on the separation of Jussoo from his territories in 1816. The Chief has a military force of 150 cavalry, 100 infantry, 16 guns, and 50 artillerymen. He receives a salute of eleven guns.

Sureela.—The Sureela family is descended legitimately from Pahar Sing, a son of Maharajah Juggut Raj.

Rajah Tej Sing, great-grandson of Juggut Raj, was expelled from his possessions by Ali Bahadoor, but recovered a portion of them through the influence of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, and at the time of the British occupation of Bundelcund was in possession of the small fort and village of Sureela in the district of Jelalpore, yielding a revenue of about Rupees 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rupees 1,000 a month was granted to him until a suitable provision in land could be made. The villages which he claimed yielded Rupees 23,600. These villages were conferred upon him by Sunnud (No. XCVI.) in 1807, and the pension was resumed.

Tej Sing was succeeded by his son, Anrodh Sing, and the latter by his son, Hindooput, who received the right of adoption (No. LXXVIII.). Rajah Hindooput died in June 1871, when the adoption of Khulluck Sing as successor to the Chiefship was recognized. Rajah Khulluck Sing is a legitimate descendant of Kehree Sing, another of the sons of Juggut Raj. He is thirteen years of age: during his minority the State is managed by his mother. Nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption is taken from this State.

The area of Sureela is 35 square miles, and the population 6,000. The revenue is about Rupees 30,000 per annum. The military force amounts to 4 guns, 40 cavalry, and 200 infantry and police.

Jignee.—Pirthee Sing, grandson of Puddum Sing, was in possession of fourteen villages at the time of the British occupation. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy, but after two years six of the villages were restored to him by a Sunnud (No. XCVII.) granted in 1810. On his death without legitimate sons in 1830, it was proposed to resume the State. But a posthumous son, Bhopal Sing, was born, and he was eventually recognized, the administration remaining in the hands of the widow. In 1840, in consequence of a feud between the Ranee Regent and her confidential advisers, arising from the Ranee having allowed an undue exercise of authority to her brother, a subject of Tehree, the British Government interfered and appointed proper managers, who were bound to act faithfully in the interests of the jaghiredar, and to submit accounts of the income and expenditure to the Agent of the British Government in Bundelcund. The administration, however, was made over to Bhopal Sing in 1845.

This Chief was of weak mind, and in consequence of his gross mismanagement, which resulted in an affray attended with loss of life between his followers and those of the Ranee, the State was taken under the direct management of the British Government in 1855. Rao Bhopal Sing was granted the privilege of adoption (No. XCVIII.). He died in October 1870, when the adoption of Luchmun Sing, youngest son of Maharajah Nirput Sing of Punnah, as successor to the Chiefship, was recognized. Rao Luchmun Sing is fourteen years of age: the management of the State is still conducted by the British Government. A relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken on each succession by adoption.

The area of Jignee is 17 square miles; the population 4,000, and the revenue about Rupees 14,000. There is a military force of 57 infantry.

Jussoo.—In the partition which Chuttersal made of his possessions, the pergunnahs of Kotra and Jussoo were included in the share of Juggut Raj. This Chief in the year 1766 divided his State between Ghoman Sing, from whom the Ajeygurh Rajah is descended, Khoman Sing, the ancestor of the Chirkari family, and Pahar Sing, the founder of the State of Jeitpore, now extinct. In this division the Kotra and Jussoo districts were divided between Ghoman Sing and Khoman Sing. Bhurtee Chund, the fourth son of Chuttersal, held the district in subordination to his elder brother, and left it in two shares to his sons, Doorjun Sing and Hurree Sing, who, during the quarrels which rent the family of Chuttersal, managed to maintain themselves in independent possession. Doorjun Sing dying childless, left his share to Cheit Sing, son of Hurree Sing, who was succeeded by his infant son, Moorut Sing, in the whole of the Jussoo territory. Jussoo, like the other Bundelcund States, was conquered by Ali Bahadoor, by whom Gopal Sing, a rebel servant of Cheit Sing, was established in possession on condition of submission and allegiance. Gopal Sing took the infant, Moorut Sing, into his protection.

In the arrangement made with Bukht Sing of Ajeygurh in 1807, the pergunnah of Kotra, in which Moorut Sing's possessions lay, was included in the Ajeygurh territory. Moorut Sing, however, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Bukht Sing, and the peace of the country was disturbed by the quarrel. In 1813 the British Government decided in favour of the Rajah of Ajeygurh, and directed the Agent in Bundelcund to endeavour to persuade Moorut Sing to acknowledge the Rajah's supremacy, and pay his revenue of Rupees 2,500 a year through the British Government, if not direct to the

Rajah. But Moorut Sing would listen to no terms which involved a recognition of his subordination to Bukht Sing in any form. The inability of the Rajah to coerce Moorut Sing led to further enquiries into the claims of the latter. It was clearly proved that, although the Jussoo jaghire had never been actually separated from the territories originally ruled over by Juggut Raj, yet the authority of the Ajeygurh branch of the family over Jussoo had never been more than nominal; that several influential Chiefs of Bundelcund were in favour of the claims of Moorut Sing being recognized; and that had the existence and claims of Moorut Sing been known in 1807, his descent and rights would undoubtedly have ensured to him the separate recognition of his patrimonial possessions, according to the policy of the British Government in confirming possession as it stood at the time of Ali Bahadoor's death. A separate Sunnud (No. XCIX.) was therefore conferred on Moorut Sing in 1816, confirming him in the possession of Jussoo independently of any subjection to Bukht Sing. At the same time it was considered unjust, under a new and more accurate view of the case, to insist on Bukht Sing ceding without compensation what had been acknowledged by the British Government in 1813 to be his right. A remission of the quit-rent of Rupees 2,500, which the Rajah of Ajeygurh claimed from Jussoo, was therefore granted to Rajah Bukht Sing from the amount of his annual tribute, and in consideration of the injury done to Moorut Sing by his long exclusion from his rights, Government resolved to bear the loss and not to exact the quit-rent from Jussoo.

Moorut Sing had two legitimate sons, the eldest of whom died childless, and the second, Isree Sing, succeeded to the jaghire. Isree Sing was long at variance with two of his relatives, Rugonath Sing cousin, and Sutterjeet Sing nephew, of Moorut Sing. In consequence of their rebellion he had ousted them from their respective jaghires of Rechole and Doraha. From 1832 the dispute had been frequently referred to the Agent in Bundelcund for settlement, but the policy of Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of the State prevented anything being done. As however the continuance of the quarrel threatened the disturbance of the public peace, Government interfered in 1845. Rugonath Sing was restored to the State of Rechole on condition of paying an annual quit-rent of Rupees 1,000 to the jaghiredar of Jussoo, and a money allowance of Rupees 1,000 a year was given to Sutterjeet Sing, who was incapable of managing the jaghire of Doraha if it had been restored to him.

Isree Sing died in 1860, leaving a son, Ram Sing, a minor, who died shortly after, and thus the direct descendants of Moorut Sing became extinct. The Rajah of Ajeygurh claimed the State as a lapse to him, but his claim was considered to have been extinguished by the arrangements of 1816, the effect of which was to recognize and confirm the antecedent rights of the Jussoo family and thereby to entitle the collateral relatives of Moorut Sing to succeed in direct subordination to the British Government. Sutterjeet Sing, of the Doraha branch of the family, and nephew of Moorut Sing, was considered the nearest heir, and as he himself wished to succeed in preference to his youngest son Runjeet Sing being adopted, as had been proposed by the widows of the late Rajah, he was recognized (No. C.) as the successor to the Jussoo State. He subsequently received the right of adoption (No. CI.). Dewan Sutterjeet Sing died in November 1869, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhopal Sing, now about forty-one years of age. A relief of Rupees 2,500 is taken from the Jussoo State on all successions whether direct or by adoption.

The area of the State is estimated at 74 square miles, with a population of 4,000 souls, and a revenue of about Rupees 14,000. The Chief keeps up a military force of 2 guns and about 50 horsemen.

Behree.—Dewan Joogul Pershad, to whom the Sunnud (No. CII.) of the British Government was given in 1809, was a descendant of Juggut Raj in the female line. His grandfather, Utchuljoo, married a daughter of Juggut Raj, who granted him in jaghire the villages of Umree, Chillie, and Dudree. These were held in the family under the Bundela Rajahs, and were confirmed to Joogul Pershad by Ali Bahadoor. On the British occupation of Bundelcund, the villages of Chillie and Dudree were resumed, but the Dewan was left in possession of Umree. The village of Dudree was given to Nana Govind Rao in exchange for villages in the district of Calpee. Subsequently the right of Dewan Joogul Pershad to these villages was established. The village of Chillie was therefore restored, and lands of equal value in the pergunnah of Jelalpore were given to the Dewan in lieu of Dudree, and the collections made from the villages during the period of resumption were refunded. These villages however were all surrounded by lands in which the British regulations were in force, and could not conveniently be exempted from the operation of these regulations. Other villages were therefore given to the Dewan in exchange in 1811 (No. CIII.).

Joogul Pershad died in April 1814. He was succeeded by Phairun Sing, grandson of his full brother Gundroop Sing, the claim to the succession having been voluntarily renounced by Rao Sahib, the father of Phairun Sing. In 1857 Phairun Sing was succeeded by his only son, Bisnath Sing. On the death of Bisnath Sing in May 1861, the widow wished to adopt Bulbuddur Sing, a distant relative of the family, to the exclusion of Bijey Sing, son of the late jaghiredar's first cousin. But Government installed Bijey Sing on the grounds that he was the nearer relative of the deceased; that he was living in the jaghiredar's house at the time of his death, and performed the funeral obsequies; that he was recognized as the rightful claimant by the principal Thakoors; and that the local political officers were in favour of the recognition of Bijey Sing on grounds both of right and policy. In consideration, however, of the services of the late jaghiredar during the mutinies of 1857, the nuzzerana, which under ordinary circumstances would have been claimed on the succession, was remitted. Rao Bijey Sing is now twenty-eight years of age. He belongs to the Puar caste of Rajpoots. The jaghiredar has received a Sunnud (No. CIV.) granting him the right of adoption. A relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption from Behree.

The area of this State is said to be 30 square miles; the population 600 souls, and the revenue Rupees 21,000. The Chief keeps up a force of 25 cavalry and 125 infantry.

Chutterpore.—Koonwur Soonee Sah, whom the British Government established in the Raj of Chutterpore, was a servant of Hindooput, grandfather of Rajah Kishore Sing of Punnah. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Mahratta power, Koonwur Soonee Sah usurped a large tract of country for himself, and, on the British occupation of Bundelcund, such was his influence that the purchase of his submission by the guarantee of his possessions was considered an important political object. In the Sunnud (No. CV.) granted to Soonee Sah in 1806, the town of Chutterpore and four thannas which were in his possession during the lifetime of Ali Bahadoor, with the towns of Mhow and Salut which he had usurped after Ali Bahadoor's death, were reserved by the British Government; and in consideration of this, Government remitted to Soonee Sah, as a provision for his son Pertab Sing, the tribute of Rupees 19,000 which he paid to Ali Bahadoor.

Government however was of opinion that it might be expedient to restore Chutterpore and the four thannas, on the understanding that Soonee Sah would be responsible for the peace of his own territories. The restoration was not made till 1808, when Mhow was given to Soonee Sah and Chutterpore to his son Pertab Sing,* on the withdrawal of British troops from that quarter.

In 1812 Soonee Sah made a distribution of his territories among his five sons, but he was persuaded by his younger sons to make a subsequent distribution, by which the share of Pertab Sing, the elder, was considerably lessened, and all the brothers were declared to be independent of each other. Government disapproved of this partition as being both unjust to Pertab Sing, and opposed to the policy of the British Government, who desired to prevent the dismemberment of the Bundelcund States; and the Rajah was informed that if, in consequence thereof, any necessity for interference arose after his death, Government would uphold the rights of Pertab Sing. Government also refused to recognize the hereditary descent of the shares of the younger brothers in their families, and directed the Agent, on the death of Soonee Sah, to assume the first distribution of the State as the basis of an arrangement with Pertab Sing, the other brothers, Himmut Sing, Pirthee Sing, Hindooput, and Bukht Sing holding their shares for life in subordination to Pertab Sing. These instructions were carried out on the death of Soonee Sah in 1815, and confirmed by Sunnuds granted to the five brothers, counter-engagements being taken from each (No. CVI.). After the shares of the brothers had been allotted some exchanges took place for mutual accommodation. Pertab Sing had incurred much expense in fortifying the fort of Deorah, which commanded the passes through the hills. This was in the share allotted to Bukht Sing, but the possession of it was necessary to enable Pertab Sing to fulfil his obligation to oppose the progress of marauders through the country. The districts of Deorah and Kuhreanee were therefore given to Pertab Sing in exchange for Rajgurh and Teloha, which were given to Bukht Sing. Pirthee Sing's share contained no town with a commodious residence, and, to meet the wishes of Pirthee Sing, Bukht Sing made over to him Rajgurh in exchange for six villages of equal value.

The Sunnud granted to Pertab Sing contained the names of thirty-nine villages not entered in the Sunnud of Soonee Sah. Many of these

* The Sunnud granted on this occasion does not appear on the records of the Foreign Office. The Sunnud given at page 196 of *DeCruz's Political Relations* was not granted to Pertab Sing, son of Soonee Sah, but to Pertab Sing, Chief of Alipoora.

were found to be hamlets dependent on villages named in the Sunnud of 1806, but twenty-one of them were claimed by Raja Kishore Sing of Punnah. It was found however that all these villages were in the possession of Soonee Sah at the time of Ali Bahadoor's death, and his possession of them was therefore maintained. Possession at the time of Ali Bahadoor's death was declared to constitute the standard for the adjustment of all such claims.

On the death of Himmut Sing, Pirthee Sing, and Hindooput, their jaghires reverted to the Chutterpore State. Bukht Sing was unable to manage his jaghire, and he made it over to Pertab Sing, who gave him in lieu of it an allowance of Rupees 2,250 a month. In this jaghire was an assignment of three villages, which had been made to the Ditchit family of Nowgong by Hindooput. Pertab Sing made various attempts to resume these villages, but he was always compelled by the British Government to withdraw on the ground that the family had a right to the jaghire by virtue of the old grants from Hindooput. But while the right of the Rajah of Chutterpore to resume these villages was denied, his feudal supremacy over the Ditchit family was recognized, and the family were declared to be guaranteed feudatories of Chutterpore. The Ditchit jaghiredar is thus not of the rank of a Bundelcund Chief, nor has he any claim to a separate Sunnud from the British Government. He must refer such questions as the abolition of transit dues within the jaghire to the Chutterpore Chief for his concurrence.

Pertab Sing received the title of Rajah Bahadoor on 18th January 1827. In 1852 the Rajah proposed to adopt and nominate as his heir Juggut Raj, grandson of his youngest brother, Bukht Sing, to the exclusion of Kunjul Sah, son of an elder brother Pirthee Sing. The latter with two of his brothers had rebelled on his father's death, resisted the resumption of his father's jaghire, and at last accepted, under the British guarantee, a money stipend from Pertab Sing, on condition of residing out of Chutterpore, by which condition he was considered to have forfeited any rights he might otherwise have had to the succession.

A reference was made to the Chiefs of Tehree, Chirkari, Bijawur, Punnah, Ajeygurh, Duttia, and Shahgurh, as to the right of Pertab Sing to adopt Juggut Raj. They gave it as their opinion that, according to the practice of the Chiefs of Bundelcund, Pertab Sing had a right to select Juggut Raj and to pass over Kunjul Sah. Reference to the arbitration of

the Bundelcund Chiefs however as a means of settling such questions was disapproved of by the Court of Directors.

Before the question was decided whether Pertab Sing should be allowed to adopt Juggut Raj, or the State should lapse on his death, the Rajah died on 19th May 1854. The Court of Directors ruled that Kunjul Sah, as a son of Soonee Sah, had no right to the succession, as the Sunnud of 1806 was only a life grant; and as the Sunnud of 1817 limited the succession to the lineal heirs male of Pertab Sing, and Pertab Sing had died childless, the State of Chutterpore was clearly an escheat; and they declined to recognize any right on the part of Juggut Raj in consequence of his adoption by Pertab Sing. But in consideration of the fidelity of the family and the good government of the late Rajah, Government consented, as an act of grace and favour, to grant the State to Juggut Raj under a new Sunnud (No. CVII.), the succession being strictly limited to him and his male descendants. The widow of Pertab Sing was made regent during the minority of Juggut Raj. The Ranee was removed from the Regency in January 1863 in consequence of her unsatisfactory management, and particularly the asylum which she gave to rebels in the Chutterpore territory. A British officer was deputed to Chutterpore to superintend the administration and instruct the young Chief in his duties. The Rajah was entrusted with the management of the State early in 1871, but died in the following November leaving an infant son Bishnath Sing, fourteen months old, who was recognized as his successor. The Chief has received the right of adoption (No. LXXVIII.). Nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken from Chutterpore on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

The area of Chutterpore is estimated at 1,240 square miles; the population at 170,000, and the revenue at Rupees 2,50,000. The Rajah keeps up a military force of 62 horse and 1,178 infantry and police. He has also 32 guns and 38 gunners. He receives a salute of eleven guns.

Beronda or Patherkuchar.—This family is very ancient. It belongs to the Rajbunsee caste of Rajpoots. Under the rule of the Bundela Chiefs, the State seems to have been held under a Sunnud from Hurdee Sah. Mohun Sing was confirmed by the British Government in the territory which he held under the Bundelas and Ali Bahadoor, and a Sunnud (No. CVIII.) was given to him on 24th June 1807. He died on 4th January 1827 without male issue, leaving a

will in which the whole of his property was bequeathed to his nephew Surubjeet Sing. Although Surubjeet Sing was not formally adopted, Government recognized his succession to the exclusion of his two elder brothers, who renounced their claims.

Rajah Surubjeet Sing received the right of adoption (No. LXXIV.). In 1863 the Chief ceded lands (No. CIX.) for railway purposes.

Shortly before the death of Rajah Surubjeet Sing, which occurred in December 1867, an unsuccessful attempt was made by his third son, Ramdyal Sing, to secure for himself the Chiefship to the exclusion of his elder brother's son, Chutterpal Sing. Rajah Chutterpal Sing died in 1874, aged twenty-five, and was succeeded by his only surviving uncle, Rughbeerdyal Sing, the present Chief, now thirty-five years of age. Nuzzerana is taken on succession.

The State contains an area of 230 square miles with a population of 14,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at Rupees 28,000. The military force consists of 20 horse, 170 infantry and police, and 3 guns.

The Kalinjer Chowbeys.—The district of Kalinjer formed part of the territories of Chuttersal which fell to the share of Hurdee Sah. Chowbey Ram Kishn was governor of the fort. During the distractions which followed the invasion of Ali Bahadoor, the Chowbey family seized the fort for themselves, and successfully resisted for ten years the siege laid to it by Ali Bahadoor, while prosecuting which Ali Bahadoor died. At the time of the British occupation, the fort was held by the sons of Ram Kishn, of whom there were originally seven.* Baldeo, the eldest, was dead, and his son Duriao Sing was commandant of the fort. Although the family, being merely rebellious servants of the family of Chuttersal, had no claim to a settlement on the same terms as the descendants of the old Bundela Rajahs, yet, in pursuance of the policy of the British Government to abandon the country above the Ghats, leaving its defence to the petty Chiefs, and with a view to the pacification of the country, Duriao Sing on behalf of the family was confirmed in the possessions they held on condition of allegiance (No. CX.). Many of the villages claimed by Duriao Sing however were in possession of the Killadar of Ajeygurh, and for this reason it was impossible at the time to grant Duriao Sing a formal Sunnud.

* Baldeo, Bhurtjoo, Gobind Dass, Gungadhur, Newul Kishore, Salig Ram, and Chuttersal.

The impolicy of leaving this family in the possession of the fort of Kalinjer was soon apparent. The strength of the fortress induced Duriao Sing persistently to oppose the British authority, and to give secret encouragement to the predatory leaders who troubled the peace of the country. It was therefore resolved to dispossess him. An attack made on the fort in January 1812 failed, but Duriao Sing surrendered on condition of the family receiving other lands in exchange for those they held. So violent were the dissensions in the family that it was found necessary to grant separate Sunnuds (No. CXI.) to each member of the family for his individual share, and also to grant a separate Sunnud to Gopal Lall, the family vakeel, "in order that no one of the sharers might arrogate to himself a greater share of influence or patronage than another." At the time of this partition, two of the brothers, Gobind Dass and Gungadhur, were dead and were represented by their sons, Pokur Pershad and Gya Pershad. Two of the shares were held by women, one by the mother of Chuttersal and the other by the widow of Bhurtjoo. The share of the former was, at her own request and with consent of the several sharers, joined in the Sunnud granted to Chuttersal Chowbey; that of the latter in the Sunnud granted to Newul Kishore. Shortly after this agreement was effected, quarrels broke out between Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurtjoo, and in 1817 it became necessary to separate their shares, and to grant them distinct Sunnuds (No. CXII.).

It is a rule of succession in this family that when heirs fail to any sharer, the share is divided among the surviving branches of the family. In this way two shares, that of the widow of Bhurtjoo who died in 1836, and that of Aree, the mother of Chuttersal, were absorbed. Of the remaining seven shares, Poorwa, the share of Pokur Pershad, was confiscated in 1855, on account of the complicity of his son and successor Bishen Pershad in murder, and Nyagaon, the share of Chuttersal, has been absorbed under the following circumstances:—

Chuttersal was succeeded by his son Juggernath, who in 1843 was succeeded by his widow Nuney Doolai. Under the Sunnud granting her the right of adoption, Nuney Doolai wished to adopt one Bunse Gopal, which was objected to by the other members of the family, on the ground that Bunse Gopal was not directly descended from Ram Kishn, the founder of the family, but from one of Ram Kishn's ancestors. Without laying down any general rule which might limit the terms of the adoption Sunnud,

Government considered that it was both more in harmony with the ruling principle of Hindoo law as to adoptive heirs, and with the rights and customs of the Chowbey family, that the jaghiredarin should select an heir from among the direct descendants of Ram Kishn. Further than this Government would in no wise circumscribe her privilege of adoption. Shortly after this decision Bunse Gopal died, and his death was followed in January 1864 by that of Nuney Doolai, who left a deed adopting Beharee Lall, the son of Bunse Gopal. The adoption was however disallowed on the ground that it did not come within the conditions of the adoption Sunnud, and the partition of the jaghire in equal shares among the other branches of the Chowbey family in accordance with the rule of succession was authorized. A suitable provision was made for Beharee Lall and for the widow of Chuttersal, the first jaghiredar, such share to revert at the death of its holder to the other members of the family.

There remain now five* shares, of which four are held by the descendants of Ram Kishn Chowbey, and one by the family of Gopal Lall, the vakeel. All these have received the right of adoption (No. CIV.) and are subject to the payment of nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

* Paldeo, Tiraon, Bysonda, Pahara, Kampta Rajola.

Paldeo was left by Duriao Sing to his son Nuthoo Ram, who was succeeded by his son Rajah Ram in 1840. Rajah Ram died without issue in October 1842, and was succeeded by his uncle Sheo Pershad. Sheo Pershad was succeeded in 1865 by his eldest son Mukoond Sing, who died in 1874, and on failure of male heirs was succeeded by his brother Anroodh Sing, the present jaghiredar, who is thirty-eight years of age.

The area of Paldeo is 28 square miles; its population 8,000; and its revenue about Rupees 20,000. The jaghiredar keeps up a force of 250 foot soldiers.

Tiraon fell to the share of Gya Pershad who left it to his son Kamptee Pershad in 1840, who was succeeded in 1856 by his son Ram Chund. Ram Chund died in 1872 and was succeeded by his son Chutterbhooj, now thirteen years of age.

The area of Tiraon is 12 square miles; the population 3,000; and revenue Rupees 11,000; the military force is 80 infantry.

Bhysonda, the share of Newul Kishore, is at present held by his brother Teerut Pershad, now fifty-four years of age, who succeeded Utchuljoo, the son of Newul Kishore.

The area of Bhysonda is 12 square miles; its population 6,000; and revenue Rupees 11,000. The jaghiredar has about 80 foot soldiers.

Pahara.—Salig Ram wished to divide his share during his life among his three sons, but this sub-division of the jaghire was not sanctioned by Government. Salig Ram died in 1843, and was succeeded by his son Ram Pershad, who in 1855 was succeeded by his nephew Muksoodun Pershad who was adopted from Tiraon. Muksoodun Pershad died in 1868, when he was succeeded by the present jaghiredar, Chowbey Radha Churn. He is now eighteen years of age. On the succession of Muksoodun Pershad it was ruled that he had no right to alienate the revenues of the State beyond his own life.

The area of Pahara is 10 square miles; its population 4,000; and revenue Rupees 13,000. The jaghiredar keeps up a force of 80 foot soldiers.

Kampta Rajola was the share granted to Rao Gopal Lall, vakeel, who was not a member of the Chowbey family, but belonged to the Kayeth caste. He died in 1873 and was succeeded by his eldest son Rao Bharut Pershad.

The area of Kampta Rajola is 4 square miles; its population 2,000; and revenue Rupees 3,000.

Behut.—This family is an offshoot of the Tehree* line. The ancestors of the family received service grants from the descendants of Hurdee Sah, and these were continued during the government of Ali Bahadoor. Dewan Aperbal Sing and his relative Dewan Chutharee, were found in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the usual Sunnuds (No. CXIII.) were conferred on them.

Aperbal Sing was succeeded by his son Rao Bunkut Sing, and he in 1828 by his son Rao Kumodh Sing. To Rao Kumodh Sing succeeded in 1846 his son Hurdee Sah, a boy about three years of age. This boy died in 1859, and was succeeded by his uncle Govind Dass, brother of Rao Kumodh Sing. This Chief has received the right of adoption (No. CIV.). Rao Govind Dass died in 1872 when his son, Rao Mahoom Sing, was recognized

* DeCruz makes the curious mistake of including Behut among the Chowbey jaghires—*Political Relations,* page 48.

as his successor. Rao Mahoom Sing is seventeen years of age. Nuzzerana is taken from this State of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

The jaghiredar of Behut pays a tribute of Rupees 1,400 on the district of Lohargong. The area of the State is about 15 square miles; the population 5,000; and the revenue Rupees 13,000. The jaghiredar maintains a force of 125 foot soldiers.

Alipoora.—The lands composing this State were granted by Hindooput, grandson of Hurdee Sah, to Utchul Sing, and the grant was continued to his son, Dewan Pertab Sing, by Ali Bahadoor. Pertab Sing was in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the State was therefore confirmed to him by Sunnud (No. CXIV.) in 1808.

Pertab Sing left four sons, the eldest of whom, Punchum Sing, succeeded him. In 1835 Punchum Sing divided the jaghire between himself and his three brothers, Teloke Sing, Jowahir Sing, and Kishore Sing, but the division was not reported to or recognized by Government. Eventually in 1846 Kishore Sing died leaving a grandson, Bukht Sing. As the sub-division of the jaghire had led to disturbances, Kishore Sing's share was re-annexed to the jaghire, Bukht Sing being allowed to retain lands yielding Rupees 3,000 per annum. It was soon afterwards decided that no jaghire held under Sunnud from the British Government should be converted by sub-division into a zemindaree without the previous sanction of Government. In 1849 Jowahir Sing died after having adopted one of Bukht Sing's sons. Bukht Sing, who had resisted the resumption of his grandfather's share, seized that left by Jowahir Sing, but was compelled by force to yield and retire on an allowance from the jaghiredar of Alipoora of Rupees 3,000 per annum.

In 1852 an arrangement was effected by which lands of the annual value of Rupees 6,000 were assigned to Kishore Sing's family: this was subsequently modified and a cash payment of the same amount substituted. In the meantime Teloke Sing had died and his share had been allowed to descend to his two sons. This gave Bukht Sing a ground for further agitation, but it was decided that he had received every consideration, and the jaghiredar was given permission to re-annex Teloke Sing's share on making a suitable provision for the family. On the breaking out of the mutiny Bukht Sing, who had refused to accept the above decision, went into rebellion. On his surrender

in 1865 he was tried for dacoity and murder but acquitted for want of evidence. In 1868 the Rupees 6,000 was divided among Kishore Sing's family. According to recognized custom the eldest son of Kishore Sing, Juggut Raj, would have received Rupees 2,300, and his two brothers Rupees 1,850 each. Applying the same principle Bukht Sing, the eldest of the sons of Juggut Raj, received Rupees 880 out of his father's share of Rupees 2,300 and his younger brothers, 710 Rupees each. For the peace and security of Alipoora and its neighbourhood Bukht Sing was kept under surveillance at Gwalior.

The late Chief, Rao Hindooput, was the great grandson of Pertab Sing in the direct male line. He succeeded in 1840, and died in November 1871, when his son, Rao Chutterputti, now twenty-four years of age, was recognized as jaghiredar. He belongs to the Purihar caste of Rajpoots. The jaghiredar of Alipoora has received the right of adoption (No. XCVIII.). The State is held subject to the payment of nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

The area of Alipoora is estimated at 85 square miles; the population at 1,500 souls, and the revenue at Rupees 30,200. The jaghiredar maintains a force of 180 infantry with two guns.

Gorihar.—Rajah Ram was governor of the fort of Booragurh, in the service of Ghoman Sing, ancestor of the Rajahs of Ajeygurh. During the anarchy of the times he rebelled against his master, and for a short period held the fort successfully against Ali Bahadoor. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelcund he was at the head of a band of professed plunderers, and for a long time disturbed the peace of the country. By the 5th Article of his engagement the Rajah of Ajeygurh was bound to reduce Rajah Ram to obedience and to grant him subsistence. But he was unable to do this either by persuasion or force, and so persistent was the recusance of Rajah Ram that Government sanctioned the offer of Rupees 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelcund Chiefs. He received his Sunnud (No. CXV.) on 29th November 1807.

Rajah Ram died on 31st January 1846, and was succeeded by his only surviving son Rajdhur Roodur Sing. For his services during the mutinies of 1857 Rajdhur Roodur Sing received the title of Rao Bahadoor, a dress of

honour worth Rupees 10,000, and the privilege of adoption, which was subsequently confirmed by Sunnud (No. LXXXVI.). He is sixty-five years of age.

The State comprises an area of 72 square miles, has a population of 12,000, and yields a revenue of Rupees 51,000. The Chief has a military force of 3 guns, 35 cavalry and 240 foot soldiers.

Gerowli.—Gopal Sing was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelcund by the British Government. He had been in the service of Doorjun Sing and Hurree Sing, the grandsons of Chuttersal, and on the invasion of Ali Bahadoor he seized the pergunnah of Kotra for himself. For years he resisted all efforts of persuasion or force to reduce him to submission, but being at last convinced of the hopelessness of the unequal contest with the British troops, he submitted on condition of receiving a full pardon and a provision in land. A Sunnud (No. CXVI.) was given to him in 1812.

As an inducement to Gopal Sing to submit, the Rajah of Punnah, whom Gopal Sing had befriended in distress, gave him eighteen additional villages. The Rajah of Punnah asserted that these villages were given on a service tenure, but in 1821, after full inquiry, it was decided that no such condition was annexed to the grant. The villages continued with Gopal Sing till his death in 1831, when they were resumed by the Rajah of Punnah, the original grant having been only for the life of Gopal Sing.

At the request of Dewan Bahadoor Pureechut, the present jaghiredar, who is now sixty-one years of age, his son Rundheer Sing was recognized in 1861 as his future heir and successor. The conduct of this jaghiredar during the mutinies of 1857 was not satisfactory. He has received the right of adoption (No. CIV.). Nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption is taken from this State.

The area of this State is estimated to be 50 square miles; the population 5,000 souls; and the revenue Rupees 15,000. The military force consists of 75 men.

Nyagaon Rebai.—Luchmun Sing, one of the banditti leaders of Bundelcund, was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a Sunnud (No. CXVII.) for five villages. He died in 1808 and was succeeded by his son

Juggut Sing. In 1850 it was decided that this State is held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of Luchmun Sing. It was continued to Juggut Sing, however, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime however the jaghiredar received the right of adoption (No. CIV.), and on his death in 1867 the succession of his widow, Larlee Dhoolya, was sanctioned. Jaghiredarin Larlee Dhoolya is now thirty-five years of age. Nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption is taken from this State.

The area of Nyagaon Rebai is 16 square miles; the population 3,360; and the revenue Rupees 10,375. The military force numbers 50 men.

Baonee.—This is the only Mahomedan State in Bundelcund. Nawab Ghazee-ood-Deen Khan, grandson of Asuf Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk of Hyderabad, received from the Peishwa a grant of fifty-two villages near Calpee. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelcund, his son, Nusseer-ood-Dowlah, was found in possession of forty-nine of these villages, three having been usurped by the subordinate agents of the Peishwa's Government without authority from the Poona Durbar. The Nawab submitted a paper of requests (No. CXVIII.), claiming the continuance of these villages, and although actual possession was wanting to complete the ground of claim to three of them, yet as a measure of liberality and in consideration of the rank of the Nawab and his exemplary conduct from the time of the British occupation, it was resolved to continue to him the whole of the villages comprised in the Peishwa's grant to his father. But the grant of a Sunnud was withheld until the claims of the Nana of Calpee could be adjusted, as the specific nature and extent of the Nawab's authority and privileges within his jaghire might depend in a great measure on the nature of the settlement with the Nana of Calpee. During the investigation of the claims of the Nana of Calpee, it appeared that the Nana stood to the Peishwa in the position of a tributary, and that the district of Calpee therefore, in which lay the Nawab's jaghire, did not form part of the lands actually held by the Peishwa and ceded under the Treaty of Bassein. It was therefore held that the British Government had no right to grant a Sunnud for the villages constituting the Nawab's jaghire, to exercise any authority over the Nawab and his possessions, or to ratify the paper of requests which the Nawab had presented. But Government considered that there were no objections to the execution of a deed recognizing the validity of the

Peishwa's Sunnud; accordingly the validity of the grant was recognized in a letter which the Governor-General addressed to the Nawab on 24th December 1806. Any claims to independence of the British Government which the Nawab might have been disposed to base on this decision were extinguished in 1817, when the Peishwa ceded all his sovereign rights to the British Government.

Nusseer-ood-Dowlah died at Calpee on 11th May 1815, and was succeeded by his son, Ameer-ool-Moolk, who was succeeded in 1838 by his son, Mahomed Hussein Khan. In 1856 the Nawab requested permission to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and that his eldest son, Mehdee Hoossein Khan, might be recognized in the succession; and, with a view to prevent quarrels, he settled allowances of Rupees 9,000 upon the other members of his family. This was sanctioned, but owing to the mutinies and other causes the Nawab did not proceed on the pilgrimage. Nevertheless Mehdee Hoossein Khan continued to be addressed as Nawab and to have sole charge of the administration till the death of his father, Mahomed Hussein Khan, in August 1859. After the death of Mahomed Hussein Khan, one of his sons, Abdoollah Hussein Khan, endeavoured to cast suspicion on Mehdee Hossein Khan's birth, and to secure the succession to himself; but after enquiry Government recognized Mehdee Hossein Khan the present Nawab as the legitimate heir. He has since been assured (No. CXIX.) that any succession to his State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law will be recognized and confirmed, subject to the payment of a relief of half a year's net revenue, whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir. In 1863, as a reward for various liberal measures adopted by the Nawab, and particularly the abolition of transit duties within the limits of his State, Government sanctioned an addition to his complimentary titles.

In 1867 the Nawab received a Sunnud (No. LXXXIII.), granting him under certain conditions supreme criminal jurisdiction within his territory. In 1874 at the repeated request of the Nawab, whose health was much broken, the State was taken under British management. The Nawab who is forty-four years of age has a son, Mahomed Hussein Khan, now fourteen years old. He receives a salute of eleven guns. Nuzzerana is taken from Baonee of half a year's net revenue whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

This State is said to cover an area of 127 square miles, with a population of 20,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of one lakh of rupees. The

Nawab keeps up a military force of 40 cavalry, 300 infantry and 75 police, 3 guns and 8 gunners.

The Husht-Bhya jaghires.—These jaghires originally formed part of the Tehree State. The founder of the family was Dewan Rai Sing, great-great-grandson of Bir Sing Deo, one of the Rajahs of Tehree, who possessed the jaghire of Baragaon. The name of Husht-Bhya jaghires is derived from the fact of Dewan Rai Sing having divided his jaghire of Baragaon into eight shares, Kuree, Pusraee, Tarowlee, Chirgaon, Doorwye, Bijna, Tori Futtehpore, and Bunka Paharee, among his eight sons. The jaghires of Kuree or Doodpore and Pusraee became at an early date merged in the other shares*, and Tarowlee reverted to Tehree. The dismemberment of the Tehree State by the Mahrattas and the formation of the separate State of Jhansi, led to disputed claims between Tehree and Jhansi as to the feudal supremacy over the remaining five jaghires. A careful investigation was made in 1821, and it was decided that these jaghires should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, through whom the tribute levied by the Jhansi State would be paid, but that the jaghiredars should continue the usual observances to the Rajah of Tehree as the nominal head of the family. Jhansi however had seized several of the villages belonging to these jaghires and was allowed to retain them in lieu of the tribute† which would otherwise have been exacted. These arrangements were embodied in Sunnuds (No. CXX.) which were granted in 1823 to the jaghiredars. For the jaghire of Tarowlee, which had reverted to Tehree, the Rajah of that State was required to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 3,000 to Jhansi. This tribute became payable to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but it was remitted in 1860 as a reward for the services rendered by the Rajah of Tehree during the mutinies. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the jaghiredar Bukht Sing, so that of the original eight shares into which the jaghire of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four.

* This is stated on the authority of a report by the Political Agent in Bundelcund, dated 10th January 1821. But in the papers relating to adoptions and successions, it is stated that these two jaghires were incorporated into the Jhansi State and are now British territory.

† Dhoorwye gave 4 villages in lieu of tribute of Rs. 3,501
Bijna „ 9 „ „ „ „ 2,500
Tori Futtehpore „ 1 „ „ „ „ 2,650
Paharee „ 4 „ „ „ „ 1,042
Rs. 9,693

Dhoorwye.—Dewan Boodh Sing of Dhoorwye, to whom the Sunnud was given in 1823, was succeeded by his son Nahur Sing, and he in 1851 by his son Runjore Sing, the present jaghiredar, who is thirty-eight years of age.

Bijna.—Dewan Soorjun Sing of Bijna was succeeded in 1839 by his son Khunde Rao, and he, in 1850, by his son Mokoond Sing, who is now thirty-seven years of age.

Tori Futtehpore.—The jaghiredar of Tori Futtehpore, Hur Pershad, before his death on 19th November 1858, adopted Prithee Sing from the Bijna branch of the family, and the succession of this youth was recognized by Government under the management of the widow of Hur Pershad during the minority. Rao Prithee Sing is now twenty-seven years of age.

Bunka Paharee.—Dewan Esrec Sing of Bunka Paharee, so called from a title Bunka belonging to the jaghiredar, was succeeded in 1847 by his eldest son Bijey Bahadoor, who died in 1871 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Dewan Bunka Piyareejoo, now twenty-six years of age.

All these jaghiredars have received the right of adoption (No. CIV.) and are subject to the payment of nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

The area of these four jaghires is estimated to be 85 square miles; the population to be about 18,000 souls; and the revenue to amount to Rupees 81,000. The military force amounts to 15 guns, 50 horse and 530 foot.

Kunnyadhana.—Although owing allegiance to the British Government from the time of the Peishwa's cession of his sovereign power in Bundelcund in 1817, the Chief of this petty State never executed any written engagement till the year 1862, when it was considered expedient to reduce the terms of his allegiance to record (No. CXXI.) before granting him in writing the privilege of adoption (No. LXXIV.).

The jaghire of Kunnyadhana originally formed part of the Tehree State having been granted by Oudet Sing to his younger brother Aman Sing about the year 1703 A.D. After the dismemberment of the Tehree State by the Mahrattas, the Peishwa granted a Sunnud for the jaghire to Amir Sing Aharwali in 1751. Thereafter the sovereignty over Kunnyadhana was for years subject of dispute between the Mahratta State of Jhansi and Tehree, and after the lapse of Jhansi the British Government inherited the dispute.

The jaghiredar indeed claimed absolute independence both of the British Government and of Tehree, but in 1862 it was decided that, like the Husht-Bhya jaghires, the jaghire of Kunnyadhana was directly dependent on the British Government, on the grounds that the jaghire had undoubtedly formed a part of the Mahratta conquests in Bundelcund and had been granted to Amir Sing by the Peishwa to whose rights the British Government had succeeded, and that for half a century at least Tehree had exercised no sovereign rights or jurisdiction whatever in Kunnyadhana.

Rajah Goorman Sing, who succeeded his father in June 1863, executed a deed of allegiance (No. CXXII.). He died in 1870 and was succeeded by his son Chutter Sing, then a boy seven years of age. During his minority the State is managed by the widow of the late jaghiredar aided by the old officials of the State. Nuzzerana is taken from this State of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

The area of Kunnyadhana is 84 square miles; the population numbers 8,000 souls; the revenues are estimated at Rupees 20,000. There is a military force of 160 foot soldiers.

No. LXII.

AGREEMENT with RAJAH HIMMUT BEHAUDER, the 4th September 1803.

Question I.

The following requests are presented, on the part of Maharajah Anoop Geer Himmut Behauder, by Mr. John Meisselback and the Nawab Wajah-oo-Dowla Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behauder, duly authorized by credentials for that purpose from the Maharajah, with the hope that they may be replied to.

Answer I.

On the fourth day of September 1803, of the Christian Era, corresponding with the 18th of Jemmadee-ul-awul 1218 Higera, and the 3rd of Coar 1860 Sumbut, Mr. Græme Mercer, nominated by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General Marquis Wellesley, &c., on the part of the Honorable the East India Company, as a special agent, has agreed, under his seal and signature, to these requests, comprised in eight articles in the mode and manner undermentioned.

Question II.

Let there be no variation in that rank and splendour which the Almighty originally bestowed upon me.

Answer II.

When you have attached yourself with your heart and soul to the British Government, and have exerted yourself to the utmost of your power in the transfer of the whole of the province of Bundelcund to the British Government, you will be considered as a particular friend to the Government, and your honor and splendour will consequently increase daily.

Question III.

Let Rajah Omraogeer, my brother, who is in confinement at Lucknow, be released.

Answer III.

His Excellency the Nawab Vizier will be requested to release your brother, Omraogeer, but as Omraogeer was confined on account of a conspiracy against the Government of His Excellency the Nawab Vizier, and as the British Government is exclusively responsible for the protection of His Excellency's dominions and Government, a proper security must be given, in person or property, who must be responsible

Question IV.

For the residence of my family in the Doab, let the Pergunnahs Secundra and Bendkee be granted in jaghire, and continued to my posterity.

Answer IV.

As you will continue attached to the service of the Honorable Company, you will certainly be favored with a jaghire, equal to your rank and station; but as the services in compensation for which the jaghire will be granted have not yet been performed, whenever those services shall have satisfied the British Government of your attachment, you will immediately be granted a jaghire equal to your rank and station.

Question V.

Let a Jaidad, or assignment of land, on account of my Rissalah or establishment of Cavalry, be granted in Bundelcund below the Ghauts, to the extent of twenty lakhs of Rupees, with the forts situated thereon.

Answer V.

A Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees will be granted for the support of your Rissalah or troops; but it will be incumbent on you to keep up troops equal to the amount of the Jaidad, and to retain them in readiness to obey the orders of the British Government.

Question VI.

Whenever it shall please the British Government to undertake the conquest of other countries, I shall be ready to attend. In that case, let a distinct Jaidad or else a sufficient sum of money be granted to me, for the purpose of making new levies of Cavalry and Infantry to the extent that the British Government may be pleased to direct.

Answer VI.

Whenever it may be necessary to desire you to retain troops, in addition to the number which may be equal to the amount of the Jaidad, the pay for them will be provided for by Government.

Question VII.

In prosecuting the conquest of every new country, whatever engagements may be entered into with the Zemindars and Rajahs, who, through me, offer obedience to the Company, let such engagements be strictly adhered to.

Answer VII.

As you are a servant of the State, any agreement that may be entered into, with the consent of Government, with those persons who may offer obedience through you, shall not be deviated from.

to the Government should any sinister design appear on his part after his release.

Question VIII.

In the event of any treaty of peace being concluded between the British Government and the Peishwa, let mention of my Jaidad be made in it, and let me find uniform support from the British Government. If this country should also be relinquished, let a Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees be granted to me by the Government in some of the neighbouring countries.

Answer VIII.

In the event of the British Government relinquishing the country, the Jaidad granted by the present agreement will be provided for by the terms of relinquishment.

We, Mr. John Meisselback and Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behauder, authorized agents on the part of the Maharajah Himmut Behauder, do declare our assent to the terms above agreed upon between the British Government and the Maharajah, in conformity to the answers given to the Wajib-ool-Urz, or paper of request.

(Sd.) J. MEISSELBACK,
T. T.

Seal of Wajah-oo-Dowlah.

„ WAJAH-OO-DEEN KHAN.

No. LXIII.

To

THE NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER.

Dated 12th January 1804.

YOUR vakeel has presented to me a paper containing thirty-two requests, to which he solicited my acquiescence for the purpose of inspiring you with confidence and inducing you to come into our camp.

As a number of these requests had been previously acceded to or answered, I consider it to be unnecessary to notice them in this address, and shall merely state to you a few leading points which I have lately been induced to grant to you with a view to your complete satisfaction.

And *first*, in the event of your immediately coming into the British camp, and of your future implicit submission to the orders of the British Government, I promise protection to your person and property, and every degree of personal liberty as well as of attention and respect on my own part.

Secondly, I secure to you a provision for life, and for your family in perpetuity, of four lakhs of Rupees either in land or in money, to be set apart

from the revenues of Bundelcund by the British Government in concert with His Highness the Peishwa.

Thirdly, I promise to recommend to our Government their interceding with His Highness the Peishwa for the continuance of the houses and villages in the vicinity of Poonah, which you state to have been granted to you in jaghire, and their endeavouring to reconcile the mind of His Highness towards you in the event of his displeasure occasioned by your late conduct or by any other cause.

Finally, respecting the provision which I have now granted to you, it is to be considered as a permanent provision made by the British Government in concert with His Highness the Peishwa, and therefore not dependant for its duration upon the possession of Bundelcund.

At the same time, you will observe that all these assurances on my part are binding only in the case of your arrival in the British camp on or before Monday next, the 16th of the present month, and in that event I have no hesitation in promising to recommend you to Government as a proper object of their further liberality and kindness.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Agent to the Governor-General.

N.B.—The above Agreement was approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 2nd February 1804.

No. LXIV.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ of the NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER, together with the replies returned thereto, under the seal and signature of the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.

ARTICLE I.

As I have submitted to the authority of the British Government, and have been received amongst its dependants and well-wishers; this being the case, I request that at all times my rank and honor may in all respects as heretofore be considered and preserved by the British Government; and also that no one be permitted to molest or derogate from my rank and honor already stated.

The respect which is due to the rank of the Nawab shall at all times be manifested towards him on the part of the British Government, and due notice will be taken of any acts derogatory to the rank and honor of the Nawab, on the part of others.

ARTICLE II.

The sum of four lakhs of Furuckabad Sicca Rupees per annum, which is settled upon me for my fixed provision, and which I receive monthly from the treasury of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund, I request that a distinct engagement and promise may be made by the Governor-General in Council granting and confirming upon me the above stipend to me and my heirs for ever, generation after generation, and that the payment of the same may not be confined to any particular zillah, because I have only to look to the bounty of the British Government at large.

Agreeably to the engagement concluded with the Nawab by Captain J. Baillie and ratified by the late Governor-General Marquis Wellesley, the provision granted by that engagement to the extent of four lakhs of Rupees per annum, either in land or money, is hereby declared to be guaranteed to the Nawab in perpetuity, generation after generation, and not confined to any particular zillah, but dependant upon the British Government and that of the Maharajah Sreemunt Peishwa.

ARTICLE III.

If any one, on any occasion, should misrepresent me to the British Government, let their accusations not be attended to without due investigation.

No accusations against the Nawab will be attended to without due investigation.

ARTICLE IV.

If any of my brothers, relations, dependants or servants, shall complain against me to the British Government, let them not be heard or attended to.

The Nawab is master of his own household; but it is expected that the Nawab will treat his brothers, relations, dependants, and servants with justice and kindness.

ARTICLE V.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa should be displeased with me, let the British Government remove that displeasure from His Highness' mind by friendly interposition.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa shall be displeased with the Nawab, the British Government will interpose its good offices to remove His Highness' displeasure.

ARTICLE VI.

With respect to the house and the villages which were granted to me in jaghire by the Government of Poonah for the expenses of my cook-room, and which the Peishwa's Government has resumed for some time past, whenever the British Government shall think

The restoration of the Nawab's jaghire must depend upon the pleasure of His Highness the Peishwa, but agreeably to the promise given by Captain J. Baillie in writing to the Nawab, the British Government will be prepared, at the requisition

proper it will interpose its friendly offices to effect the restoration of it to me.

ARTICLE VII.

As during the Government of my deceased father the revenues of this province (Bundelcund) were unequal to the expenses of the Government, for which reason many large debts are outstanding against my father's Government; if any person or persons shall complain to the British Government on account of the above description of debts, let such person or persons not be heard or attended to.

Dated 31*st December* 1812.

of the Nawab, to recommend it to the favorable consideration of His Highness.

No attention will be paid by the British Government to any demands against the Nawab, on account of the debts incurred by his late father's Government.

(Sd.) MINTO.

Seal of the Governor-General of India.

No. LXV.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between NANA GOVIND RAO PUNDIT, for himself, his heirs and successors, and CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent of the HONORABLE SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, Baronet, Governor-General, &c., &c., &c., in behalf of the Honorable the East India Company, at Banda, the 23rd day of October 1806.

Whereas by the Treaty of Bassein a portion of territory in Savannour and Oolparra, formerly in the possession of His Highness the Peishwa, was ceded to the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two Governments, the said territory was restored to His Highness the Peishwa, and in exchange for that territory together with certain other considerations which are detailed in the agreement in question, a territory in the province of Bundelcund, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees was permanently ceded to the British Government and annexed to their possessions in Hindoostan; and Whereas at the period when the British troops were first employed in the occupation of the province of Bundelcund, and in the punishment

of the disaffected in this province, Nana Govind Rao did for a time oppose the operations of the British troops in this province, by which conduct he the said Nana Govind Rao placed himself in the condition of an enemy to the British Government, and several districts and forts in the province of Bundelcund, which were formerly possessed by him, were conquered by the British army and occupied by their authority; and Whereas after the conquest of the aforesaid districts and forts, Nana Govind Rao, professing sincere obedience and submission to the Honorable Company, joined the British army with his troops, and since the period in question invariably regulated his conduct by a rigid observance of the duties of amity and attachment to the British Government and to its interests, in consideration of which the ilakas of Oorey and Mohummedabad were restored to him during the first year, and the pergunnah of Mohába in the second year after his submission; and Whereas a promise was made by the British Government to grant to Nana Govind Rao an equivalent for the district of Calpee at some future period, the Honorable the Governor-General in Council has lately been pleased to direct the performance of that promise: therefore and with a view to the confidence and entire satisfaction of Nana Govind Rao regarding both his ancient possessions and those which are now to be ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, as well as for the purpose of confirming the said Nana Govind Rao in the principles and duties of good faith and attachment to the British Government, the following Articles have been agreed to and shall continue in force for ever:—

ARTICLE I.

The Nana having professed a sincere attachment to the Honorable Company hereby engages never to molest the territory of the British Government, or of any Chieftain or State in alliance with the British Government, nor to afford succour or protection to any persons hostile to the British Government.

ARTICLE II.

Nana Govind Rao hereby surrenders for himself, his heirs, and successors, and cedes in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable East India Company, their heirs and successors, for ever, the city, fort and zillah of Calpee, situated in the Soubah of Akberabad, and the several villages situated on the right bank of the Jumna between Calpee and Raypoor, which are specified in the annexed Schedule, together with all rights and privileges which he or his ancestors may at any time have possessed in the zillah and villages aforesaid.

ARTICLE III.

If any subject of the British Government accused of crimes or any defaulter shall at any time abscond and take refuge in the Nana's territories, the Nana engages to seize and deliver over such person to the British Government on application from the Civil Officer in the British territory.

ARTICLE IV.

The British Government having been pleased to grant to the Nana, as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, the several villages which are specified in the annexed Schedule, and some of the mehals in question being situated between the British possessions eastward of the Betwa and the district of Kotch on the North-West Frontier, in which the presence of the Civil Officers of Government must always be required, and to which the detachment of troops may often be expedient: The Nana hereby engages to afford every assistance and support in his power to the Civil Officers of the British Government residing in the district of Kotch, and to provide the British Officers and troops on their march through his country with the necessary passports, guides, and supplies, so that no injury may be sustained by travellers, nor inconvenience suffered by troops in passing between the district of Kotch and any other part of the British possessions.

ARTICLE V.

The Nana, being considered as the independent and uncontrolled ruler of the territory now ceded to him or confirmed in his possession, hereby renounces all claim to the aid of the British Government against internal or external enemies, and the British Government renounces all claims whatever upon the Nana with the exception of those described in this Engagement.

ARTICLE VI.

If any of the brothers or relations of Nana Govind Rao prefer a complaint against him to the British Government, whether such complaint be founded on motives of personal enmity or otherwise, or if any banker or merchant, being a creditor of the Nana or of any of his servants or adherents, prefer a complaint against him, or if any of the inhabitants of any of the villages dependant on the Nana exhibit a claim against him of any description whatever, all such complaints and claims shall be left to the Nana's decision.

ARTICLE VII.

As one-third of the diamond mines of Punna have from ancient times been committed by His Highness the Peishwa to the care of Nana Govind Rao, and continued in his charge during the establishment of the authority of the late Nawab Ali Behauder in this province, it is therefore agreed that in case of any portion of the diamond mines of Punna coming into the possession of the Honorable Company, the Nana shall not be molested by them in the possession of the said portion of the mines in question, and the British Government hereby expressly renounces all claims against that portion of the diamond mines of Punna which has been hithertofore occupied by the Nana.

ARTICLE VIII.

All houses and gardens which belonged to the ancestors of the Nana and to those of his relations, and which are situated in the town of Bithoor in the

Dooab, on the banks of the Ganges, or in the city of Benares or Calpee, or in Raypoor, or in any other towns or villages which are now in the possession of the British Government, shall continue as heretofore to be the private property of the Nana and his relations, whose right shall not be in any manner molested or encroached upon by the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

All territories and rights in the province of Bundelcund, including Sagur, which are now occupied or possessed by Nana Govind Rao, or ceded to him by this Treaty in exchange for the district of Calpee, are hereby declared to be exempt from every future claim or demand on the part of the Honorable Company, their heirs and successors, for ever; and the British Government engage never to molest nor disturb the Nana, his heirs or successors, in the possession of the said territories and rights in Bundelcund, including Sagur, nor in the possession of those districts which are now ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee.

ARTICLE X.

This engagement, consisting of ten Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Banda, between Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor-General on the one part, and Baskur Rao Anna Pundit and Rao Kishen Rao, the accredited vakeels of Nana Govind Rao on the other, a copy of the same in English and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Captain John Baillie, has been delivered to the said vakeels, and the said vakeels have delivered to Captain J. Baillie another copy bearing the seal and signature of the said Nana Govind Rao, countersigned by his said vakeels, and the said Captain Baillie has engaged to procure and deliver to the vakeels of the said Nana Govind Rao, without delay, a copy of this engagement duly ratified by the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by the said vakeels the present engagement shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable Company, and on the said Nana Govind Rao, and the copy of it now delivered by the said vakeels shall be returned.

Done at Banda this twenty-third day of October A.D. 1806, *answering to the tenth day of Shaban* 1221 *Hyeree, and to the Eleventh day of Koor Sood* 1863 *Sumbut.*

N.B.—This Treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 24th December 1806.

Schedule of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Govind Rao as an equivalent for a portion of the District of Calpee and certain Villages of Roypore, agreeably to a statement under the signature of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund.

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Villages in the Pergunnah of Calpee which are restored to the Nana.		
	Atta	7,041 0 0	
	Parrah	1,362 12 6	
	Buchapoor	506 13 0	
	Parasun and Panny Khord	3,501 0 0	
	Gourrah	794 10 0	
	Gur Ganah	382 4 0	
	Beeranoo	4,142 8 0	
	Paudypore	536 0 0	
	Bhudranghy	2,312 8 0	
	Jagarrypore	563 8 0	
	Hyderpore	1,005 7 0	
	Amliah Boozoorg	1,543 0 0	
	Danda	407 12 0	
	Ruganly	1,244 0 0	
	Sundy	6,584 0 0	
	Sanjahapore	1,614 0 0	
	Syedpore	745 0 0	
	Soor Sellah	1,348 0 0	
	Sur Sanky	784 0 0	
	Sudooha	1,209 12 0	
	Kurmen	4,359 12 0	
	Koorma Allumgeerpore	5,040 0 0	
	Langoopore	292 4 0	
	Muhawah	1,188 0 0	
	Noorpoor	2,736 8 0	
	Buneehan	1,405 4 0	
	Nusserpore	1,114 7 0	
	Hemutpore	997 0 0	
	Aucberpore	1,628 0 0	
	Etorah Boozoorg	745 4 0	
	Amussa	655 0 0	
	Oorkurrah	1,572 14 0	
	Akoary	1,303 0 0	
	Ookussa	2,011 8 0	
	Peepraunda	488 6 0	
	Bhutpoorah	537 0 0	
	Bhambooah	1,413 0 0	
	Barrah	734 4 0	
	Carried over ...	65,849 5 6	

Schedule of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Govind Rao, &c.—(Concluded).

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward ...	65,849 5 6	
	Gurha	567 8 0	
	Gurry Tagga	461 13 0	
	Dawodpore	46 0 0	
	Taconly	606 8 0	
	Amliah Khord	1,046 12 0	
	Koosmurrah	1,285 0 0	
	Bairrie Hurrapore	1,283 0 0	
	Caddiepore	434 0 0	
	Koohana	560 0 0	
50	Musgawah	1,516 8 0	
			73,656 6 6
	Villages in the Pergunnah of Khurka ceded by Treaty.		
	Khurka Khas	2,626 0 0	
	Ayer	856 0 0	
	Tenor	1,750 0 0	
	Boodhanly Boozoorg	1,966 8 0	
	Oorry	319 0 0	
	Rampoorrah	429 0 0	
	Goodhar	1,051 0 0	
	Semriah	1,388 0 0	
	Mahana	1,431 0 0	
	Mungrachoo	431 0 0	
	Curraurie Boozoorg	998 0 0	
	Currraurie Khord	642 0 0	
	Gaurah	463 0 0	
	Choorah Kherra	756 0 0	
	Dadry	3,846 0 0	
	Poordur	401 0 0	
17	Currata	428 0 0	
			19,781 8 0
Villages 36	Pergunnah Kotra ceded by Treaty ...	.....	39,057 0 0
„ 14	Ditto Syednuggur ditto ditto ...	.....	12,874 0 0
	Total, Rupees ...	.....	1,45,368 14 6

E. E.

(Sd.) J. Baillie,
Agent, Governor-General.

Schedule of the portions of Calpee and Roypore which are permanently annexed to the British possessions in Bundelcund.

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Villages in the Pergunnah Nowruttah Calpee with the Town and Fortress.		
	Oossur	2,757 0 0	
	Ahmudpore	702 7 0	
	Ourungah	51 0 0	
	Punian	8,360 0 0	
	Burrooah	888 12 0	
	Burkherrah	562 12 0	
	Bhumbhoury Khoord	346 13 0	
	Pundry	919 0 0	
	Purkhoo Kurrah	30 0 0	
	Berry Bellendah	464 10 0	
	Tekurrah	50 0 0	
	Jullhoopore	154 0 0	
	Jyrampore	201 0 0	
	Chutelah	4,561 0 0	
	Jaheepore	114 0 0	
	Chounk	1,280 12 0	
	Dhounkully	1,170 0 0	
	Dammur and Ungunnooah	7,209 8 0	
	Dhumnah	509 4 0	
	Rajahpore	392 0 0	
	Shaikpore Konriah	347 6 0	
	Sursee	828 0 0	
	Sursallah	488 0 0	
	Suppah	255 0 0	
	Saimurrah	111 0 0	
	Sultanpore	51 0 0	
	Shaikpore Belendah...	30 0 0	
	Allum Khalispore and Basharutpore ...	106 15 6	
	Kootoolpore	901 0 0	
	Kurrutpore	1,004 8 0	
	Kahatowrah	520 0 0	
	Koosally	1,560 2 0	
	Khashyrampore	395 8 0	
	Kotrah	879 0 0	
	Kouriah Khaus	509 4 0	
	Lahurrah, &c., 4 villages	4,665 12 0	
	Lungurpore	22 0 0	
	Lohurgaon	206 14 6	
	Murgaon and Chuk Ajmury	8,077 0 0	
	Murkourol	4,526 4 0	
	Meowpore, &c., 3 villages	1,991 0 0	
	Carried over ...	58,199 8 0	

Schedule of the portions of Calpee and Roypore which are permanently annexed to the British possessions in Bundelcund.

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward ...	58,199 8 0	
	Munky and Murahanpore	896 0 0	
	Mohoharry, &c., 5 villages	908 0 0	
	Mavanahur	428 0 0	
	Murrah	238 12 0	
	Nurany	957 3 0	
	Meahry	75 0 0	
	Hurehundpore	1,626 7 0	
	Hurkoopore	666 8 0	
	Total—62 villages and one chuck.		63,995 6 0
	Villages in the Zillah of Raypore.		
	Roypore Khaus	66 15 0	
	Mull	1,221 0 0	
	Chinta Mow	562 4 0	
	Dhakun	1,119 12 0	
	Saymurrah and Saikpore	1,374 12 0	
	Sayrany, &c., 2 villages	1,745 8 0	
	Vajeepore	125 9 0	
	Gondah and Khurrayee	1,719 12 0	
	Kur Khon	2,724 9 0	
	Kurreckah	334 3 0	
	Burhaun	1,018 8 0	
	Total—14 villages.		12,082 11 0
	Total, Rupees ...	.....	76,078 1 0

E. E.

(Sd.) J. Baillie,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. LXVI.

Engagement concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao.

Whereas by a Treaty concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, under date the 13th June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, the rights of supremacy possessed by His Highness over Nana Govind Rao, and the lands in the Nana's immediate occupation, have been transferred to the British Government; and Whereas

the British Government has consented on certain considerations to relinquish the tribute and military service which by virtue of that transfer it had acquired a right to demand from the Nana, and to constitute the Nana the hereditary ruler of the lands at present in his actual possession: The following Articles have accordingly been concluded by mutual consent between the British Government and the said Nana Govind Rao:—

ARTICLE I.

All the Articles of the Engagement contracted with Nana Govind Rao by Colonel John Baillie on the part of the British Government, under date the 3rd day of October 1806, corresponding with the 10th of Shabun 1221 Hijree, and the 11th of Kooar Sood 1863 Sumbut, shall remain in full force, excepting in as far as they are not altered by this Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The British Government hereby relinquishes for ever its right to tribute and military service from Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors. The British Government moreover acknowledges and hereby constitutes Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors, the hereditary rulers of the territory at present in the Nana's actual possession.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid possessions of the Nana from the aggressions of any foreign power, and it is accordingly hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Nana shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; the Nana, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Nana's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other party shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavors of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Nana's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE IV.

Nana Govind Rao hereby cedes to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty the whole of the lands of the ilakah of Kundah appertaining to the pergunnah of Mohabuh, circumscribed by the territories of the British Government, and also certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna appertaining to the pergunnah of Choorke, and intermixed with the Honorable Company's lands of Bhudaick and Raypore, including mal, sayer, charity, and rent-free lands of every description, agreeably to a Schedule subjoined to the Treaty; the Nana accordingly engages that the aforesaid lands shall be given

up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on demand. But with a view to the satisfaction of certain claims upon the Nana, for which some of these lands are pledged, the British Government hereby agrees to grant to the Nana the revenue of those lands to be paid in cash up to the end of Assar next, corresponding with July 1818; the current revenue, after deducting the expense of collection, the outstanding balances, and the advances of tuccavie which may be justly demandable up to the end of Assar next, according to the Regulations of the British Government, shall accordingly be collected by the British Revenue Officers and paid to the Nana monthly.

ARTICLE V.

If at any time the Nana have any cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to the British Government, the Nana engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide implicitly by its award, and on no account to commit aggressions against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim or the redress of the grievance of which he may complain.

ARTICLE VI.

Nana Govind Rao hereby engages to abstain from corresponding with foreign powers, excepting with the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

With a view to facilitate the adjustment of boundary disputes between the subjects of the Nana and that of the British Government, and to avoid the delay of a reference to the Nana, the Nana hereby engages to require all his Aumils and other Officers on the frontier to comply immediately with any orders they may receive from the Superintendent of Political Affairs, for causing the attendance of parties and witnesses, or for any other purpose connected with the adjustment of boundary disputes, without waiting the result of a reference to him. The Nana further agrees to give ready and due attention to all suggestions from the Superintendent respecting the punishment of any of his subjects who may be convicted before the Superintendent of violence and aggression towards the British subjects. With a further view to avoid disputes respecting the new boundaries which will be formed between the lands now ceded by the Nana and those to which they are contiguous, it is hereby agreed that actual possession at the date of this Treaty shall be held to be the criterion for the settlement of all disputes which may arise respecting the aforesaid boundary, and that no retrospective claim founded on former possession shall be sustained on either side.

ARTICLE VIII.

The British Government hereby engages to contract no engagements with Rao Benaick Rao, the manager of Saugor, or with the Bheik Sahiba, detrimental to the claims and rights of the Nana in the country of Saugor. The British Government, moreover, offers hereafter to interpose its good offices, with a view to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difference between Nana Govind Rao and the manager of the country of Saugor.

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territory of Nana Govind Rao, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Nana shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Nana's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Nana's Government: whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Nana's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Nana's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE X.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Abha Bulwunt Rao, the vakeel of the said Nana Govind Rao, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to-morrow to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Nana to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Jalound, on the First day of November 1817, *corresponding with Seventh of Kartic* 1814 *Sumbut, and Twentieth of Zechij* 1232 *Hijree.*

S. L.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

Seal of the Nana Govind Rao.

(Sd.) HASTINGS.

Governor-General's small Seal.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp, near Nuddeeka-Gong, this 3rd day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

(Sd.) GEORGE SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

Schedule of Forty-four Villages composing the Ilakah of Khundeh and certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna, belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, with the dependencies ceded to the British Government by Nana Govind Rao, according to the fourth Article of the Treaty.

1. Khundah.
Chandee Boozoorg.
Marowly.
Achround.
5. Serowly.
Cupsah.
Futtehpore.
Echowly.
Akleye.
10. Aitgurh.
Khyroo.
Puchpehnah.
Gunjwah.
Rewye.
15. Berhye.
Kuhreh.
Bhangah.
Berwanly.
Rutwah.
20. Rewan.
Bhommye.
Choonwur Khanch.
Churka.
Ladao.
25. Goorah.
Manay.
Soonuchah.
Sirsee Kulan.
Sirsee Khoond.
30. Archyepooreh.
Gossyaree.
Jegnowrah (rent-free).
Kerobee.
Khunurwah.
35. Koolkummah.
Kunhah.
Kymahkhur.
Ajmetha.
Ekona.
40. Bhumany.
Tendohee.
Koondoheh.
Noorpoor.
44. Gubburah.

Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, on the banks of the Jumna.

1 Sohee with Jograjpoor.
Tekenee.
Joraraee.
4. Maunpore.

L. S.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

Seal of Govind Rao.

(Sd.) GEO. SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. LXVII.

WHEREAS a FIRM TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE subsists between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, and SHEO RAO BHAO, SOOBADAR of JHANSIE, is a tributary of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA; and Whereas SHEO RAO BHAO, entertaining a just sense of the obligations imposed upon him by the said Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, shortly after the arrival of a detachment of the British army in BUNDELCUND, transmitted to HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., through CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent on the part of HIS EXCELLENCY in BUNDELCUND, a Wajib-ool-Urz or Paper of requests, expressive of his submission and attachment to the views and interests of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, and containing seven distinct Articles or requests, all which have been acceded to by HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief; and Whereas certain requests and agreements on the part of SHEO RAO BHAO were not included in the said Wajib-ool-Urz, and are now necessary to be added:

The following Articles are now agreed on for the purpose of affording additional security and confidence to Sheo Rao Bhao, and of constituting an additional pledge of his fidelity and attachment to the British Government.

ARTICLE I.

The Bhao, professing his entire submission and sincere attachment to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies, that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa; and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to these Governments as his enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE II.

If at any time a dispute or difference arise between the Bhao and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Bhao engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute or difference to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages upon every such occasion to join the British forces with his army and to assist in the accomplishment of their views; and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Bhao's

country for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expense of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Bhao. On the other hand, if the assistance of the Bhao's troops be demanded at any time for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expenses of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

The Bhao is in reality the Commander of his own troops; but it is hereby agreed that on every occasion when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops, and in the event of peace being concluded, a due attention shall be paid to the interest of the Bhao.

ARTICLE V.

Sheo Rao Bhao engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject or European of any nation or description without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE VI.

Whatever tribute has been hitherto paid to His Highness the Peishwa by the Bhao, shall be continued to be paid to His Highness. The British Government do not demand any tribute for themselves.

ARTICLE VII.

The Rajah Ambagie Ingla at any time molest the possessions of the Bhao, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE VIII.

Accusations of disaffection or disobedience, if adduced by any person against the Bhao, shall not be attended to by the British Government unless the truth of them be proved.

ARTICLE IX.

Sheo Rao Bhao possesses a house in the city of Benares; if any of the children, brothers, or other relations of the Bhao hereafter reside in that city, they shall enjoy the protection of the British Government, and shall not suffer any molestation.

This Agreement, containing nine Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of His Excellency General Lake, Commander-in-Chief, and by Shao Rao Bhao, Soobadar of Jhansie, in Camp at Kotra, on the 6th day of February 1804, answering to the 23rd day of Shuwaul 1218 Hijery, and 10th day of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, and another of the same date, tenor, and contents signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, shall be delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages to return the Agreement.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of the RAJAH of JHANSIE, 18th November 1803.

Seurao Bhao, Chief of Jhansie and other places, submits the following requests in separate Articles, and hopes that they may be granted by the British Government:—

1*st.*—The degree of rank and respectability which I have hitherto enjoyed under His Highness the Peishwa shall be continued and increased under the British Government.

2*nd.*—The country and forts which at present hold under the authority of His Highness the Peishwa shall remain in my possession, and the revenue which I have hitherto paid to the Peishwa shall hereafter be paid into the Company's treasury.

3*rd.*—As the English are now employed in the conquest of the territories and forts of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Holkar, let a battalion or two with an Officer of rank be sent here, and I shall join and assist them in conquering the countries which are adjacent to my own.

4*th.*—If the Honorable Company be desirous of possessing my country and fort, they are masters and every way powerful, and I am ready to submit; but as the British Nation and His Highness the Peishwa are at peace, and as a Treaty exists between them, let an order of His Highness be produced, that I may perform the duty of allegiance in obeying that order.

5*th.*—If the Peishwa at any future period make over my country to the Company, and it becomes a part of the British possessions, let a Jaidad be assigned to me for the support of my cavalry and infantry, and for the maintenance of myself and family in perpetuity.

6*th.*—As the Rajahs of Candahar, Dutteea, Chundery and other Chiefs in the neighbourhood are ready to submit to and become the servants of the British Government, let the possessions of these Chiefs be guaranteed, and the revenue which they have paid to the Peishwa shall be paid into the British treasury.

7*th.*—Let every arrangement with me be concluded through the medium of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor.

Signed and sealed under the authority of Seurao Bhao by his vakeel Izzul Khan.

No. LXVIII.

TREATY with ROW RAMCHUND, the Minor Soubahdar of JHANSIE.

Whereas a Treaty of defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Row Bhow, Soubahdar of Jhansie, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, when the said Soubahdar was in the condition of a tributary to His Highness the Peishwa; and Whereas the whole of the rights of His Highness the Peishwa over the

principality of Jhansie have since that period been transferred to the British Government, in virtue of a Treaty concluded between that Government and the Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, and in consequence of that transfer the relations established by the former Treaty between the British Government and Jhansie have become virtually extinct; and Whereas the British Government, in consideration of the very respectable character borne by the late Soubahdar Sheo Row Bhow and his uniform and faithful attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death that the principality of Jhansie might be confirmed in perpetuity to his grandson Row Ramchund Row, to be conducted during the minority of the said Row Ramchund Row by Row Gopaul Row Bhow, manager nominated by the late Bhow and confirmed by the British Government: On these considerations and in the confident reliance of the continuance of the same friendly disposition on the part of the Government of Jhansie and of its strict adherence to the engagements comprised in this Treaty, the British Government has consented on certain conditions, to constitute Row Ramchund the hereditary Chief of the lands actually held by the late Row Sheo Bhow at the commencement of the British Government in Bundelcund and now possessed by the Government of Jhansie. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund Row, under the direction and with the concurrence of his said manager Gopaul Row Bhow.

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Row Bhow, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is hereby confirmed, excepting such parts of it as are altered or rescinded by the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Jhansie, consents to acknowledge and hereby constitutes Row Ramchund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Row Sheo Bhow at the period of the commencement of the British Government, and now in the possession of Row Ramchund, excepting the Pergunnah of Mote, which being held by the Jhansie Government in mortgage from Rajah Bahadur will continue on its present footing until a settlement of the mortgage takes place between the parties. The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid territory of Row Ramchund from the aggression of foreign powers.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the principality of Jhansie from the aggressions of foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Government of Jhansie shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade its territories, whether in consequence of any

disputes, claim, or on any other ground, it shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Jhansie Government, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor by representations and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Soubahdar's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavors of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Soubahdar's territories, as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection afforded by the two foregoing Articles to Row Ramchund, the Chief of Jhansie, that Chief hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Jhansie troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE V.

Row Ramchund hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other States, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE VI.

Row Ramchund engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of Row Ramchund, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and Row Ramchund shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Jhansie territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Jhansie Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Jhansie territories, shall be readily furnished by Row Ramchund's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE VIII.

Row Ramchund hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

Row Ramchund engages to give no asylum to criminals, nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, Row Ramchund further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE X.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund, through the Agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Nana Bulwunt Row, the vakeel, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel, having obtained the ratification of the Soubahdar to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Pepree on the Seventeenth day of November 1817, *corresponding with the Twenty-fourth Kartick* 1874 *Sumbut, and Seventh of Mohorum* 1233 *Hijree.*

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

Seal.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp at Pepree, on the eighteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

(Sd.) GEORGE SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. LXIX.

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of the new ENGAGEMENT entered into with RAJAH GUNGADHUR RAO, CHIEF of JHANSIE, and signed and sealed by him on the 27th of December 1842.

1*st.*—That on the 1st January 1843, or as soon after as possible, the State of Jhansie shall be made over to him, Gungadhur Rao, with the exception of the undermentioned lands, which are to be assigned to the British Government for the payment of half the costs of the Bundelcund Legion: and are assessed for the year Sumbut 1899, at 2,55,891 Jhansie Rupees, or 2,27,458 Company's Rupees.

Lands to be ceded by Jhansie for the payment of the Legion.

No.	Names.	Sumbut 1899.	1900.	1901.
	Dubooa and Talgow	1,46,060	1,50,415	1,53,454
	Gurwae	18,131	19,205	20,056
	Erich	7,148	7,512	9,972
	Sersa Godasa	10,402	10,402	10,402
	Poonch Pahargow	12,354	12,627	12,903
	Bumunooa	14,443	15,462	16,256
	Bugeyra	19,021	19,821	20,633
	Ghuratah	28,332	30,345	31,804
	Jhansie Rupees ...	2,55,891	2,60,789	2,75,480
	Deduct 12-8 per cent. ...	28,433	.....	.....
	or Company's Rupees ...	2,27,458	.....	.....

2*nd*.—The Chief is to fulfil all the engagements which have been entered into with the landholders for the remaining three years of the quinquennial settlement, and to submit all references arising out of this subject to the decision of the Agent Governor-General in Bundelcund, or any Officer who may be appointed for the purpose by Government.

3*rd*.—That the prisoners confined in the Jhansie Jail under sentence of imprisonment are not to be released till the periods of their sentence expire without consulting the Agent of the Governor-General in Bundelcund.

4*th*.—That all pensioners of the Jhansie State whose claims have been already decided by the Officers of our Government, and all creditors of that State whose claims have been decided by the Officers of our Government in concert with the Chief of Jhansie, be punctually paid by instalments. All those who receive grants of land, payments from the treasury, or assignments upon the customs for services to be performed, are to enjoy the same only upon condition of performing the duties for which they have been assigned; and the Chief to be left sole judge in their cases.

It is understood that the Chief will pay all just debts and claims to pensions which have not yet been adjusted by the Officers of our Government; but our Government is not to interfere.

5*th*.—That the Chief shall pay to every public Officer who has served us in the administration of the Jhansie Government for a period of three years, and whose services he now dispenses with, a donation of six months' salary, provided they do not find employment in Jalone or the ceded lands.

6*th*.—That the Chief pay of the debt to the British Government by annual instalments of not less than fifty thousand Rupees.

7*th*.—That the Bundelcund Legion be kept permanently to at least its present strength for the protection of the Jhansie and Jalone districts, but the distribution of this force is to rest with the Officer Commanding, or the

representative of our Government in Bundelcund. The Officer Commanding the Legion is to comply with the requisitions of the Rajah for the aid of troops whenever he thinks them proper, without reference to such representative; but should he at any time not deem it proper to comply with such requisitions, he will state the circumstances of the call for aid, and his reasons for not complying with it, to the representative of the Government, and suspend compliance till his orders are received.

8*th*.—That the Chief will assign lands for a military cantonment in any part of his territories which the Government may select for the purpose; but the Officer Commanding the troops in such cantonments is not to interfere with the civil administration of the Government, or permit the troops to oppress the subjects of the Jhansie State. What supplies for the use of the troops may be required from the country around are to be procured through the Officers of the Jhansie Government, and paid for at the current prices of the day.

The Articles of former Treaties between the Jhansie Chiefs and the British Government are to remain still in force; and all the salutes heretofore given to those Chiefs and courtesies of reception which are the same as those given to the Chiefs of Orcha, Duttia, and Sumptur, to be continued.

Signed and sealed by the Rajah of Jhansie, Gungadhur Rao, on the 27th of December 1842.

(Sd.) W. H. SLEEMAN,
Agent, Governor-General.

Approved by Governor-General on 20th January 1843.

No. LXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH KISSERY SING, the RAJAH of JEYTPORE, dated 20th September 1812.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Zemindars of the Pergunnahs of Punwarree and Powey, &c., in the province of Bundelcund: Whereas the Rajah Kissery, the Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province, and a hereditary descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raje, previously to this period, having submitted himself to the authority and entered into engagements, and obligations of obedience, loyalty, and submission to the British Government, and delivered in an ikrarnamah, or written engagement, to the above effect, consisting of eight Articles, the said Rajah received from the British Government fifty-two villages in the Pergunnah of Punwarree, rent-free, and ever since has remained faithful in his obedience and loyalty; Wherefore, on the 15th of July 1809 A.D., the said Rajah received from the British Government in gift, certain villages in the Pergunnah of Powey, and on the 12th September in the above year, he, the said Rajah, also received in free gift certain diamond mines in consideration of his situation and claims to the favor of the British Government. Now the said Rajah

having requested to receive one Sunnud including the whole of the grants, a Sunnud is therefore given to the said Rajah, granting him, rent-free, the villages and possessions enumerated underneath. So long as the said Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall remain faithful to and truly discharge the terms of the ikrarnamah he has now entered into, consisting of eleven Articles, the villages and possessions, enumerated below, with the whole of their land revenues, and sayer, Abkaree, and all other rights and dues belonging thereto, shall remain in his and their unmolested possession, rent-free, generation after generation for ever. It is proper that you consider the aforesaid Rajah the true proprietor of the villages and possessions in question; and the duties of the said Rajah are to protect and promote the comfort of the inhabitants and cultivators, and, rendering his possessions populous and flourishing, enjoy the produce in good wishes and prayers for the prosperity of the British Government.

STATEMENT of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH PUNWARREE.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Jeytpore ...	... 1	Brought forward ...	19
Aznur ...	... 1	Huslah ...	... 1
Awrey ...	... 1	Phoont ...	... 1
Butchowrah ...	... 1	Lummowrah	... 1
Bumnowrah ...	... 1	Booddowrah	... 1
Khohey ...	... 1	Putcharrah	... 1
Kurrah ...	... 1	Korthowrah	... 1
Mundreah ...	... 1	Mungroul Buzroog	... 1
Burkharrah ...	... 1	Goorah ...	... 1
Poorwah ...	... 1	Moorrawrey	... 1
Naggarah ...	... 1	Sawungpoorah	... 1
Khordah ...	... 1	Bussoreah	... 1
Boodwaro ...	... 1	Lohurey ...	... 1
Suggoreah ...	... 1	Kharreah Buzoorg	... 1
Indurhuttah ...	... 1	Rummoopoorah	... 1
Bizzowrey ...	... 1	Dandrey ...	... 1
Ummerpoorrah ...	... 1	Mowabeyah	... 1
Tickeyreah Buzoorg	... 1	Mowhabaund	... 1
Buzjowrey ...	... 1	Pipoah ...	... 1
			— 18
Carried over	... 19	Carried over	... 37

STATEMENT of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud.—(Continued.)

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	37	Brought forward ...	45
Auckowrah	1	Joylwarro	1
Kharreah Khord ...	1	Purrahraorain ...	1
Britchachur Buzoorg ...	1	Chitterwarro ...	1
Aurgutnow	1	Bowrah	1
Bhuggary	1	Ghotobey ...	1
Buggowbah Buzoorg ...	1	Bhuggowrah ...	1
Buggowrah ...	1	Bodgepoorah ...	1
Auttoveah	1		7
	8		
Carried over ...	45	Carried over ...	52

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH POWEYE.

Brought forward ...	52	Brought forward ...	80
Simriah, with fort ...	3	Khoyrey	1
Tickrah	2	Khoyrah	1
Birraussin	2	Bungrah Mulwarrah ...	1
Chandrah	1	Proideyreah ...	2
Heerapore	2	Putna Khord ...	1
Burkhurrah	2	Roykurrah ...	1
Nadin	6	Dhimrey ...	1
Koolwa	1	Kooney ...	1
Lidrey	2	Boirgurrah ...	1
Bunbhohy	1	Sirrohpoorwah ...	1
Nibowrey, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	1	Hurdooah ...	2
Muzrah	1	Muzgowah Pipreah ...	2
Hurdoorah	1	Tirhoo Pipreah ...	1
Ghottureah	1	Jhoopooah...	2
Gurlugaw	1	Purseyal Khord ...	1
Tanhangah	1	Songrah	1
	28	Joytoopoorah ...	1
Carried over ...	80		21
		Carried over ...	101

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud.—(Continued).

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Brought forward ...	101	Brought forward ...	115
Chippah Jussuntpoorah ...	12	Cheyolah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing ...	1
Kharwah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	1	Ghuttarey ...	2
Judgegawah ...	1	Kuckrawbey ...	1
	14		4
Carried over ...	115	Carried over ...	119

Burdakahpoorah Villages, viz:

Brought forward ...	119	Brought forward ...	128
Jummeah	1	Kurbarry ...	1
Koeteyah	1	Khuzrey ...	1
Illakhora	1	Supliah Khord and Buzoorg ...	2
Aumrey Khaoo	1	Dhurrugpatty ...	1
Singrah	1	Poorbattah ...	1
Buckseyahboorah ...	2	Khurwarrow ...	1
Bhoysahey	1		7
Bandha	1		
	9		
Carried over ...	128	Carried over ...	135

Pergunnah Burhaputchore.

Diamond Mines.

Brought forward ...	135	Brought forward ...	143
Sutroho	1	Kullianpore, except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing	1
Moyrah	1	Tupkannah ...	1
Singgoorpoorah	1	Woossraur ...	1
Putty	1	Terrycha	1
Khurwuah	1	Muzgawah Runjekhan ...	1
Bhomkah	1	Sulloheyah ...	1
Chownnah	1	Auklah ...	1
Sildarrah	1		7
	8		
Carried over ...	143	Total villages ...	150

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMAH of the RAJAH KISSERY SING, the RAJAH of JEYTPORE dated 13th September 1812.

Whereas I, Rajah Kissery Sing, Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund, and descended from the Rajah Juggut Raje, from the time that I delivered in my Ikrarnamah or obligation of submission and obedience, and obtained in jaghire fifty-two villages in the pergunnah of Punwarree from the British Government, have discharged with heart and soul the obligations of loyalty and obedience, and I have been admitted amongst the dependents of the British Government, and remained faithful to the terms of my engagements, in no instance deviating a little therefrom; during the administration of Mr. John Richardson certain villages and possessions in the pergunnah of Powey were granted to me for my sustenance, and the aforesaid gentleman required from me a fresh Ikrarnamah, in terms appropriate to the change of circumstances: for which reason, and to confirm my submission, loyalty and obedience to the British Government, I now deliver in the present Ikrarnamah, consisting of the eight Articles of my former engagements, and of three new Articles, in all eleven Articles, under my seal and signature, and I hereby promise and engage that I shall never deviate a little from those Articles in letter, spirit, or tendency.

ARTICLE I.

I promise never to unite on any occasion with external or internal enemies of the British Government, and to be ever obedient and submissive to their will and commands from the due performance of which duties I shall never depart.

ARTICLE II.

If any of my children and relations excite disturbances in the British territories, I agree to use my utmost endeavours to prevent them, and in the event of their continuing to behave improperly, I promise to join the British troops with my forces for the purpose of punishing them.

ARTICLE III.

If any of the peasantry or inhabitants of the British territory should desert from the British territory and take shelter in any of the villages granted to me, I engage to seize and give them over to the Officers of the British Government; and if persons be sent to apprehend them in my villages, I agree not only not to oppose but to assist the persons who may be sent into my villages to apprehend and secure the offenders.

ARTICLE IV.

I likewise promise never to protect or suffer to remain in my villages any robbers or thieves; and if a robbery takes place in my villages on the property of merchants or travellers, I shall make the zemindars of that village responsible, and shall cause them either to restore the property or pay the value of it, or for the seizure and delivery to the British Government of the thieves and robbers. I shall immediately seize and deliver over to the British authority

all murderers and others who may have committed crimes in the British possessions, and may have taken refuge in any of my villages.

ARTICLE V.

If any of the neighbouring Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I do hereby promise to abstain from all friendly communication with them, and not to protect or suffer any of their relations or dependents to remain in any of my villages.

ARTICLE VI.

I engage never to quarrel with any Chief who is obedient and submissive to the British Government; if any of them should quarrel with me, I promise to submit such dispute to the decision of Government.

ARTICLE VII.

I promise not to retain in my service a greater number of troops, horse or foot, than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenues of my villages, and for the purposes of personal state, without the authority and permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

I engage with my free will and consent never to have any concern of any nature with the fort of Jeytpore, and not permit my dependents to go round it, nor shall I repair the breaches of the fort. In short, I shall have nothing to do with the above fort. If anything contrary to the spirit and meaning of this agreement should ever take place, I agree that all the villages which are included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government be resumed by them.

ARTICLE IX.

I engage to guard all the passes through the ghauts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the ghauts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chiefs or leaders should meditate an incursion into the British territories through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territories, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE X.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the ghauts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they may remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE XI.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

No. LXXI.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented by PURSERAM in 1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted to the authority of the British Government in the hope of support and advantage, and having accepted of the terms proposed to me by the Government, I agree to reside with my followers in the villages composing my jaghire. If, however, I should accept of service any where else with a view to obtain a subsistence, I request that my motives for doing so may not be questioned by the Government.

Answer.

As you are now one of the adherents and dependants of the British Government, it is incumbent on you to abstain from all intercourse and connection with the enemies and rebels of the British Government. You are not however prohibited from entering the service of any person not of the above description. But it is necessary that you previously intimate your intention to the Government and obtain its permission. In the event of hostilities arising between any of the dependants of the British Government and of either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, your conduct in this case also must be guided by the instructions of the Officers of the British Government.

2nd Request.

Before this and while I was in a state of enmity to the British Government, I was in the habit of committing all sorts of disorderly and predatory acts, and have plundered and possessed myself of real and personal property, of all kinds of effects and of horses and cattle of every description. I request therefore that no complaint that may be eventually preferred in consequence of any of those transactions may be heard or admitted.

Answer.

No suit against you of which the cause of action shall have arisen prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance shall be admitted in the Civil or Criminal Court, nor shall any retrospective notice be taken of such suits on the part of the Government.

3rd Request.

Having acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, if any one from motives of hatred or malice misrepresent my conduct to you, I request that no such representation may be admitted without investigation.

Answer.

It is contrary to the principles of the British Government to admit calumnious representations against any person. It is necessary however that you carefully avoid pursuing a line of conduct that might give rise to suspicion.

4th Request.

If any of my dependants having separated from me or any of my creditors prefer any complaint against me, I request that it may not be listened to; and my rank and dignity being entirely dependant on the favor of the British Government, I trust they may be increased.

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you of which the cause of action shall be prior to the date of your Ikrarnamah shall be heard. But with respect to complaints which shall have originated after that period, you shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

5th Request.

In former times the ilaka of Banda and lands on the opposite side of the River Cane, to the amount of four lakhs of Rupees, were farmed by me. In that ilaka there are certain balances due to me by the zemindars which they have no right to withhold. I request that the claim may be investigated by the Government and that they be required to discharge the balances.

Answer.

As no claims originating before the date of your Ikrarnamah are to be heard against you, it would be improper on the same principle to admit any old standing claims of yours against any other person; at the same time whenever a complaint shall be preferred, the Officers of the Government, after investigating the nature of it, will decide upon the propriety of its admission or rejection.

6th Request.

I request permission to take possession of all the houses and gardens in the town of Banda belonging to me in whosever occupation they may be.

Answer.

Such of your houses as have been given to any person by the Government or as may be occupied without any written authority or permission from you shall be restored to you.

7th Request.

In certain villages of the pergunnahs of Banda, Motound and Soondah, the zemindars have granted me bonds for sums of money for which they have obtained remission in their kubooliuts

Answer.

Those sums, after ascertaining the truth of your assertion, become the property of the Government, and by detecting those zemindars you will evince your zeal for the welfare

with the Government, although they have not paid them to me. Whatever portion of those sums shall be granted to me I shall consider as a favor, and I agree to prove the truth of this assertion.

of the Government. Although you possess no just claim to those sums, yet, after they shall be collected, whatever proportion the Government may think proper shall be allowed to you as a gift.

Dated the 7th October 1807, *corresponding with the* 1*st of Assin* 1215 *Fuslee.*

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE presented by PURSERAM.

I, Purseram, do hereby declare and acknowledge that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas I, Purseram, freely and sincerely professing my obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the number of the dependants and adherents of that Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., Agent on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample maintenance which has now been conferred upon me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my own seal and signature, from which I hereby engage never to deviate and never to commit any act which shall in any degree violate the terms of the said Articles.

ARTICLE II.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages of my jaghire and not to leave such village without orders from the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers or other evil-doers within or without the province of Bundelcund, especially with Rajah Ram; and not to permit any such persons to reside in any of my villages; to give every information regarding them to the Officer of the British Government and to relinquish all intercourse and correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into disputes with any of the servants and dependants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between any of the dependants of the Government, I engage to remain passive in such dispute, to afford no assistance

to either party without orders from the British Government, and scrupulously to observe the duties of obedience and submission on all occasions.

ARTICLE IV.

If any inhabitant of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person should be deputed by the Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose or impede such person, but to afford him every assistance in the apprehension of the offender. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all cases that shall occur after the date of this Ikrarnamah, and never to excite any disturbances or commotions whatever.

ARTICLE V.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages of my jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible either for the restitution of stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government. And if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, or any other crime committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend such person and deliver him up to the Government.

ARTICLE VI.

The zemindars of the villages composing my jaghire having entered into engagements with the Collector for the payment of the revenue to the British Government, I hereby promise, until the expiration of those engagements, to collect their revenue conformably to their existing pottahs and kubooliuts.

Dated the 7th of October 1807, *corresponding with the* 1*st of Assin* 1215, *Fuslee.*

SUNNUD granted to PURSERAM.

To the mutsuddies, jaghiredars, kurorees, chowdries, and kanoongoes present and future of the pergunnah of Motound, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Purseram, on hearing the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government, has freely and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to the Government and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Sing to the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund has asked forgiveness for his past offences, and has delivered an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance comprising six Articles under his own seal and signature; and Whereas the benevolent principles of the British Government dispose it to show mercy to offenders and to afford support and protection to all its adherents: Therefore, and under the influence of those benevolent principles, the villages of Kudhee and Jybrimha with their dependencies

situated in the pergunnah of Motound, and yielding a kamil jumma of fifteen thousand Rupees agreeably to the subjoined statement, are hereby granted by the British Government in jaghire to the said Purseram. And so long as the said Purseram shall continue firm in his obedience to the British Government and true to the terms of his Ikrarnamah, the aforesaid villages shall remain in his possession in perpetuity.

It is incumbent on the said Purseram to render the inhabitants of his jaghire contented and grateful by his good government, to direct his utmost exertions to promote their comfort and conciliate their affections and to give no asylum to thieves or robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the peasantry and inhabitants to consider the said Purseram as paramount jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to acknowledge his right to all the duties and immunities appertaining thereto, to offer no opposition or disobedience to him, nor to require the annual renewal of their Sunnud.

After obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General this Sunnud shall be considered as valid.

STATEMENT OF VILLAGES.

	No. of villages.	*Jumma.*
Kudhee and Kutra (cultivated)	2	
Brimhulee and Kootra (uncultivated)	2	
Villages ...	4	Rs. 12,000
Jybrimha	1	„ 3,000
Villages ...	5	Rs. 15,000

Dated Wednesday, the 7th of October 1807, *corresponding with the* 21*st of Assin* 1215 *Fuslee.*

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd November 1807.

No. LXXII.

TREATY with AMRUT RAO, dated the 14th August 1803.

The particulars of a Treaty between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Sreemunt Amrut Rao Bahadoor.

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that during the natural life of Amrut Rao Bahadoor, and that of his son, Benaik Rao Bappa Sahib, he Amrut Rao (and his son after

his decease) shall be ensured the enjoyment of a revenue of seven lakhs of Rupees. This shall either be granted in territory or in cash: the English Government considers itself responsible for its payment. The revenue of all such districts as are at present in Amrut Rao Bahadoor's possession must be included in the account of his annual revenue, and he shall receive the difference between their amount and the sum, fixed on for his support, of seven lakhs of Rupees.

ARTICLE II.

As a proof that Amrut Rao is sincere in his professions of friendship to the English Government, he must meet the Honorable Major-General Wellesley, who means to advance to Aurungabad.

ARTICLE III.

Amrut Rao must on all occasions exert himself cordially to forward the interests of the Honorable Company and His Highness the Peishwa.

ARTICLE IV.

Whatever friends and adherents may attend Amrut Rao may be satisfied of their perfect safety, and be assured they shall receive injury from no quarter whatever, as they will be under the protection of the British Government. After the meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao shall have taken place, some arrangement shall be made for their support.*

ARTICLE V.

When Amrut Rao joins General Wellesley, the more force both in cavalry and infantry that accompany him, the more will be the General's satisfaction.

ARTICLE VI.

When Amrut Rao proceeds to join General Wellesley's army, he will send his wife and all his family to the fort of Ahmednagur, or to Bombay or Salsette, or to such other place within the territories of the Honorable Company that he may more approve, and the English Government will adopt the necessary measures for their full protection and efficient security.

ARTICLE VII.

The meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao Bahadoor must take place nineteen days after this date.

AHMEDNAGUR,
14*th August* 1803.

(Sd.) A. WELLESLEY,
M. G.

* One lakh of Rupees were assigned for the support of the late Amrut Rao's adherents, and paid to him during his life-time, but as most of the Sirdars for whom this provision was intended never joined Amrut Rao, the allowance was declined by his son, Benaik Rao, on his succession in 1824, and has ever since been discontinued.

No. LXXIII.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH of OORCHA.

The Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Oorcha, one of the Chiefs of Bundelcund, by whom and his ancestors his present possessions have been held in successive generations during a long course of years without paying tribute or acknowledging vassalage to any other power, having on all occasions manifested a sincere friendship and attachment to the British Government, and having solicited to be placed under the powerful protection of that Government, the British Government, relying on the continuance of that disposition which the Rajah has hitherto manifested towards it, and on his adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of friendship and alliance are accordingly by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE I.

The Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Oorcha, having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, he is admitted henceforward among the number of the allies of the British Government; accordingly the said Rajah hereby engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies, and to abstain from molesting any Chief or State in alliance or in amity with the British Government; and considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he further engages to afford no protection to such persons or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, but on the contrary, to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE II.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader by inheritance, and is now in his possession, is hereby guaranteed to the said Rajah and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government nor any of its allies or dependents, nor shall any tribute be demanded from him or them. The British Government, moreover, engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing Article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Oorcha

from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that, whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor, by representation and remonstrance, to avert the design; and if, in the former case, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and if, in the latter case, the endeavors of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE IV.

If at any time the Rajah of Oorcha shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Oorcha, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Oorcha according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE V.

The Rajah of Oorcha engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troop through the dominions of the Rajah of Oorcha, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Oorcha shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or temporarily occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's terri-

tories shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE VII.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or Europeans of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Treaty, consisting of eight Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Maliendar Bickermajeet Bahader, the Rajah of Oorcha, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the one part, and Lalla Dhakun Lall, the vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. John Wauchope has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. John Wauchope another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. John Wauchope engages to procure and deliver to the said vakeel, within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. John Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, in Bundelcund, on the Twenty-third day of December 1812, *corresponding with the Sixth day of Poos* 1220 *Fuslee.*

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this 8th day of January 1813.

No. LXXIV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD GRANTED TO THE CHIEF OF TEHREE.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Chiefs of Duttia, Bijawur, Beronda, Nagode, Sohawal, Myhere, and Kunnyadhana.

No. LXXV.

TREATY concluded between RAO RAJAH PAREECHUT of DUTTEEAH, and CAPTAIN BAILLIE, Political Agent of HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c., at KOONJUN GHAT, the 15th day of March 1804.

Whereas a firm Treaty of alliance and friendship subsists between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, and by a mutual agreement between these two powers, a portion of the province of Bundelcund has been ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company: and Whereas shortly after the arrival of the British army in Bundelcund Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the ruler of Dutteeah, repaired to the British Standard, and was admitted among the number of the dependents of the British Government: Therefore, and with a view to the greater security and confidence of Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, a Treaty, comprising the following Articles, is now concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor.

ARTICLE I.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government and to that of His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies: that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State, who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to those Governments as his own enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE II.

If at any time a dispute arise between Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British

Government, the Rajah engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute, and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE III.

The ilaka of Bhandere and certain other mehals having been lately ceded by the British Government to the Rana of Gohud, the Rajah engages to abstain from all manner of interference with the said ilaka and mehals; and the Rajah further engages to live on terms of amity and friendship with all the neighbouring Chiefs who have professed their obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to avoid entering into quarrels with any of those Chiefs.

ARTICLE IV.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to join the British forces with his army, and to assist, in the accomplishment of their views, and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Rajah's territory for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expenses of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Rajah; on the other hand, if the assistance of the Rajah's troops be at any time demanded for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expense of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor is in reality the commander of his own troops, but it is hereby agreed, that on every occasion, when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops; and in the event of peace being concluded, due attention shall be paid to the interests of the Rajah.

ARTICLE VI.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject, or European of any nation or description whatever without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

The ancestors of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having uniformly been treated with respect and distinction by the powers of Hindoostan and by His Highness the Peishwa, and having, uniformly enjoyed the undisturbed possession of the territory now in the Rajah's occupation, the Rajah shall in like manner experience every degree of consideration and favour under the British Government, so long as he shall continue faithful and attached to its interests.

ARTICLE VIII.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor by inheritance, is hereby confirmed to the Rajah, and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government, nor by any of their allies.

ARTICLE IX.

If Rajah Ambajee Inglia at any time molest the possessions of the Rajah, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE X.

Accusations of disaffection if adduced by any person against the Rajah, shall not be attended to by the British Government, unless the truth of them be proved. This Agreement, containing ten Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie and Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor on the 15th of the month of March, corresponding with the 2nd of the month of Zelhij 1218 Hijeree, and the 4th Jeit Soodee 1861 Sumbut, at Koonjun Ghât, is delivered to Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and another of the same date, tenor and contents signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, shall be delivered to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to return this Agreement.

No. LXXVI.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH of DUTTEEAH, dated 31st July 1818.

Whereas a Treaty of friendship was concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, on the 15th of March 1804; and Whereas by virtue of a Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, the territory held in jaghire from the Peishwa by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, north of the Nerbuddah River, was ceded to the British Government; and Whereas the Rajah of Dutteah by the zeal, fidelity and attachment which he has uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former Treaty, and more especially by the prompt and effectual assistance he afforded the British troops during the late encampment of the army under the personal command of the Most Noble the Governor-General within his country, has established a just claim to the liberality and indulgence of the British Government, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, influenced by these considerations, has consented to bestow in

perpetuity upon the said Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, that portion of the late jaghire of the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, lying east of the River Sinde, commonly called the Chourassee, subject however to the charges and conditions set forth in the following Articles. With a view also to the further strengthening and confirming of the friendship and attachment of the State of Dutteeah, the British Government has consented to protect the Dutteeah territory against all foreign enemies. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, and the British Government, in amendment of the former Treaty:—

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, under date the 15th of March 1804, is hereby confirmed, with exception to such parts of it as are amended or altered by the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The British Government hereby grants in perpetuity to the said Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, all those lands lying to the east of the River Sinde, known by the name of Chourassee, and formerly held by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, as detailed in the subjoined list, subject however to the conditions and charges contained in the following Articles. The Rajah is hereby also confirmed in the permanent possession of that part of the Vinchoorker jaghire, contained also in the subjoined list, which is already in the Rajah's possession.

ARTICLE III.

Rao Gunput Rao, the Agent of the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, will receive an assignment to the amount of 10,000 Rupees per annum on the aforesaid lands; and the Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to pay to the said Gunput Rao the above provision, in such manner as the Most Noble the Governor-General may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

The British Government hereby agrees to protect the original territory of the Rajah of Dutteeah, as well as the district now granted to the Rajah, from the aggressions of all foreign powers.

ARTICLE V.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the territory of Dutteeah from the aggressions of all foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah of Dutteeah shall apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions

shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert its design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's aquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the liberal grant of territory now made to the Rajah of Dutteeah, and the protection and guarantee afforded by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah's territory, the Rajah hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two States may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Dutteeah troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE VII.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other Chieftains, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Rajah engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territories of the Rajah of Dutteeah, or to station a British force within them, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops who may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territory, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Dutteeah Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Dutteeah territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE X.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE XI.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE XII.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having been this day contracted, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General, between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, Agent of the Governor-General on the one part, and Rao Sheopershaud, vakeel of the Rajah of Dutteeah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed, sealed, and exchanged two copies of it in the English, Persian and Hindee languages. A corresponding copy, if approved, will be ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and hereafter delivered to the said vakeel for the purpose of being transmitted to the Rajah, after which another copy, signed and sealed by the Rajah, will be delivered to Mr. Wauchope for the purpose of being deposited among the records of the British Government.

Done at Callinger, this 31*st day of July* 1818, *corresponding with* 14*th of Sawun* 1225 *Fuslee; and* 1875 *Sumbut, and with* 26*th of Ramzan* 1233 *Hijeree.*

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, this 29th day of August 1818.

List of the Villages ceded by the 2nd Article.

Ochar.	Soonrapurara.	Kirkah.
Louch.	Dabaoreh.	Bhudownah.
Andowreh.	Nundenah.	Teletha.
Khyrowneh.	Seyoonee.	Bhirsooleh.
Koolaith.	Jigneeah.	Sonaree.
Bainao.	Baurapoorah.	Khujoree.
Paharee Syum.	Ramgurrah.	Thylee.
Paharee Rowut.	Todah.	Selooree.
Erentaroreh.	Chittaee.	Ekoneh.
Bararee.	Bhorrowly.	Taighra.
Kheereeah.	Seawurree.	Jhajhurpore.
Doorgahpore.	Karrah.	Jytpoorah.
	Chunkooree.	

The following villages, already in the Rajah's possession, are confirmed to him by the 2nd Article:—

Indurgurh.	Khootowndah.	Dylwah.
Khundooah.	Daober.	Bhindowl.
Burgawun.	Peperwah.	Puchokherah.
Netwapoorah.	Jowneeah.	

Done at Callinger, this 31*st day of July* 1818, *corresponding with the* 14*th of Sawun* 1225 *Fuslee, and* 1875 *Sumbut, and with the* 26*th of Ramzan* 1233 *Hijeree.*

No. LXXVII.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH RUNJEET SINGH of SUMPTHUR, dated 12th November 1817.

Whereas Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, with a view to obtain the powerful protection of the British Government, presented on the 22nd of February 1805, corresponding with the 3rd of Phagoon 1216 Fuslee, to Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor-General in the Province of Bundelkhund, a Wajib-ool-Urz, or Paper of Requests, containing six distinct Articles, all of which were either complied with or answered; and Whereas circumstances occurred some time afterwards to prevent that preliminary arrangement from terminating in a definitive Treaty between the Honorable Company and the Rajah Runjeet Singh; and Whereas the Rajah having since repeatedly and earnestly solicited to be placed under the protection of the British Government, and having on several occasions manifested his loyalty and attachment to it, both by professions and acts, the British Government, relying on the continuance of those sentiments, and on the Rajah's strict adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has now acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of Alliance are accordingly contracted between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors:—

ARTICLE I.

Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, being hereby admitted among the allies of the British Government, engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies. He further engages to give no molestation to any Chief or State in amity with the British Government, but considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he promises to afford no protection to them or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse with them whatever, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE II.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the attachment and fidelity of the Government of Sumpthur, hereby guarantees to Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors, the territory actually possessed by him at the period of the establishment of the British Government in Bundelkhund, and now in his occupation, and the British Government hereby agrees to protect and defend the same from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE III.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the Rajah of Sumpthur from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavor by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavors of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection extended by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah of Sumpthur, the Rajah hereby binds himself at his own expense to employ his troops whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Sumpthur troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE V.

If at any time the Rajah of Sumpthur shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Sumpthur, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Sumpthur, according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE VI.

The Rajah of Sumpthur engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Sumpthur, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Sumpthur shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which shall thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government.

Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or European of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

The Rajah of Sumpthur hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

The Rajah engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territory; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE XI.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of Sumpthur, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Dureao Singh, vakeel of the said Rajah on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will

be delivered to-morrow to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Rajah to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Terait, on the 12th day of November 1817, *corresponding with* 18*th Kartick* 1874 *Sumbut, and second of Mohurrum* 1233 *Higeree.*

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, in Camp, near Talgong, on the 13th day of November 1817.

No. LXXVIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJA HINDOOPUT of SUMPTHUR.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued: in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognise and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself, or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race, subject to the payment as a relief of one quarter of a year's revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 11*th March* 1862. (Sd.) CANNING.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Rajahs of Ajeygurh, Chutterpore, and Sureela.

No. LXXIX.

OBLIGATION of MAHARAJAH KISHORE SING, signed and sealed by his Minister RAJ DHUR GUJ SING, at MODHA, the 4th February 1807.

Whereas, by the Treaty of Bassein, the country of Dursa, Noor, and Adlpar, originally in the possession of Sreemunt Pundit Purdhan Sewaee Bagee Rao Peishwa Behadur, was formerly ceded to the Honorable the East

India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two States, this country was afterwards restored to the Peishwa, and in exchange for it and for certain other considerations which are contained in the agreement in question, the province of Bundelcund, yielding a revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees, was ceded in perpetual sovereignty by His Highness the Peishwa to the Honorable the East India Company, and annexed to their actual possessions; and Whereas a British force having entered the province, for the purpose of settling the country and punishing the refractory, all the Rajahs of this province and its vicinity, on hearing the fame of the justice, benevolence and good faith which have ever regulated the conduct of the British Government, placed themselves under its protection, and, becoming respectively the objects of its bounty and liberality, have been reinstated and confirmed in their original possessions, which they now enjoy in security and comfort; and Whereas I, Maharajah Kishore Sing Behadur, descended from the late Maharajah Hurdie Sah, and possessed of claims in common with the other Rajahs of this province, have with sincere professions of attachment to the British Government deputed my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Sing to solicit the favor and kindness of the Government, and accordingly with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of this province, a Sunnud for certain mehals and villages above the Ghats, which by the Treaty of Bassein are immediately dependent on the British Government, has been conferred upon me: Therefore, and in order to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and delivered this obligation containing the following Articles, under my own seal and signature and under the seal and signature of my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Sing, and I hereby declare that I never will swerve from those Articles in any instance whatever:—

ARTICLE I.

I hereby bind myself never to aid nor abet any marauders either in or out of the province of Bundelcund; never to harbour them in my possessions nor permit their families to reside in the territory subject to my authority; and also to abstain from all correspondence and communication with them; and I further bind myself never to engage in hostility with any of the adherents or dependants of the British Government, but always to be obedient and submissive to it.

ARTICLE II.

I engage to guard the passes through the Ghats which are subject to my authority, in such a manner as to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending or descending the Ghats through those passes, and to secure the territory of the British Government from incursions through any of the said passes.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I engage not only not to

obstruct nor impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route.

ARTICLE IV.

Whereas the British Government, from motives of justice and equity, have granted to me a Sunnud for a considerable portion of territority above the Ghats, and whereas many of the villages contained in that territory were formerly made over in malgoozaree by my ancestors and predecessors to certain persons who were faithful and obedient, and many of those pergunnahs and villages have of late years been usurped by refractory and turbulent persons who have revolted from my authority; therefore I hereby solemnly pledge myself to be responsible for any commotions or disturbances which shall be excited by those persons within the British territory.

ARTICLE V.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to seize such person and to deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

ARTICLE VI.

I will not permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any village under my authority, I agree to make the zemindars of such village responsible either for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the offender to the British Government; and if any felon or murderer, or any person amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver him over to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

One of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance on the principal officer of the Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders.

I, Raj Dhur Guj Sing, the Minister of Maharajah Kishore Sing Behadur, having as agent for the Maharajah affixed my seal and signature to this obligation and entered it among the records of the British Government, do hereby promise strictly to observe the above Articles, and never to evade nor neglect the performance of any of the conditions contained in them; and, after repairing to the presence of the Maharajah, I engage to procure and to place among the records of Government, an Ikrarnamah comprising the above Articles, signed and sealed by the Maharajah and signed and sealed by myself; after which I shall receive back this obligation.

Written on the 18*th of Zeekad* 1221 *Hijree, corresponding with the* 28*th of January* 1807, *and the* 5*th of Magh Budhee* 1863 *Sumbut.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to MAHARAJAH KISHORE SING in 1807.

Be it known to all choudries, kanoongoes, zemindars, malgoozars, and talookdars of that portion of Bundelcund above the Ghats, which was formerly in the possession of Herdee Sah; that Whereas the primary objects of the British Government are the amelioration of the condition of their subjects, and the adjustment of the rights of all just claimants; and Whereas, actuated by this principle, the Honorable the East India Company, from motives of liberality, have not thought proper to avail themselves of their title to the possession of the whole of Bundelcund which, with an annual revenue of thirty-six lacs and sixteen thousand Rupees, was by an agreement between the two States ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Peishwa; but contenting themselves with that territory which is now in their actual possession, they have been pleased to apportion the remaining territory to various Chieftains of this province, possessing just claims, and to certain persons who were in the possession of lands before the introduction of the British authority into this province, and who since the establishment have uniformly professed and evinced their attachment and fidelity to it, with this view that the whole of the inhabitants of this province, both high and low, may pass their days in security and happiness under the benign protection of the British Government; and Whereas Maharajah Kishore Sing, the grandson of the late Maharajah Herdee Sah, possessing claims in common with the other Rajahs of this province, and sincerely professing attachment to the British Government, has become obedient and submissive to it, and has deputed his Minister, Raj Dhur Guga Sing, to solicit the favor and kindness of the Government: Therefore the mehals, villages, and diamond mines specified underneath, and situated above the Ghats, are hereby granted and assigned to the Maharajah by the British Government.

It is necessary that the Maharajah, entertaining a due sense of this extensive grant, do strictly perform the conditions of his engagement, in which case he shall never be molested nor opposed by the British Government, but shall continue undisturbed in the enjoyment of his present possession.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 14th May 1807.

For Schedule of villages, see Appendix No. I.

No. LXXX.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH KISHORE SING BUHADUR, the RAJAH of PUNNAH.

Article 1*st.*	*Answer.*
Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice without investigation.	It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one without investigation.

Article 2nd.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favorable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3rd.

If any of my relations or people of this country or others excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajahs and Chiefs of this province, have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government:—This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If accidentally from any unforeseen cause any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide, finally, on the merits of the case. And, whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force shall attack them: but should this unexpected event happen, your possession will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4th.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression, is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable therefore on your part to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry, so that they may be satisfied and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars, or servants, take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaints shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 5th.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observances to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants; every due attention will be shown to you.

Article 6th.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your services with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7th.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Article 8th.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

Answer.

In the same manner that the possessions of other Rajahs of Bundelcund are exempted from the influence of the British Laws and Regulations, so shall your possessions be exempted. The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised thereon.

27*th March* 1811.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH presented by the RAJAH KISHORE SING BUHADUR, the RAJAH of PUNNAH.

Whereas since the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, I, Rajah Kishore Sing Bahadur [the

contracting party], and proprietor of the share of Herdee Sah (who was the Chief of all the Rajahs of Bundelcund), having acknowledged my allegiance and submission and remained obedient to the British Government, and never in any instance deviated from the obedience and loyalty due from a good subject, but during the period of the agency of Captain Baillie, by reason of a combination of accidental circumstances, I was prevented from appearing in the above Officer's presence, I however deputed to the above gentleman Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur on my part, and applied for a Sunnud from the British Government: accordingly, the said Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur above-mentioned delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) under my seal and signature and received a Sunnud for several villages. Many villages that were then in the hands of usurpers and oppressors were not inserted therein, and to obtain possession of even those villages which were included in the above Sunnud from Lutchmun Dowah and other unjust possessors, I was necessitated to wage war, and in consequence of my own want of power, and receiving no aid from the British Government, I was unable to obtain possession of the places in question. After the arrival of Mr. John Richardson, I waited upon that gentleman, and according to the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, by the aid of a British force, I obtained possession of the villages included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government, as well as those villages which were in the possession of usurpers, and unjust claimants. At this period, and with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared, under my seal and signature, and hereby present, the Ikrarnamah containing eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and I therefore hereby declare and promise, that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnamah, and never evade or infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE I.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Hon'ble Company in Bundelcund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE II.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations, excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them; and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE III.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly, and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

I further engage, that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed, or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution, or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE V.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE VI.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons, from ascending or descending the Ghats, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or Leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murreadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gotee Jumadar, and

Manickjee of Mahut Gowha, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the above-mentioned rebels: but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them, and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining, I hereby therefore declare and promise, that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or lands claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE XI.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

22*nd March* 1811.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to the RAJAH KISHORE SING BUHADUR, RAJAH of PUNNAH, in 1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, canoongoes, &c., of the pergunnah of Khuttolah and the pergunnah of Powey, &c., in the province of Bundelcund, that Whereas the Maharajah Kishore Sing Bahadur, one of the ancient and hereditary Chieftains of Bundelcund, the heir and proprietor of the share of Herdee Sah (who was the Chief of the Rajahs of Bundelcund) from the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, has invariably observed a friendly and obedient conduct, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty or attachment due to the British Government, but who, during the period of the Agency of Captain John Baillie, having been by a combination of accidental circumstances prevented from waiting upon that gentleman, deputed Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur on his (the said Rajah's) part, who presented a list of several villages to the aforesaid gentleman, and received a Sunnud for the same, but was not put in possession of those villages; and moreover many of the villages

and lands belonging to the hereditary possessions of the said Rajah, as the share of Herdee Sah, which were in the possession of usurpers, and persons who had no claim thereto, were not included in the above Sunnud—Afterwards, during the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, the aforesaid Rajah Kishore Sing himself having waited upon that gentleman, was by the orders of the British Government put in possession of all the villages and lands included in the Sunnud already alluded to, and also of those villages and lands which were unjustly possessed by usurpers and false claimants, and every other dispute that existed with other Chiefs and Rajahs having been adjusted and settled:—At this juncture the said Rajah has delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance), containing eleven distinct Articles, expressive of his allegiance and attachment to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud, confirming the villages and lands at present in his possession may be granted by the British Government. For the above reasons the villages and lands enumerated in the subjoined schedule, with all the rights and tenures and usages, revenues, lands or sayer, together with forts and fortified places, are hereby granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, exempt from the payment of revenue in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah Kishore Sing and his heirs shall observe and adhere faithfully to the articles of the obligation of allegiance which he has delivered in to the British Government, no sort of molestation or resumption shall ever take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you shall all consider and view the said Rajah as the proprietor and Lord of the above enumerated possessions. The conduct which it is incumbent on the said Maharajah to observe, is to exert himself to the utmost of his power in the cultivation and improvement of the said possessions, and to pay attention to the prosperity and comfort of the people, and to enjoy the produce of the same in firm obedience, loyalty, and submission to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud, to the same effect, signed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, shall be exchanged or substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 3rd May 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. II.

No. LXXXI.

SUNNUD granting the RIGHT of ADOPTION to RAJAH NIRPUT SING of PUNNAH.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to repeat

to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Meerut Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of your family.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements, which record its obligation to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

No. LXXXII.

TRANSLATION of KHUREETA from RAJAH of PUNNAH, to POLITICAL ASSISTANT, BUNDELCUND,—(dated the 4th April 1863.)

(In reply to khureeta dated 11th March 1863.)

According to the injunction of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and yourself, whatever land of this ilaka may have to be occupied by the Railway, that land has been given for the (Rail) roadwork into the entire government of the British Government; and whatever persons, whether subjects of Government or of this State, may reside within the limits of the Railroad, these persons above-named shall remain under such authority and government of the officer of the road as may be assigned to him by Government.

If any dispute or case arise between the people living within the Railway limits and those of this State, it will be laid before the Political Officer of the road or investigation and settlement.

The Tehsildar of Pergunnah Birsingpoor has been instructed in accordance with the above, and will be guided thereby.

No. LXXXIII.

DRAFT of SUNNUD empowering the CHIEF of PUNNAH in BUNDELCUND to exercise Criminal Powers within the limits of his State.

From Secretary to Government of India, to Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, No. 575, dated 6th April 1864.

Whereas under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, conveyed in the letter as per margin, it was deemed necessary, in view to the protection of the people and the maintenance of the peace in Bundelcund, to define the powers of the minor Chiefs of the province in the disposal of trials for heinous crimes; and

Whereas it was ruled under the said orders that, in accordance with the British Government's right of general interference in the States of such Chiefs, the said Chiefs must refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death, or of transportation, or of imprisonment for life, to the Local Political Officers of the British Government; and

Whereas the same consideration which led to the restrictions imposed as above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelcund, may now be held to justify their relaxation in the case of any Chief, who by personal qualifications and enlightened policy proves that the administration of justice may in respect even of the most heinous classes of crime be entrusted to him; and

Whereas it has been represented by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India that the present Ruler of Punnah, Maharajah Bahadoor Nirput Sing, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character:

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby gladly empowers the said Maharajah Bahadoor Nirput Sing to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Punnah on the following conditions, *viz.*—that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, and be subject to confirmation by the Agent; that periodical Reports are submitted by the Chief to the Local British Political Officer of all cases in which sentences of transportation or imprisonment for life are passed by him, and on the distinct understanding that the British Government will at any time suspend or revoke the authority thus conveyed, should circumstances appear to call for such a proceeding.

The full powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Maharajah Bahadoor Nirput Sing continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Chief of Bijawur and the Nawab of Baonee.

No. LXXXIV.

SUNNUD conferring the title of "Mohendur" on the MAHARAJAH NURPUT SING BAHADOOR, of Punnah.

In recognition of your loyalty to the British Government and of your deserts, I hereby confer on you the title of "Mohendur" as a personal distinction.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

Dated 12th January 1869.

No. LXXXV.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN DIORICH SING, dated the 9th December 1808, corresponding with the 7th Poos 1216 F. S.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government, and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me and receiving subsistence either in species or shares of any of my lands or villages be dismissed for misconduct from my service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service, or the retaining them in your service, is entirely at your own discretion; no notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

In the British territories Police Thannahs are established, I request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing my jaghire.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the Police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

4th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious person misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government, but it is necessary that they first make known this intention to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, Dewan Diorich Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government. With a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas J. Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared, and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages: and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

If any subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghires, I engage to seize and deliver him to servants of the British Government, and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE IV.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or

stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British Laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in those Sunnuds was not in my possession during the government of the late Nawab Ally Bahadur, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to give up any such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them, on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government.

Dated the 9th December 1808, *corresponding with the 7th Poos* 1216 *F. S.*

SUNNUD, granted to DEWAN DEORICH SING, in 1808.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mookuddims of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund: be it known that Whereas Dewan Deorich Sing of the Boondellah caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his services, obedience, and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Deorich Sing aforesaid; are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Dewan Deorich Sing and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages enumerated below shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan Deorich Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Deorich Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

List of villages.

Mouza Lowgasey.	Mouza Toonnah.	Mouza Punpoorah.
Ditto Goorsary.	Ditto Muddowtah.	Ditto Tyker.
Ditto Bhuddasor.	Ditto Burhait.	Ditto Dhundhair.
Ditto Mundurkah.	Ditto Surreirry.	

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 20th March 1809 .

No. LXXXVI.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to HEERA SING of LOGASSI.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire the Sunnud is given to you, to repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Cawnpore Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of your family.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

Similar Sunnuds were given to the jaghiredars of Chirkaree and Gourihar.

No. LXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by RAO HEERA SING BUHADUR, JAGHIREDAR of LOGASSEE.

Dated 25*th January* 1862.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to bestow on me in jaghire, mouzahs Jheenjun, Neemkhera, and Chowkundeh

purgunnah Punwarree, and mouzah Kunrore, pergunnah Chaitpoor, on the condition that the jungle which has been cut be kept clear; that the land "Rukheil" which has been taken in mouzah Chowkundeh for the Government horses attached to the Nowgaon Cantonment, and for which Rupees 95 have been allowed by Government as compensation, be taken care of; that the clearances of the jungle be limited to 200 yards in breadth, and that a road about 20 feet broad be made through the middle of it, so that two loaded carts may be able to pass without any hindrance to each other: I do hereby bind myself under this written Agreement in the following terms:—

That in the places marked below, I will keep clear 200 yards of jungle in breadth, and will not allow jungle to grow in that portion of the land.

That through the cleared land I will make a road in the manner stated above.

That I will also look after the preservation of the "Rukheil" land in mouzah Chowkundeh, and will not allow it to be injured in any way.

From mouzah Jheenjun up to the boundary of Junao.

From Jheenjun *viâ* Kunrore a new road up to the boundary of Nowgaon.

A road from Jheenjun to Samana and Undheeria.

From mouzah Donee, ilakah Chutterpoor, a road to Majhgaon.

No. LXXXVIII.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH BEJY BUHADUR of CHIRKHAREE, 29th July 1804.

Article 1st.

Let a Sunnud be granted by the British Government for the country of 4 lacs of Rupees with the fort of Chirkharee and other small fortresses which are now in the possession of the Rajah, agreeably to the accompanying list, and let an obligation be granted by Captain Baillie that no person shall in future molest the Rajah in the possession of his fort and country.

Answer.

As it is not the intention of the British Government to attack or molest the property or possessions of any of the ancient and rightful Rajahs of this country, so long as they shall profess and practise implicit obedience, submission, and good faith, the fort of Chirkharee and all such hereditary possessions as shall appear to have been held by Rajah Bejy Buhadur at the close of the government of the late Nawab Allee Buhadur, shall be continued to Rajah Bejy Buhadur on the express condition of his uniform submission and obedience to the orders of the British Government.

Article 2nd.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to the Rajah's prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

No accusations shall operate to the prejudice of the Rajah without investigation and proof of their justice.

Article 3rd.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, the Rajah hopes that he shall always meet with their favorable consideration and protection.

Answer.

So long as the Rajah shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to him.

Article 4th.

If any of the relations of the Rajah or people of this country excite disturbance in his possessions, he trusts that the British Government will assist him to punish them.

Answer.

The British troops are now employed in punishing the turbulent and disaffected in this province, and as the hereditary possessions of Rajah Bejy Buhadur are situated in the centre of the province, they will remain under the protection of the British Authority and Government in Bundelcund.

Article 5th.

If any of the zemindars of the Rajah's territory or of his servants or managers abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, he hopes that such persons shall be delivered over to him.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable therefore on the part of the Rajah that he conduct himself so with regard to his peasantry as that they may be satisfied, and that no complaints may be made. If any of his zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaint shall be investigated; and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 6th.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observances, to which his ancestors were

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on

held to be entitled, be attended to in favor of the Rajah.

Article 7th.

If the Rajah be called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, he trusts that the necessary subsistence for his troops will be granted to him whilst employed on such service.

Article 8th.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of the Rajah's possessions, if any merchant or servant complain to the British Government, he begs that these complaints may not be heard.

all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants. Every due attention will be shewn to Rajah Bejy Buhadur.

Answer.

The Rajah must not entertain or keep in his service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of his country and the support of that degree of personal state which he has usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require his services with an additional force, they will provide the means of subsisting that force.

Answer.

Pecuniary or other claims of ancient standing are not attended to in the British Courts of justice.

OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE and FIDELITY to the HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the part of MAHARAJAH BEEKUR MAGEET BEJY BUHADUR of CHIRKHAREE.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India and the British troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this province: and Whereas Maharajah Beekur Mageet Bejy Buhadur, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, presented a Wajib-ool-Urz or paper of requests comprehending eight distinct Articles, to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent on the part of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c., all which distinct Articles and requests have been answered or complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government in India, with a view to the encouragement and satisfaction of the Rajah: and Whereas an obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government on the part of Maharajah Beekur Mageet has now been required as a permanent pledge of his future submission and attachment: Therefore Maharajah Beekur Mageet Bejy

Buhadur hereby stipulates and engages for the strict performance and observance of all and each of the following Articles and conditions:—

ARTICLE I.

The Maharajah hereby promises and binds himself on no occasion to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE II.

If any one of the children or relations of the Maharajah excite seditions or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, the Maharajah engages to do everything in his power to prevent and restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct the Maharajah engages to unite his force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE III.

If any of the peasantry or immediate subjects of the British Government abscond from the British possessions and take refuge in the districts subject to the authority of the Rajah, he engages to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the Officers of the British Government; and in the case of persons being sent to apprehend them in his country, the Maharajah not only engages that he shall not oppose, but hereby promises to the utmost of his power to assist, the person who may be sent into his districts for the purpose of apprehending and securing such defaulters.

ARTICLE IV.

The Maharajah further engages that he shall never harbour or give protection in his country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to his authority, he shall render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in his districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE V.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be the near relations of Bejy Buhadur, the Maharajah hereby engages to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in his country to any of their relations and dependants.

ARTICLE VI.

The Maharajah engages not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between him and any of the other dependants of the British Government; he promises to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

The Maharajah further engages never to raise nor to retain in his service a greater number of troops, horse and foot included, than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of his districts and for the usual purposes of personal state, without the express permission and authority of the British Government for so doing.

SUNNUD or GRANT of the undermentioned DISTRICTS and VILLAGES of the HONORABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY to MAHARAJAH BEEKUR MAJEET BEJY BUHADUR.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India, and the British troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this province; and Whereas Maharajah Beekur Majeet Bejy Buhadur, who is one of the ancient and rightful possessors of a portion of territory in Bundelcund, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Honorable Company, has entered into and transmitted to the British Government, under his signature and seal, a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity, consisting of seven distinct Articles, by all which he is bound to abide: Therefore and with a view to the protection and security of the ancient rights and possessions of the Native Chiefs of this country, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned talookas or mehals with the villages and small fortresses belonging to them, yielding a gross revenue of four lakhs, four hundred and eighty-eight Rupees, which were formerly held by the ancestors of Maharajah Beekur Majeet Bejy Buhadur, and are now in his possession, are granted and secured to him, and to his heirs and successors, to be held under the British Government on the terms and conditions which are specified in his obligation of allegiance; and it is hereby stipulated and agreed that so long as Rajah Bejy Buhadur shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obligation and shall practise implicit submission and obedience to the will of the British Government, he shall not be molested in the possession of the undermentioned talookas and forts.

2nd September 1804.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. III.

No. LXXXIX.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH BEEKER MAJEET BEJY BUHADUR, the RAJAH of CHIRKAREE.

Article 1*st.*

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one without investigation.

Article 2*nd.*

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favorable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favorable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3*rd.*

If any of my relations or people of this country, or others, excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajahs and Chiefs of this province have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government: This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If, accidentally, from any unforeseen cause, any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide finally on the merits of the case; and Whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force should attack them; but should this unexpected event happen, your possessions will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4*th.*

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of

the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Answer.

the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable, therefore, on your part to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry, so that they may be satisfied, and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaints shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults they shall be punished.

Article 5th.

On occasions of personal intercourse let the established observance, to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants; every attention will be shewn to you.

Article 6th.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your service with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7th.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Article 8th.	*Answer.*
I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.	The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised in your possessions.

25th March 1811.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE, delivered in by RAJAH BEKER MAJEET BEJY BAHADUR, the RAJAH of CHIRKARI.

Dated 25th March 1811.

Whereas from the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, I (contracting party), Maharajah Beker Majeet Bejy Bahadur, was the first of all the Boondellah Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government: during the Agency of Captain Baillie, I delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) under my seal and signature, consisting of seven Articles, and received a Sunnud. Of the tuppah of Isanaghur, which was included in the said Sunnud, on account of the disputed claim preferred by the Rajah of Bijawur, and of the half share of the talook of Kurelah, which was also inserted in the abovementioned Sunnud, by reason of its having been resumed by the British Government, together with jaidad lands of the late Rajah Himmut Bahadur, and also of several other villages belonging to my possessions, but then in the possession of unjust claimants, which were not included in the aforesaid Sunnud, I did not receive possession. Afterwards, during the superintendence of Mr. J. Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General, I presented a request to be put in possession of the villages and possessions above enumerated, and in conformity to the decision and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, I was put in possession of the tuppah of Isanaghur, and the other villages and places in the possession of unjust claimants; and I received a deduction from the rents of the tuppah of Chandellah, in lieu of the half share of Kurelah. At this time, all claims and disputes that existed between me and the other Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund are finally adjusted and settled: for this reason at this period, with a view to confirming my obedience, submission, and attachment to the British Government, I hereby present Mr. Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General, an Ikrarnamah (or engagement) under my seal and signature, containing eleven distinct Articles; and request a revised and corrected Sunnud, including the whole of the villages and lands at present in my possession. I, therefore, hereby promise and bind myself to adhere to and observe faithfully every Article of my engagement, and in no instance deviate or swerve from any one of them.

ARTICLE I.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund and to be ever

obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE II.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations excite sedition or disturbances in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent, and to restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE III.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE V.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE VI.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case, I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chiefs or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or

those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murriadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gotee Jemadar, and Manickjee of Mahot Gowah, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the abovementioned rebels: but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them; and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining, I therefore hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or land claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE XI.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders; and in the event of such vakeel being from any reasons disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BEJY BAHADUR RAJAH of CHIRKARI.

Dated 25th March 1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, &c., of the pergunnahs of Raath and Sewndah and Katolla, &c., in the province of Bundelcund; that

Whereas the Rajah Beker Majeet Bejy Bahadur, one of the ancient and hereditary Chiefs of Bundelcund, on the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, was the first of the Boondellah Chiefs who submitted and acknowledged the authority of that Government, and during the agency of Captain John Baillie, the former Agent to the Governor-General, delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) to the British Government, and received a Sunnud for the villages and lands in his possession, and has from that period remained firm and faithful to every Article of his engagement, and in no instance deviated or swerved from that obedience, loyalty, and attachment due to the British Government; several villages belonging to the share and possessions of the said Rajah, that were then in the possession of unjust claimants, and the right to which at that period had not been investigated, remained in the hands of those unjust claimants, and were not included in the Sunnud before mentioned; on account of the above described villages, which were not included as stated in the said Sunnud, disputes and quarrels existed, and half of the talook of Kurelah, which was inserted in the Sunnud received from Captain J. Baillie by the said Rajah, was resumed by the British Government along with the jaidad of the Rajah Himmut Bahadur. During the agency of Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General, after minute investigation, the said Rajah was put in possession of the villages and lands withheld from him by several unjust claimants, and the Rajah aforesaid received a deduction from the revenues of the tuppah of Chandellah in lieu of the half share of Kurelah; and the disputes and claims that existed between the said Rajah and the other Chiefs of Bundelcund have been all adjusted. This being the case, a rectified Sunnud and an Ikrarnamah being thought necessary, the said Rajah has accordingly, at this period, delivered in an Ikrarnamah, containing eleven distinct Articles, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in his possession. Therefore the villages and lands enumerated in the subjoined schedule are granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, with all their rights and usages, their land revenue and sayer, forts and fortifications, exempt from the payment of revenue to the British Government in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall observe and remain faithful to the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah that he has delivered in, no molestation or resumption of the possessions hereby granted shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the Lord and Proprietor of the possessions in question; and the conduct that is incumbent on the said Rajah, is to exert himself to the utmost to increase the cultivation, and to improve his possessions by promoting the prosperity and comfort of the inhabitants, and to enjoy the produce of his good governance in obedience and loyal attachment to the British Government.

Ratified by the Honorable the Vice-President of the Council of India on the 19th April 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. IV.

No. XC.

SUNNUD transferring villages to the CHIRKARI STATE in lieu of the pergunnahs ceded to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Whereas the Chirkari State has ceded to the British Government the Pergunnahs of Futtehpore, Heerapore, and Meriadeo, the undermentioned villages in lieu thereof, assessed at Rupees 29,525, are hereby transferred to that State :—

PERGUNNAH.	VILLAGE.	JUMMA. *Rs.*
MAHOBA ...	Bareeghur	3,500
	Jeoraha	3,000
	Tikree	879
	Goojoowra	419
	Morahra	1,652
	Bamaree Pergas	3,507
	Ghuttaree	1,100
	Budowra	1,560
	Khoorara	332
	Kuruhree	975
	Carried over	16,924
	Brought forward	16,924
MAHOBA ...	Deedwara	1,410
	Baree	1,998
	Poopoowara	844
	Gudehree	1,700
	Bhyaree	1,808
	Soogowra	700
	Uthrowla	920
	Kumalkhera	1,070
JALALPORE ...	Kooa	1,787
RAATH ...	Oojraree	364
	Total	29,525

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th Jan. 1866.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

No. XCI.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH RUTTUN SING of BIJAWUR.

Article 1st.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice, without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one, without investigation.

Article 2nd.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favourable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favourable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3rd.

If any of my relations, or people of this country, or other, excite disturb-

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several

ance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Article 4th.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Article 5th.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observances, to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Rajahs and Chiefs of this province have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government: This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If accidentally, from any unforeseen cause, any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide finally on the merits of the case. And whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force shall attack them; but should this unexpected event happen, your possessions will be protected by the British Government.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable, therefore, on your part, to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry; so that they may be satisfied and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaint shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants. Every due attention will be shown to you.

Article 6th.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your services with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7th.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Article 8th.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

Answer.

In the same manner that the possessions of other Rajahs of Bundelcund are exempt from the influence of the British Laws and Regulations, so shall your possessions be exempted. The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised thereon.

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMAH of RAJAH RUTTEN SING, the RAJAH of BIJAWUR.

Whereas, since the time of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions and authority of the British Government, my deceased father, the late Rajah Kissery Sing, Rajah of Bijawur, invariably manifested his obedience and loyalty to the British Government, and remained in allegiance and submission thereto during his life-time, and was recognized and admitted amongst the Chiefs that acknowledged obedience to the British Government and received its protection, and always conducted himself in obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund: At this period, I, Rajah Rutten Sing (the contracting party), eldest son to the aforesaid late Rajah, with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, have prepared under my seal and signature, and present this Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance), containing

eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and request a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and composing my ancient rightful possessions. I, therefore, hereby declare and bind myself, that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnamah, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE I.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE II.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations, excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them; and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE III.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE V.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE VI.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the

British Government, in either case I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murriadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Tehingah, and Gootee Jamadar, and Manick Jee of Mahot Gowah, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the abovementioned rebels; but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government, or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them; and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining: I, therefore, hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or land claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE XI.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province,

for the purpose of executing his orders; and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

26*th March* 1811.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RUTTEN SING, the RAJAH of BIJAWUR.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, &c., of the pergunnahs of Kuttolah and the pergunnah of Powey, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas the deceased Rajah Kissery Sing, the late Rajah of Bijawur, one of the respectable hereditary Chieftains of Bundelcund, and a descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raj, since the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, invariably conducted himself with obedience, submission, and attachment, and remained firm in his allegiance, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty and dutiful demeanour that was due from him towards the British Government; and Whereas a Sunnud granting to the said Rajah the confirmation of the villages and lands in his ancient possession was promised to the said Rajah on the part of the British Government, as soon as the adjustment of the disputed claim that formerly existed with respect to the right to the tuppah of Isanagur took place; and that point having been accordingly adjusted by the decision of the British Government; and at this period, the aforesaid Rajah being dead, and the Rajah Rutten Sing, the eldest son and heir to the deceased Rajah, having succeeded by the sanction of the British Government to the title and possessions of his father, has now delivered in to the British Government an Ikrarnamahs or obligation of allegiance under his seal and signature, containing eleven distinct Articles, and requested a Sunnud from the British Government: Therefore the villages enumerated in the subjoined schedule, which were from ancient times in the possession of the deceased Rajah, and also those villages which were given to the aforesaid Rajah by the British Government, in addition to his former possessions, through the liberality of the British Government, with a view to confirm and bind his allegiance, together with all the rights thereof, land revenue, sayer, forts, and fortified places, are now confirmed to the Rajah Rutten Sing and his heirs in perpetuity, exempt from the payment of revenue; and a Sunnud for the same is hereby granted. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs or successors shall remain firm to their engagements, and observe faithfully the terms of the several Articles of this Ikrarnamah or engagement, no molestation or resumption of the above possessions shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the Lord of the said possessions, and the conduct that is incumbent to the said Rajah and his heirs is, that he shall exert himself to the utmost to cultivate and improve the said villages and lands, and to promote the prosperity of the inhabitants; and enjoy the produce of the above possessions, in obedience, submission, and loyalty to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud to the same effect, signed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, shall be

exchanged and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud, granted by the Agent to the Governor-General, 27th March 1811.

Ratified by the Vice-President in Council on the 19th April 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. V.

No. XCII.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented by RAJAH BUKHT SING.

Article 1st.

The present state of the ilakas of Kotra and Puway, and the great difficulties which must oppose the establishment of my authority in those ilakas, are well known to you. I therefore hope that the support and assistance of the Government will always be afforded to me.

Answer.

Little doubt can be entertained that you will be able to establish your authority and to settle the pergunnahs independently of the aid and support of the British Government; at the same time every proper and necessary aid which you may require, with the exception of troops, shall be furnished to you.

Article 2nd.

I request that the allowance now fixed for my expenses may be continued to me for one year after the settlement of Kotra and Puway, &c.

Answer.

Agreeably to the seventh Article of your Ikrarnamah, your present allowance shall continue until the establishment of your authority in the pergunnahs in question.

Article 3rd.

The factions and malevolent dispositions of my connections in this province are well known to you. If therefore any of those from malicious motives accuse me falsely, let their accusation not be attended to without investigation.

Answer.

No accusations are ever admitted against any one by the Officers of the British Government without previous investigation, and in your case an increased degree of caution shall be exercised.

Article 4th.

If any of my brothers, companions, servants, or dependants prefer any claim against me, I request that it may not be listened to.

Answer.

With a view to the preservation of your dignity and consequence, the British Government will not interfere in the adjustment of any claim which may be preferred against you by your

Article 5th.

If any of my relations, brothers, dependants, or companions at any time revolt from me, and offer a false representation of my conduct, I request that they may not be heard.

Answer.

It is contrary to the usages of the British Government to listen to malicious representations against any person. In your case, therefore, no representation from any quarter shall be admitted without proof.

Article 6th.

If any of the persons at present established in the government of Kotra should complain of being injured by the introduction of my authority into the pergunnah, and repair to you for the purpose of complaining against me, I request that no notice whatever be taken of their complaints.

Answer.

It is necessary that you pursue moderate and lenient measures in establishing your authority. If, however, any one should excite commotions in your pergunnahs, or endeavour to subvert your authority and government, you are at liberty to punish such person in your own country, and the British Government will afford him no assistance.

Article 7th.

My habitation, which is situated on this side of the Nimme Nulla, and appertaining to which are ten or twelve gardens, the habitations of my people and of the servants of my dependants, which have been invariably occupied by them ever since they have been in my position, and which since the introduction of the British Government have been exclusively subject to my authority, and exempt from every kind of restraint or violence, I therefore request that the same indulgence be continued with regard to them.

Answer.

They shall continue in their present situation.

Article 8th.

I request that the respect and the consideration due to my dignity be always observed by the Officers of the British Government.

Answer.

As it is one of the principles of the British Government to respect the dignity and preserve the consequence of ancient Chiefs and Nobles,

in regard to you, therefore, no omission of the proper marks of respect shall occur.

Article 9th.

Regarding Rajah Ram I have already engaged in my Ikrarnamah that, if he profess his obedience and repair to your presence to receive pardon of his past offences, I will cause him to present to you a written obligation of allegiance, and if he contumaciously refuse this proposal, I engage to punish him. But if Rajah Ram repairs to you for the purpose of settling the terms of his submission separately from me, I request that he may not be heard.

Answer.

It is incumbent upon you, agreeably to the terms of your Ikrarnamah, to exert every effort to induce Rajah Ram to submit to the Government or to reduce him to such a state as to render him incapable of committing further depredations. The adoption of any measure which will be the means of relieving the Government from the depredations of this marauder will be approved of.

Given at Banda, this Eighth day of June A.D. 1807, *equal to the* 18*th Jeyte* 1214 *Fuslie or* 1*st Rubbee-us-sanee* 1222 *Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.*

IKRARNAMAH OF OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE on the part of RAJAH BUKHT SING.

Whereas on the arrival of the British troops in Bundelcund for the purpose of occupying the country, Captain John Baillie was appointed by the Governor-General to superintend and adjust the affairs of this province; and Whereas I, having been expelled during the government of Allee Bahadur from my Raj and my territory, the said Captain John Baillie, from those motives of liberality and justice which ever regulate the conduct of the Officers of the British Government, reinstated me in the possession of the houses which I formerly possessed in the town of Banda, and assigned to me a monthly allowance of three thousand Gohur Shahie Rupees, which allowance has been regularly paid to me up to the present date; and Whereas with a view to the conciliation and happiness of the inhabitants, and to the suppression of commotions and disturbances, several mehals in this province were lately confirmed in the possession of their rightful owners, and I also, being among the number of the Chiefs possessing just claims, solicited from the said Captain Baillie a Sunnud for the pergunnah of Kotra and other mehals, which are my rightful property by inheritance, and are now unjustly occupied by Gopaul Sing, and my request being approved of, a Sunnud was promised to me at a future period; and Whereas Mr. J. Richardson having been lately appointed to the general superintendence of the affairs of Bundelcund, I have solicited and obtained from that gentleman a grant for the aforesaid mehals: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and fidelity to the British Government, I have prepared, and hereby present, this

obligation of allegiance, containing the following Articles, from which I promise never to depart or deviate a hair's breadth :—

ARTICLE I.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, nor permit them or their families to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into any quarrels or disputes with any of the adherents or servants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of this province dependent on the British Government, I agree to submit such disputes for the investigation of the Officers of the British Government, and scrupulously to observe and abide by their decision. I agree not to retaliate against any one for any injury offered to myself, nor proceed to redress any grievance, without the order of the British Government, to which I will ever be obedient and submissive.

ARTICLE II.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE IV.

The British Government having conferred upon me the pergunnahs of Kotra, &c., which have been usurped, and are now unjustly possessed by Dewan Gopaul Sing, I hereby faithfully engage to prevent the said Gopaul Sing, or any zemindar under his influence, from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances in them, and to be responsible for any loss that may be sustained by any of the subjects of the British Government in the event of such an occurrence.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas Rajah Ram Pindasa, formerly one of my dependants, is now a professed plunderer and freebooter, and seizes every opportunity of molesting

and plundering the subjects and zemindars of the British Government, I do therefore hereby engage to reduce the said Rajah Ram to his former state of obedience to me, and after obtaining from the British Government his pardon for his past offence, to cause him to deliver a written obligation of his obedience to the British Government, and of his forbearance from all predatory habits in future, and to afford him a sufficient subsistence out of the revenue of the pergunnahs which have now been conferred upon me. But if the said Rajah Ram shall refuge to submit to the British Government, I hereby agree to be responsible for any loss that shall be occasioned to any of the inhabitants of the British territory by his means, after I shall have been completely established in the possession of the aforementioned pergunnahs.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the British Government at any time directing me to make over to any of the Rajahs of this province, any number of villages contained in the aforementioned pergunnahs, whose aggregate revenue shall amount to one lac of Rupees per annum, I agree to resign such villages without hesitation, and to offer no objection to such requisition on the score of the villages being contained in my Sunnud or having been in the occupation of Gopaul Sing.

ARTICLE VII.

I hereby agree to resign all claim to the annual allowance of thirty-six thousand Rupees, which I have hitherto received as a maintenance from the British Government, whenever I shall be established and confirmed in the possession of the aforesaid pergunnahs.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to deliver him up immediately on his being required to the Officers of the British Government, and if any ryot or zemindar shall abscond from my territory and take refuge in the British possessions, after submitting a detail of my complaint against such absconder, I agree to observe whatever decision may be passed regarding him agreeably to the established regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord for his apprehension.

ARTICLE IX.

I hereby engage to harbour no thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers should be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village either responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or plunderer to the Officers of the British Government; and if any criminal or murderer, or any person amenable to the laws of the British Government for a crime committed in the British territories, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and to prevent his escape in any direction through my possessions.

ARTICLE X.

I engage that one of my brothers or confidential people shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders, and, in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

ARTICLE XI.

If any of my adherents or executive Officers shall be guilty of any improper conduct towards the British Government, I agree to dismiss such person from his situation immediately on being required to do so, to afford him no protection either directly or indirectly, and to deliver him up to the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

Having deposited this Ikrarnamah, comprising eleven distinct Articles under my own signature and seal, among the records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself always to fulfil the whole of the conditions contained in the said Articles, and never to omit or neglect the scrupulous performance of any one of them.

Given at Banda, this Eighth day of June A.D. 1807; *equal to the* 18*th Jeyte* 1214 *Fuslie or* 1*st Rubbee-us-Sanee* 1222 *Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.*

(Signed in the Hindee language.)

RAJAH BUKHT SING SEWAYE.

SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BUKHT SING, dated 8th June 1807.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, mookuddums and talookdars of the pergunnahs of Kotra and Puway, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas after the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company, when the British troops were employed in occupying the country and punishing the refractory, Rajah Bukht Sing, the grandson of Maharajah Jugget Raj, one of the legitimate proprietors of this province, did obediently and submissively attend in person on the Officer of the British Government; Wherefore the British Government, actuated by those motives of liberality and by that desire to support and preserve the dignity of illustrious families which ever regulate its conduct, conferred upon Rajah Bukht Sing a permanent provision of Rupees 36,000 per annum: and Whereas a promise having been since made to the said Rajah that, in common with the other hereditary Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision in lieu of the aforesaid pecuniary allowance, and the said Rajah having lately repeatedly solicited the performance of that promise, and having presented an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising eleven distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself; Therefore the pergunnahs specified underneath, situated in the province of

Bundelcund, and at present usurped by some foreigner, who possesses no title whatever to them, either by inheritance or by gift, are hereby granted to Rajah Bukht Sing, with whose right to the said pergunnahs the British Government are fully satisfied; and so long as the said Rajah and his adherents shall continue in obedience to the British Government and shall scrupulously adhere to the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy the unmolested possession of the pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that the inhabitants of the said pergunnahs acknowledge their obedience to the said Rajah, or to whomsoever he may delegate the charge of the pergunnahs; and that they consider all the dependencies and appurtenances of the said pergunnahs as subject to the Rajah, and that they acknowledge no one else. It is the duty of the Rajah to render the people, zemindars, and talookdars happy and grateful by his good government, to devote himself to the prosperity of the inhabitants and to the improvement of the country, and finally to continue faithful and obedient to the British Government.

This Sunnud, after having obtained the approbation of the Honorable the Governor-General, shall be considered valid, and shall then be exchanged for another under the seal and signature of the Governor-General.

Given at Banda, this 8th day of June Anno Domini 1807, *equal to the* 18*th Jeyte* 1214 *Fuslie or* 1*st Rubbee-ul-Sanee* 1222 *Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.*

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 19th June 1807.

No. XCIII.

WAJIB-UL-UEZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by LUCHMUN SING.

Article 1*st.*

I request to be permitted to retain the peaceable possession of the undermentioned mehals which are now occupied by me, until the authority of the Government shall be extended over the ilakah of Chirkaree and others; and so soon as the ilakah of Chirkaree, the ilakah of Sonee Sah, the ilakah of Bijawur, and the ilakah Calinger shall come into the actual possession of the British Government, I hereby promise to deliver up to the Government the mehals and towns of Etwa, Punna, Aman Gunge, Jodpoor, and Sheeorajpore, together

Answer.

Maharajah Bejy Bahadur, Kooar Sonee Sah, Rajah Kisery Sing of Bijawur, and Chobee Dureea Sing, Kiladar of Calinger, have all manifested their obedience to the British Government, and have entered into engagements with me, in consideration of which the mehals, villages, and forts which were originally possessed by them have been confirmed to them by the British Government, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of those possessions so long as they strictly adhere to the

with all the original possessions of the family of Hirdee Sah.

Statement of the mehals: the fort of Ajeygurh with all the villages annexed to it—

1*st*.—Etwa.
2*nd*.—Punna.
3*rd*.—Aman Gunge.
4*th*.—Jodpoor.
5*th*.—Sheeorajpore.

Article 2nd.

In whatever quarter it may be the intention of the Government to extend its conquests in Bundelcund, I request that my services may be employed, that by evincing my courage and zeal I may obtain the approbation of the Government.

terms of their respective engagements. Your case, however, is very different from theirs, inasmuch as your occupation of Ajeygurh and of the other mehals which you claim was subsequent to the establishment of the British authority in Bundelcund. Notwithstanding this circumstance, in consideration of your professions of sincere attachment to the British Government, and on the conditions of your perpetual obedience and submission and your uniform adherence to the terms of the engagement which is required from you, you will be permitted to retain those districts which are now in your possession, with the exception of the city of Punna and the Hirdee Sahee portion of the diamond mines (the possession of which must be transferred to Maharajah Kishore Sing) and of the fort of Ajeygurh, which according to your agreement is to be restored to the British Government after the expiration of two years.

Answer.

The approbation of the British Government is to be obtained only by promoting the peace and happiness of its subjects, and by protecting them from the depredations of marauders. It is with this view and for this purpose alone that so large a territory, the unquestionable and rightful property of the Government, has now been proposed to be conceded to you; and it is therefore your duty to protect the subjects of the Government from the depredations of Rajah Ram and every other marauder. By this conduct you will merit the approbation of the Government and prove the sincerity of your professions.

Article 3rd.

As it is my wish to depute one of my nearest relations to be always in attendance with the principal British Officer in Bundelcund, I request that the usual *Buheean Guree* or personal security be transmitted for this purpose. The expenses of the party of troops who may accompany this person will, I trust, be defrayed by the Government.

Answer.

You shall certainly receive the necessary security for the personal safety of your vakeel; but there is no necessity for your detaching any force with him to this place.

Article 4th.

As I am the servant of the Maharajah Kishore Sing, who is the rightful possessor of all the Hirdee Sahee territory, I request that such a provision may be made for the Maharajah as will enable him to pass his life in a manner suitable to his dignity.

Answer.

The adjustment of the provision to be assigned to Rajah Kishore Sing has already commenced through the mediation of Chobee Durreea Sing, Killadar of Calinger, and Raj Dhur has arrived here for the purpose of concluding that arrangement, which will shortly be settled by me in the manner prescribed by my instructions. It is incumbent equally on you and on the Killadar of Calinger to continue faithful and attentive to the interests of your ancient master.

Article 5th.

I request that the fort of Kishenpore and the villages which were formerly promised by you to Rajah Ram may now be assigned to him; in which case he shall continue in attendance with you as a dependant of Rajah Bukht Bulie. Written this 12th day of Aghun Booddie 1863 Sumbut, corresponding with the 7th of December 1806 and the 25th of Ramzan 1221 Hijree.

Answer.

Kishenpore was never promised to Rajah Ram, and that fort will never be given to him. The several mehals which are now granted to you must fully enable you to perform the injunctions contained in my answer to the 2nd Article of your requests. At a future period, if Rajah Ram evince sincere contrition for his past offences and solicit the protection of the Government, a suitable provision will be made for him.

TRANSLATION from the HINDEE of an additional WAJIB-UL-URZ on the part of LUCHMUN SING, written in his own hand and entrusted to MUKHUN LAL.

Article 1st.

Whenever I surrender the fort, I trust that an adequate provision in territory

Answer.

In the event of your surrender of the fortress to the British Gov-

shall be assigned to me by the British Government.

erniment agreeably to promise, the territory which is specified in your Sunnud * shall be confirmed in your possession for ever. You shall also receive the value of the grain and other stores in the fortress in money from the public treasury, and every degree of liberal consideration which your condition may require shall be shewn to you by the British Government.

Article 2nd.

Let me retain possession of all the territory which is now in my occupation, according to our agreement; and let no part of it be granted to any inhabitant of this province; I agree to surrender it to you whenever you may demand it. Punnah alone I consent to make over to the Rajah. Excepting that I refuse to give any portion of my territory.

Answer.

None of the villages or lands which are now in your possession shall be given to any person, with the exception of the city of Punnah and the Hirdee Sahee portion of the diamond mines, which agreeably to the 4th Article of your obligation shall be made over to Maharaja Kishore Sing.

Article 3rd.

Let me be considered as a dependant of the British Government only, and of no other power whatever.

Answer.

As you have concluded the terms of your allegiance to the British Government without the intervention of any Chief, you cannot consequently be considered as a dependant on any other power. You are, however, required to abstain from all disputes or contentions with the friends and adherents of the British Government.

ENGAGEMENT from LUCHMUN SING of AJEYGURH.

Dated 9th December 1806.

Whereas I, Luchmun Sing, sincerely professing obedience and attachment to the Government of the Honorable East India Company, have ranked

* There is no copy of this Sunnud on record.

myself among the number of its faithful dependants and adherents; and Whereas Captain John Baillie, Agent on the part of the Honorable the Governor-General for the management of the affairs of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, in the manner underwritten: Therefore, and in consideration of the liberality and favour of the Government which has lately been extended to me, I have prepared and transmitted to Captain Baillie this formal engagement, comprising nine distinct Articles signed and sealed by myself, and I hereby promise and declare that I will never infringe any of those Articles, but will strictly observe and perform the several conditions which are contained in them.

ARTICLE I.

I hereby engage never to aid nor be concerned with any marauders within or beyond the limits of the British possessions in Bundelcund; never to admit marauders to the fort or neighbourhood of Ajeygurh nor to harbour them in any of the villages which may be under my authority. I further engage to prevent the families and relations of all freebooters and marauders from residing in any of my villages; to maintain no correspondence nor intercourse with persons of the above description; to abstain from all quarrels or disputes with the servants and dependants of the British Government; and scrupulously to observe the duties of allegiance and submission to the Government on every future occasion.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats which are subject to my authority in such a manner as to prevent all marauders from ascending or descending those Ghats into the Honorable Company's possessions; and I pledge myself to protect the British territory from all predatory incursions through any of the said passes.

ARTICLE III.

If at any time the British troops shall be directed to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes which are subject to my authority, I hereby promise and engage that I will not oppose nor impede the progress of the troops in any manner; and, on the contrary, that I will send with them respectable and intelligent persons for the purpose of conducting them by the most convenient routes.

ARTICLE IV.

As some of the villages above the Ghats which have been granted to me contain diamond mines, I hereby promise to abstain from all interference with those shares of the mines which originally belonged to Juggut Raj and to the Peishwa; and to confine myself to that portion of the share of the family of

Hirdee Sah which has been granted to me; and I agree to deliver over all those mines to the persons to whom the British Government may be pleased to assign them and to assist those persons in the exercise of their rights.

ARTICLE V.

I hereby promise and declare that on the expiration of two years from the date of this obligation, I will without hesitation or further delay deliver up the fortress of Ajeygurh to the Officers of the British Government; and until that period I agree to pay into the treasury the sum of four thousand Rupees per annum as a tribute, over and above the fixed revenue of Beechaund, which has already been granted to me in istimrar.

ARTICLE VI.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person on the part of the Government be sent in search of him, I promise not to oppose but to assist such Officer in apprehending the defaulter.

ARTICLE VII.

I engage not to harbour nor give protection to thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindar of such village responsible for the restoration of the stolen property or for the seizure of the thief or robber; and all murderers or other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British territories, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE VIII.

One of my near relations shall always be in attendance with the principal Officer of the British Government for the purpose of executing his commands.

ARTICLE IX.

I hereby promise and bind myself to be responsible for all damage or loss which may hereafter be sustained by the British Government, in consequence of the depredations of Rajah Ram, Gootee Jamadar, Bheem Dowa, and the other marauders who have lately descended the Ghats to plunder the British dominions; and to exert myself to the utmost of my power for the entire suppression and destruction of all those marauders.

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BUKHT SING under the Seal and Signature of the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL.

Dated 25th September 1812.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and talookdars of the pergunnahs of Kotra, Puway, and Ajeygurh, in the province of Bundelcund be it known: Whereas after the acquisition and annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, the Rajah Bukht Sing, the great-grandson of the Rajah Juggut Raj, and one of the hereditary Chiefs of Bundelcund, appeared before the rulers of the British Government for the purpose of submitting himself with loyalty to its control and governance; and the rulers of the British Government, with a view to the protection and support of the ancient families and men of rank, as is the uniform and humane practice of the British Government, granted to the said Rajah a pension of Rupees 3,000 per mensem; and Whereas, at that time a promise was made to the said Rajah that, in common with the other legitimate Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision in lieu of the aforesaid pension; Accordingly, in conformity to the request of the said Rajah, and with a view to the fulfilment of the above promise, in the month of June 1807 A.D., after having delivered in his Ikrarnamah or written engagement binding himself to loyalty and obedience to the British Government, received from the rulers of the British Government the pergunnahs of Kotra and Puway in jaghire, and after the resumption of the jaghire of Ajeygurh, the Rajah Bukht Sing also received in jaghire certain villages in the pergunnah of Ajeygurh (the place of residence of his ancestors), which were his hereditary property, in lieu of certain villages in the pergunnah of Puway: As in the Sunnud formerly granted to the aforesaid Rajah, the names of the villages granted to him are not detailed, and as the said Rajah has now requested a Sunnud which shall include and detail all the villages now in his possession in the pergunnahs above named: For that reason a single Sunnud granting rent-free the villages detailed underneath, together with their mal, land revenue, sayer, transit duties, abkaree duties on spirituous liquors, and all other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, for ever, generation after generation, has been bestowed upon the aforesaid Rajah, by the bounty of the British Government. So long as the Rajah and his adherents shall continue to fulfil the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy unmolested possession of the pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that you consider and understand the said Rajah to be proprietor and sole controller of the villages detailed herein; and the duties required from the said Rajah are that he shall cultivate and improve the villages in question, and protect and satisfy the cultivators and inhabitants, and by every means in his power contribute to their comfort, and enjoy the produce of the said possessions in loyalty and due obedience to the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 25th September 1812.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VI.

No. XCV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL conferring the territory of AJEYGURH with the title of RAJAH BAHADUR upon RUNJORE SING, half-brother of the late RAJAH BEJEY SING.

Dated 9th September 1859.

Whereas it appears from the report of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India that Rajah Bejey Sing of Ajeygurh died leaving no issue, and that the Ranee, the mother of the deceased Rajah, manifested her fidelity and attachment to the British Government during the late disturbances from the commencement to the end; I therefore grant the territory of Ajeygurh anew, with the exception of the exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to Rajah Runjore Sing Bahadur, the half-brother of the late Rajah Bejey Sing, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with the title of Rajah Bahadur, on the condition that, so long as Rajah Runjore Sing Bahadur and all his dependants are faithful in their allegiance to Government, he and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten shall not be disturbed in the possession and enjoyment of the above territory.

No. XCVI.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD granted to TEJ SING, RAJAH of SUREELA.

Dated 17th January 1807.

Be it known to the Judges and Collectors present and future, and mutasuddees in Government service, jaghiredars and kurorees and chowdries and kanoongoes of pergunnah Julalpore attached to the Soubah of Allahabad, and of pergunnah Raat of the same soubah: that Whereas Maharajah Tej Sing Bahadoor, who is of the descendants of Maharajah Juggut Raj and is one of the rightful Chiefs, expressed his desire at the commencement of the Government authority in this country for protection from the kindness and generosity of the Officers of the Honorable Company: Therefore, in regard to the submission of the Maharajah abovenamed, mouzah Sureela, for his necessary expenses of maintenance, and its fort as a residence for his family were given, with a promise for an increase of the maintenance, on condition of his submission and obedience to the Officers of Government.

Inasmuch as the Maharajah has performed the duties of obedience in the way that was proper, and has represented the insufficiency of his maintenance and smallness of his revenue: Therefore, with a view to maintain and support the Maharajah and to fulfil the former promise, the villages according to the detail appended, with exception of the pudaruk and muafee and lakhiraj holdings, have been fixed for him from the beginning of the Khureef Fusl of Annus Fusli 1214, according to the exalted order of His Excellency the Governor-General, in the way of hereditary jaghire and tamgha (a royal grant in perpetuity).

It is proper that the Maharajah, continuing always in the performance of obedience and loyalty to Government, should expend the income of the jaghire on his maintenance; and giving due attention to the prosperity of the villages of the jaghire, should not fail in the slightest particular of vigilance and carefulness; and that he should keep the subjects and people of the villages contented and thankful for his good management; and should devote the greatest exertion to the cherishing and conciliation of all the inhabitants; and should give no place or shelter to thieves and highway robbers in his villages; but should aid and assist the Officers of Government in arresting and seizing them, and in carrying out the rules and regulations issued from the territories of the Government of the Honorable Company.

And for the ryots and people this is the proper course, that having considered the Maharajah the established jaghiredar of the villages named, they should recognize that the necessary and dependant business and affairs of the villages of the jaghire are under him, and should not attempt opposition in any way and should not ask for a new Sunnud every year; but that, knowing there is strict injunction in this matter, they should act conformably to what has been written above.

Dated 11th January 1807, *or 1st Zeekad A.H.* 1221.

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Agent to the Governor-General.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Ilaka Julalpore.

1. Sureela.
2. Dandon.
3. Munkeree.
4. Puchkhora.
5. Jeria Russoolpoor.
6. Burgowa.
7. Gachora.
8. Chibanbe.
9. Purcha.
10. Rugwara Buzoorg.

Ilaka Raat.

11. Kuriaree.

No. XCVII.

TRANSLATION of WAJIB-UL-URZ of RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE.

Request.	*Reply.*
Rao Prithee Sing hopes that the under-written Articles may be signed :—	Detail of Articles signed.
I: That a Sunnud for the villages of the jaghire, according to the detailed	Applicant will obtain a Sunnud from Government, which, on condition

statement, with the land, sayer and abkaree revenues, should be given by the British Government hereditarily, so that no one in any way in any matter should ever interfere.	of fealty according to the Articles of his Ikrarnamah, will always remain in force.
II. Mouza Dugooa and other (in all 10) villages, the istumraree malgoozaree revenue of which is Rupees 2,000, had always up to the time of Mr. John Baillie been settled in my name. I hope that an istumraree pottah of these villages at the rate written above will be given by Government.	The malgoozaree villages were in charge of the applicant. When the Government authority became established, then, according to the custom of Government, a settlement was made with the zemindars of the villages mentioned. If the applicant has a claim to the proprietorship, he should file a complaint in the Civil Court, so that after investigation the right may come to the rightful owner.
III. That the statements of interested persons may not be accepted without investigation.	It is not the custom of the Officers of the British Government to accept the statement of interested persons without investigation.
IV. As the applicant is the obedient dependant of Government; and as with a hope for consideration and kindness to himself, according to the just rule of Government, by which kindness to dependants is approved by the Officers of Government, he attached himself to Government and enrolled himself as one of its dependants; the applicant hopes that consideration and favour will always be bestowed on his condition.	The applicant has in the way of favour obtained the villages of his jaghire from Government. While allegiance according to the Ikrarnamah is exhibited, consideration and favour will be extended to him on the part of Government.
V. If any one of the zemindars or officials of my ilaka should run away and settle in the territory of Government, I hope that the Government Officers will make over the runaway to me.	Whenever the applicant may complain to Government, that which may be just will be done; but it is proper and necessary that he should not himself interfere in the Government territory with any runaway, and that he should lay the case before Government and act conformably to the order and just decision of Government.
VI. That the honor and titles of applicant according to those of his	So long as allegiance is practised, there will be no diminution made in

ancestors, which are well known in all Bundelcund, should be recognized by Government.

VII. Rule of procedure has been fixed for the Chiefs of Bundelcund to the effect that cases of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this country are excluded from the operation of the orders of the (British) Courts. Therefore I hope that orders of the Government Courts may not be operative in my ilaka.

VIII. If any one of my brethren or relatives should in any matter complain to you, I hope that their complaints will not be listened to by Government.

IX. As formerly my ancestors enjoyed a district yielding twenty-two lakhs of Rupees, money dealings have remained with many people until now, and land in maaf (free grant) and pudaruk (religious grant) was given to many persons, and land for service instead of pay and yearly cash salaries to purihars and other servants were granted. If any mahajuns, servants or pudaruk grantees, &c., in any case, former or present, should make a complaint to Government, I beg it may not be heard or attended to.

the protection of applicant's rank, &c.

As regards the villages of your jaghire, which are on the border of the Government territory, the custom followed in the case of other Chiefs in the matter of orders of the British Courts will be observed.

The complaint of no one will be listened to by Government; but it is proper that according to ancient custom every one should be provided for. If any one of your relations or connections shall act improperly, you will have to be responsible.

Complaints regarding former cases will not be heard. But it is proper that you should continue the maafee and pudaruk land which is of old standing, and as to land given for service you have power either to retain or dismiss the servants.

Dated 11*th December* 1810, *or* 1*st Poos Sun Fulsee* 1218.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE.

I, Rao Prithee Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission

to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the affairs of Bundelcund, revenue and otherwise, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance of the purport below given: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers. I will remain at my own home and on all occasions scrupulously observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE IV.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person, amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government has been drawn out in conformity to the schedule of villages in my possession

which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages named was not in my possession during the government of the late Nuwab Alee Bahadoor, but has been occupied by me subsequently to his death, I hereby agree to give up any such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government.

Dated 10*th December* 1810, *or* 3*rd Aghin Sun Fuslee* 1218.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD granted to RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddoms of the pergunnah of Punwaree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Rao Prithee Sing of the Bundela caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all obedience and submission; and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been and now are in the possession of the said Rao Prithee Sing aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Rao and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity. It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Rao Prithee Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the said Rao Prithee Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, to devote his attention to the increase of the prosperity and the extension of the cultivation of his possessions, and to enjoy the revenues thereof in obedience and allegiance to the British Government.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, shall be considered valid.

List of Villages.

1. Jignee.
2. Bilgaon.
3. Itonlia.
4. Umurpoora.
5. Gundur.
6. Bangra.

Dated 11*th December* 1810, *or* 1*st Poos Sun Fuslee* 1218.

No. XCVIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to BHOPAL SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment of a quarter of a year's net revenue as a relief whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

A similar Sunnud was given to the jaghiredar of Alipoora.

No. XCIX.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by DEWAN MOORUT SING.

Whereas the British Government having taken into its consideration the circumstances of my descent and former rights, and my zealous and submissive obedience, has liberally determined to admit me among the number of its immediate dependants, and to confirm me in the possession of the lands of Jessoo now actually occupied by me; and Whereas Mr. Wauchope, the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, has required me to present an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following ten Articles, having my seal and signature duly attached to it, and I promise never to commit any act in violation of the subjoined Articles and never to depart from the conditions they contain:—

ARTICLE I.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give them and their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise

to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government, and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this province in alliance with the Government entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages, or on any other subjects whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government with a view to its adjustment of the dispute, to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions with strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE II.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders and plunderers as well as all enemies of the British Government, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage through my ilakah into the British territories; and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops belonging to the neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of proceeding in any other direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. I further engage to execute with zeal and alacrity all requisitions I may receive from the Commanding Officer of the British troops, whether in furnishing him with supplies and all necessary articles or in co-operating with my own troops and followers in accomplishing whatever object he may have in view.

ARTICLE IV.

If any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government; and if a person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose such person, but to co-operate with him effectually in apprehending the fugitive.

ARTICLE V.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages composing my jaghire, and if the property of any inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the

seizure and surrender of the thief or robber to the British Officers; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and further to give every assistance in my power to any persons who may be sent on the part of the British Government in pursuit of him.

ARTICLE VI.

Should it at any time hereafter be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, that any of the villages comprised in the Sunnud which I have now obtained from the British Government do not rightfully belong to me, I hereby engage to make no difficulty or hesitation in giving up those villages to the Officers of the British Government, and to advance no objections to the surrender of such villages on the plea of their being included in my Sunnud.

ARTICLE VII.

The fort of Jessoo having been formerly dismantled by order of Mr. Richardson, the former Agent to the Governor-General in the province, I hereby engage not to repair the said fort, but to place it and retain it in the state in which it was before the year 1813 A.D., corresponding with Sumbut.

ARTICLE VIII.

As the lands and villages enumerated in my Sunnud are now in my actual possession, I hereby disclaim all right to the assistance of the British Government, whether in establishing my control over those lands and villages or in recovering possession of them in the event of my at any time being dispossessed of them.

ARTICLE IX.

I hereby engage not to enter myself nor to permit my followers to enter into the service of any Chief, whether in terms of friendship with the British Government or not, without the express sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

I agree to appoint a confidential person to attend as Agent on the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, who will be prepared to execute all orders he may receive; and if for any reason the Superintendent of Political Affairs should be displeased with such Agent, I agree immediately to recall him and to appoint another in his stead.

I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the foregoing ten Articles contained in this obligation.

Done at Banda, this Fourteenth day of June 1816.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN MOORUT SING.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of the province of Bundelcund, that Whereas Dewan Moorut Sing having personally professed his zealous attachment and submissive obedience to the British Government; and Whereas the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council having taken into his consideration the descent and former circumstances of Dewan Moorut Sing, and being of opinion that they entitle him to hold the lands of Jessoo (now in his actual occupation, but included in the Sunnud of Rajah Bukht Sing) independently of Rajah Bukht Sing, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, actuated by those principles of justice and impartiality which ever regulate the conduct of the British Government, has determined to confirm Dewan Moorut Sing in the possession of the said lands and fort of Jessoo now actually held by him; and Dewan Moorut Sing having presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government under his own seal and signature, comprising ten Articles, expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and liberality, the fort of Jessoo and the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in possession of Dewan Moorut Sing, are hereby granted to him and to his heirs in perpetuity, rent-free, by the British Government; and so long as the said Dewan Moorut Sing and his heirs shall remain in obedience and submission to the British Government and strictly adhere to the terms of his engagements, the aforesaid villages shall continue permanently in his possession. It is your duty therefore to acknowledge and obey Dewan Moorut Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to consider yourselves as accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining to them.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Moorut Sing on the other hand to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government; to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 13th July 1816.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VII.

No. C.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to SUTTURJEET SING.

Whereas it appears from the report of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India that the direct legitimate line of the late Dewan Moorut Sing, jaghiredar of Jessoo, is extinct, and that your claim to succession is superior to that of other collateral heirs; tuppa Jessoo is hereby granted to you and the legitimate heirs of your body in perpetuity, subject to the payment to the

British Government of a relief of Rupees 2,500 by yourself and on each future succession. Be it known to you that as long as you and your heirs shall continue faithful to the British Government and abide by the terms of the engagement executed by the late Dewan Moorut Sing, tuppa Jessoo shall remain to you and the legitimate heirs of your body as a perpetual possession.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 20th January 1862.

No. CI.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAM SING of JUSSOO.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment as a relief of Rupees 2,500 on all successions, whether direct or by adoption.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. CII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD, dated the 25th August 1809, together with the answer thereto signed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

1st Request.	*Answer.*
Having submitted in person to the British Government, and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.	It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me and receiving subsistence either in specie or shares of any of my lands be dismissed for misconduct from my services and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government, for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any responsible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established. I request that they may not be established in any of the lands composing my jaghire.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

4th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service and any malicious person misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentations be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government; but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government, and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD.

I, Dewan Joogul Pershad, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission

to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas, J. Richardson, Esquire, who has been invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah, or obligation; Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government have been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into dispute with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages comprising my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE IV.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person, amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

Dated the 23rd of August 1809.

The Seal of Dewan Joogul Pershad.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD on the 25th of August 1809.

To the kanoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah of Jellalpore, in zillah Bundelcund.. Be it known—Whereas Dewan Joogul Pershad, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this province, and who since the period that the province of Bundelcund came under the control and authority of the British Government has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government, or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition; and Whereas he held the village of Aumeree in his own possession as a rent-free village; and Whereas he the said Joogul Pershad at this time has presented an arzee to the Presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, and to the village of Dudree in the pergunnah of Kirka, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelcund; and Whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim were submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three abovementioned villages; But as previous to this investigation the village of Dudree above-mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Culpee, with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government; and as on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana: For the foregoing reasons it was ordered by Government that the said Dewan should receive some other place in lieu of Dudree: Accordingly in conformity to the enquiry and determination of the Board of Commissioners and the Collector of the zillah of Bundelcund, the transfer of the village of Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village of Berrettee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, in lieu of Dudree, was sanctioned by Government on the 22nd of July 1809 as an adequate exchange, to be given to the aforesaid Dewan: For the above reasons the villages of Aumeree and Chillee, his ancient rent-free tenures, and the villages Bandee Buzzoorg and Gurrah, and the village Berrettee in lieu of the village of Dudree, together with all their appurtenances, are granted rent-free to the said Dewan Joogul Pershad in perpetuity, generation after generation. While the said Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or the engagement which he has entered into and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question; and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice, and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor-General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor-General and be cancelled.

List of Villages.

Chilee.

Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah and Berrettee.

No. CIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD on the 7th January 1811.

To the kanoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah of Jellalpore and Humeerpore, in zillah Bundelcund. Be it known—Whereas Dewan Joogul Pershad, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this province, and who, since the period that the province of Bundelcund came under the control and authority of the British Government, has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition; and Whereas he held the village of Aumeree in his own possession as a rent-free village; and Whereas he, the said Joogul Pershad, at this time has presented an arzee to the Presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore and to the village of Dudree in the pergunnah of Kirka, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelcund; and Whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim were submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council on the 3rd April 1809, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above mentioned villages; But as previous to this investigation the village of Dudree above-mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Culpee with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government, and as on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana; For this reason, in lieu of the village of Dudree, the village Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village Berrettee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore were given to the said Dewan, and the copy of his Ikrarnamah and Wajib-ul-Urz and his Sunnud have been sent to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of obtaining a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor-General; But as it is written in the 3rd Article of the Dewan's Paper of Requests that his possessions should be exempted from the cognizance of the British Courts of Justice, and as the above promise, on account of the villages Aumeree and Chillee and Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village Berrettee being intermixed with the British possessions, was disapproved of by the British Government, the said Dewan having been left the option to exchange the above villages for others situated on the borders of the Company's territories and not intermixed with them, or to expunge from his Wajib-ul-Urz the 3rd Article together with its answer; Accordingly the said Dewan determined in favour of an exchange of the lands for others situated as above described on the borders of the British possessions, and according to the orders of Government, under date the 25th of August 1810, according to the free agreement of the said Dewan, and in pursuance of the orders of the British Government, the village of Aumeree, &c., were taken in to the possession of Government, and in lieu thereof, the village Byree Kurseahpore and the village of Bizelpore Islampore, and the village of Bojepore, and the village Kukeroo, and the village Putteretah in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, and the village of Parah in the pergunnah of Humeerpore, and twenty beegahs of land in a garden situated in the village of Aumeree, in which garden is the tomb of the father of the said Dewan, with all the rights and appurtenances

thereto, have been given in perpetuity to the said Dewan, generation after generation. While the said Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or the engagement which he has entered into and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation, nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question, and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry, and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice, and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor-General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor-General and be cancelled.

List of villages.

Byree Kurseahpore.	Kukeroo.
Bizelpore Islampore.	Putteretah.
Bojepore.	Parahmow and

twenty beegahs of land in a garden situated in the village of Aumeree.

No. CIV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to BISNATH SING of BEHREE.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment as a relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue on each direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements, which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

Similar Sunnuds were given to the Kalinjer Chowbeys, the Jaghiredars of Behut, Kotee, Gerowli, Nyagaon Rebai, and the Husht-Bhya Jaghiredars.

No. CV.

PAPER of REQUESTS presented on the part of KOOUR SONEE SAH.

Article 1st.

I request that a Sunnud in perpetuity under your seal and signature be granted to me for those villages which you have permitted me to retain.

Answer.

Those villages which were in your possession at the close of the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, and prior to that period shall be continued to you, and so long as you evince obedience and submission to the British Government you shall not be molested in the possession of them.

Article 2nd.

If any of the Chiefs or Ranees of this country from motives of enmity to me, or if any of my disaffected servants or dependants, endeavour to prejudice you against me, let them not be attended to.

Answer.

The villages above-mentioned having been continued in your possession under the authority of the British Government, it is impossible that any Chief of this country can lay claim to them. If however any such claim should be preferred by any one it shall not be attended to without investigation. With regard to your servants and dependants no interference whatever shall take place.

Article 3rd.

If any of my troops be called upon to perform any service for the British Government, I hope that the necessary subsistence will be allowed to them.

Answer.

If the British Government require at any time the performance of extraordinary service by your troops, they will provide the means of their subsistence during the period of their employment. You must be careful however not to admit into the vicinity of your villages any turbulent or disaffected persons; and on the contrary, if any such persons molest the British possessions in the neighbourhood of your villages, you must expel and punish them yourself. This conduct will entitle you to the favour of the British Government.

Article 4th.

Koour Purtab Sing, the representative of my house solicits a provision and subsistence.

Answer.

In consideration of the proofs of submission and obedience which have been offered by the personal

attendance of Koour Pertab Sing and of the voluntary cession of the town of Chutterpore and the undermentioned chokees by you to the Honorable Company, the malgoozaree received from you during the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, which is stated by the Nawab's Ministers to have occasionally amounted to the sum of Rupees 19,000 per annum and never to have exceeded that sum, shall be remitted as a maintenance for Koour Pertab Sing. It is requisite however that he be always diligent and active in the protection of Chutterpore.

List of Chokees.

The Chokee of Toree.
The Chokee of Kurrie.
The Chokee of Pussarie.
The Chokee of Kantee.

Article 5th.

Let the established form of respect and distinction be continued to be observed towards me.

Answer.

So long as your conduct shall be regulated by the principles of good faith and of obedience and submission to the British Government, those forms of respect shall be uniformly observed by the servants of the British Government.

Article 6th.

If any one prefer a pecuniary or other claim against me, let him not be attended to.

Answer.

No claims of ancient standing shall be heard against you.

Article 7th.

As the mehals continued to me by the British Government have been long in my immediate possession, I agree to be responsible for the accuracy of the statement which has been made of them by my vakeels.

Answer.

Your vakeels have no doubt given accurate statement of the villages in question. Should any inaccuracies however be discovered at any future period, you must consider yourself as responsible for the same.

Article 8th.

Let my possessions be exempted from the authority of the British Courts of Justice in the same manner as the ilakas of Chirkary, Jeitpore and Bijawur and the other ilakas of this province are.

Answer.

The authority of the Courts of Justice shall prevail in your jaghire under similar restrictions as in the possessions of the other Chiefs and Jaghiredars of Bundelcund. It is requisite however that you preserve strict order and regularity in the villages subject to your authority, and that you do not harbour in them any robbers or rebellious persons. If at any time any of the subjects of the British Government, accused of theft, highway robbery, or murder, should take refuge in your villages, you must seize and deliver them over to the British authority. And if any of the inhabitants of your villages commit any of those crimes either in the British possessions or in the villages subject to your authority, they shall in like manner be seized and delivered up to the British Government.

Written on the 24th day of Zilhij 1220 *Hijeree, corresponding with the* 16*th day of March* 1806 *and the* 12*th day of Cheyt* 1863 *Sumbut.*

KRARNAMAH presented by KOOUR SONEE SAH.

Whereas several of the districts in the province of Bundelcund have been annexed to the possessions of the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas I, Koour Sonee Sah, sincerely professing obedience and submission to the Government of the Honorable Company, have presented a Paper of Requests comprehending eight Articles to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent on the part of the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor-General, &c., &c., and which requests have been signed and complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government, with a view to my great security and satisfaction; and Whereas an obligation of allegiance has been required from me, I have accordingly prepared and do hereby present an obligation comprehending the following Articles, from which I promise never to deviate or depart in the smallest degree:—

ARTICLE I.

I do hereby engage never to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, and uniformly to observe the most implicit submission and obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE II.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my villages, I hereby engage to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the officers of the British Government; and in the event of persons being sent to apprehend them in the villages subject to my authority, I not only engage not to oppose those persons, but do hereby promise to assist them to the utmost of my power in the apprehending of such defaulters.

ARTICLE III.

I will never permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property and for the seizure and delivery of the criminals to the officers of the British Government. And all murderers, felons, or other persons amenable to the British jurisdiction, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and given up to the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

I hereby engage to abstain from all intercourse and communication with the surrounding Chiefs in Bundelcund who refuse to submit to the British authority, and not to harbour or give protection to any of their adherents.

ARTICLE V.

I engage never to enter into any quarrel or dispute with any of the Chiefs allied to the British Government, and if any such dispute should arise, I hereby agree to submit it to the British Government, who, after a full investigation of the grounds of such dispute, may adjust it as they think proper.

Written this 14*th day of Mohurrum* 1221, *corresponding with the* 4*th day of April* 1806 *and the* 1*st day of Bysack* 1863.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to KOOUR SONEE SAH, under the Seal and Signature of the Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

19*th March* 1806.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has been lately annexed to the possessions of the Honorable Company; and whereas Koour Sonee Sah, on hearing of the benevolent principles of the British Government towards their subjects and their protection of their dependants having sincerely professed his submission and obedience, has freely and voluntarily ceded to the officers of the British Government the town of Chutterpore and four chokees which were in his possession during the lifetime of the late Nawab Ali Bahadur, together with the towns of Mow and of Salut and the villages dependent on them which he obtained possession of since the demise of the late Nawab Ali Bahadur;

and whereas th said Koour Sonee Sah has deputed his eldest son, Koour Partab Sing, to at nd upon Captain Baillie, the Governor-General's Agent, for the purpose of solic ting forgiveness of his offence in not having formerly attended Captain Baillie in person, and has entered into and transmitted to that officer under his sign ture a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Govern ent, containing five distinct Articles: therefore, and with a view to the p tection of the rights of those who profess obedience to the British Govern ent, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Governmen in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned villages and fo ts, which were in the possession of Koour Sonee Sah from ancient times ui il the present year 1213 Fuslee, are hereby continued and secured in his po session, to be held by him under the authority of the British Government. nd so long as Koour Sonee Sah shall practise obedience and submission the British Government and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obli ation and to the Articles contained in the Paper of Requests presented by hi , he shall not in any manner whatever be molested in the permanent posse ion of the undermentioned villages and forts.

Statement of the Villages and Forts.

Khalus	villages	151
Nanka	... ...	92
Padaru	... ...	30
Muddu	e Maash	21
		—
Na	kar, &c., villages	143
		—
	Total, villages	294

Ratified by t e Governor-General in Council on 5th June 1806.

No. CVI.

TRANSLATION of WAJIB-UL-URZ presented by KOOUR PERTAB SING on the 28th of July 1816.

Artic e 1st.

That for all a d whatsoever villages have been c ferred on me by you, a Sunnud u der the seal and signature of Gove nment confirming the grant in here tary perpetuity be also given me.

Answer.

You will obtain a Sunnud in perpetuity, subject to certain restrictions, under the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council.

Article 2nd.

That if any of the Chiefs and Ranees of this country under false pretences or any of my domestics or connections through enmity shall before you raise evil suggestions against me, that their calumnies be not listened to.

Answer.

With respect to the Chiefs and Ranees of this province, this Article is sufficiently provided for by the 1st Article of your obligation of allegiance. With regard to your brothers, their rights have been also provided for by the 9th Article of your engagement; and with respect to your servants and dependants, no interference shall be exercised so long as you adhere to your engagements.

Article 3rd.

If orders shall be issued relative to the furnishing horse or foot for the public service, that their pay be furnished by the Sircar.

Answer.

The following answer given to a similar request in your father's Wajib-ul-Urz is equally applicable to you: "If the British Government "at any time require the perform- "ance of extraordinary service by "your troops, they will provide the "means of their subsistence during "the period of their employment. "You must be careful however "not to admit into the vicinity "of your villages any turbulent or "disaffected persons; and on the "contrary, if any such persons mol- "est the British possessions in the "neighbourhood of your villages, "you must expel and punish them "yourself. This conduct will entitle "you to the favour of the British "Government."

Article 4th.

Whatever respect has heretofore been shewn me agreeably to my rank and circumstances, that the same be manifested in future.

Answer.

So long as your conduct shall be regulated by the principles of good faith and obedience and submission to the British Government, those forms of respect shall be uniformly observed.

(This corresponds with the answer to the 5th Article of Sonee Sah's Wajib-ul-Urz.)

Article 5th.

If any ne bring a demand against me before ou for past debts or on any other grou ds, that his plaint be not listened to

Answer.

The answer given to your father will apply to you, *viz.*, "no claims of ancient standing shall be heard against you."

Article 6th.

Where the villages, as detailed in the list w ich has been written out and presented o you, have been in our possession fr m ancient times; if therefore any e make a claim upon any of them, tha such a claim be disregarded.

Answer.

This Article is sufficiently provided for by the 1st and 6th Articles of your obligation of allegiance.

Article 7th.

That I e not amenable to the processes of he Adawlut of the Sircar, in the same anner as the Chiefs of Chirkary and eitpore and Bijawur are considered ex mpt from the orders of that Court.

Answer.

This request is complied with.

Article 8th.

If any f my relatives or connections through alice and evil designing shall bring con plaints against me before you, that they e not listened to.

Answer.

This is already answered in the 2nd Article.

Article 9th.

But if lay my claims before you for villages t which I have an undoubted right, bu of which I have not for some time beer in possession, that my claims be heard.

Answer.

The 1st and 6th Articles of your Engagements sufficiently provide for the object of this request.

Article 10th.

If an Rajah or other Chieftain through spirit of violence and aggression shall seize upon any of the villages included the Sunnud which has been bestowed pon me by the Sircar, that you will rant me your aid and support.

Answer.

All such cases will be adjusted by the British Government according to justice in the manner prescribed in the 1st Article of your obligation.

Article 11th.

If any f my relatives or connections shall emi rate into another country for service w thout my consent, that I give you intel gence of such circumstance.

Answer.

This is sufficiently answered by the 8th Article of your engagement.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by KOOUR PERTAB SING.

Whereas in the year 1806 A.D., corresponding with 1863 Sumbut, my father Koour Soonee Shah professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and, having in token thereof ceded to the British Government the town and chokee of Chutterpore and the towns of Mow and Salut, he obtained from Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor-General, a Sunnud in perpetuity for the lands and villages in his actual possession; and whereas in the year 1808, the British Government was pleased to restore the town of Mow to my father and to settle the town of Chutterpore in jaghire upon me; and whereas in consequence of the demise of my father and with a view to the provision of my brothers, an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, preparatory to my being invested with a Sunnud for the lands and villages composing the jaghire of the late Koour Soonee Sah, has been required of me: wherefore, and in further proof of my submission, fidelity, and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present to Mr. John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this ikrarnamah, containing the following ten Articles, from which I solemnly promise never to deviate or depart in any instance whatever.

ARTICLE I.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give them or their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government, and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of the province, in alliance with the British Government, entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages, or in any other subject whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government, with a view to the adjustment of the dispute, to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands, without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions with strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE II.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders and plunderers as well as all enemies of the British Government, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage through my ilakah into the British territories; and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops belonging to the neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of proceeding

in a y other direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their mar h, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to cond ct them by any route they may please to follow. I further engage to exec te with zeal and alacrity all requisitions I may receive from the Comman ng Officer of the British troops, whether in furnishing him with supplies nd other necessary articles, or in co-operating with my own troops and follo ers in accomplishing whatever object he may have in view.

ARTICLE IV.

I any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver them up to the of cers of the British Government; and if a person on the part of the Britis Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to opp se such person, but to co-operate with him effectually in apprehending the fu tive.

ARTICLE V.

I gage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages composing y jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stole or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such vil ge responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the seizure nd surrender of the thief or robber to the British officers; and if any per on amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed i the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage t apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and furt er to give every assistance in my power to any persons who may be sent on t e part of the British Government in pursuit of him.

ARTICLE VI.

Shou d it at any time hereafter be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Righ Honorable the Governor-General in Council that any of the villages co prised in the Sunnud which I have now obtained from the British Governme t do not rightfully belong to me, I hereby engage to make no difficulty o hesitation in giving up those villages to the officers of the British Governmei t, and to advance no objections to the surrender of such villages on the plea of their being included in my Sunnud.

ARTICLE VII.

As th lands and villages enumerated in my Sunnud are now in my actual poss sion, I hereby disclaim all right to the assistance of the British Governmen whether in establishing my control over those lands and villages, or in recove ng possession of them in the event of my at any time being dispossessed of them.

ARTICLE VIII.

I engag to give no assistance whatever, directly or indirectly, to any person or C ieftain at enmity with the British Government. I further

engage not to enter nor permit my followers to enter into the service of any Chief, whether in terms of friendship with the British Government or not, without the express sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

I hereby consent that my three legitimate brothers, Koour Pirthee Sing, Koour Hindooput, and Koour Bukht Sing, and my illegitimate brother, Koour Himmut Sing, shall be placed in possession of the lands and villages, particularly specified in my Sunnud, and I solemnly promise and engage to offer no molestation whatever to them in the possession of those lands during their lifetime. As the head and representative of my family, I consider myself bound to promote their welfare, and to conduct myself towards them, their families and children, with that liberality, kindness, and attention which is becoming from one brother to another. In the event of a dispute arising between me and any of my brothers, from whatever cause, I agree to submit it for the consideration and decision of the British Government, and to trust unconditionally to whatever decision it may in its justice and wisdom award for the punishment of the aggressor and the settlement of our respective rights. I further engage to promote to the utmost of my power a general and mutual good understanding with all my brothers, to forget all past animosities, and to live with them in unanimity and brotherly love.

ARTICLE X.

I agree to appoint a confidential person to attend as Agent on the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, who will be prepared to execute all orders he may receive, and if for any reason the Superintendent of Political Affairs should be displeased with such Agent, I agree immediately to recall him and to appoint another in his stead.

I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the foregoing ten Articles contained in this obligation.

Done at Banda, this 15*th of July* 1816, *answering to the* 6*th of Sawun* 1873 *Sumbut.*

FORM of a SUNNUD granted to KOOAR PERTAP SING under the Seal and Signature of the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

Dated 11*th January* 1817.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas in the year 1806, corresponding with the year 1863 Sumbut, Kooar Sonee Sah, having professed his obedience and submission and having ceded to the British Government the towns of Chutterpore, Mow, and Salut, with their depending villages, was vested by the British Government with a hereditary grant of the remaining lands then in his actual possession; and Whereas, in the year 1808, the British Government was pleased to restore the town of Mow to Kooar Sonee Sah and to settle the

town of Chutterp re upon his eldest son Kooar Pertab Sing; and Whereas in consequence of t e demise of Kooar Sonee Sah (which happened on the 4th May 1816, corre ponding with the 20th Bysack Sumbut 1873), and the unequal and inco venient disposition which the Kooar before his death made of his lands, rend ring all his sons independent of each other, it has become necessary for the ritish Government to interpose the power which its feudal supremacy legally vests in it, in order to prevent the public inconvenience that was likely to resu from that unequal disposition; and Whereas the British Government by vi tue of that power and in view to the public security and tranquillity, has b en pleased to recognize Kooar Pertab Sing as successor to his father Kooar S nee Sah, and to confirm him in possession of his father's jaghire, on condi on of his making a suitable provision for his younger brothers and their amilies; and Whereas Kooar Pertab Sing has entered into and has this day p esented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Governme t, comprising ten Articles, by which he binds himself among other stipul tions to leave to his younger brothers the unmolested possession during t eir lifetime of the lands which are hereafter particularized in this Sunnud: W herefore, and under the consideration and principles above set forth, the villag s and lands specified in the subjoined schedule, with the reservation of the ife tenure to his younger brothers, which is also particularized in the said s hedule, are hereby granted to Kooar Pertab Sing and to his heirs in perpetui y rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Kooar Pert b Sing and his heirs shall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to t e British Government, and shall strictly adhere to all the terms and conditio s of their engagements, they shall not be molested nor disturbed in the pos ession of their lands and villages aforesaid.

It is your duty, herefore to acknowledge and obey Kooar Pertab Sing as the jaghiredar of th aforesaid villages, and to consider yourselves as account- able to him for all ri hts and immunities appertaining thereto. It is on the other hand incumbe on the said Kooar Pertab Sing to conciliate and render grateful the peasantr and inhabitants by his good government, to devote his endeavours to incre se the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to empl y its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

Ratified by the overnor-General in Council on 18th January 1817.

For schedule of illages, see Appendix No. VIII.

AGREEMENT signed PERTAB SING'S younger brothers, on 12th September 1816.

ARTICLE I.

The British Gove nment having been graciously pleased, out of a respect for the wishes of my f ther Kooar Sonee Sah, to confirm to me as a provision during my lifetime th lands and villages contained in a separate list which I

have received from the Political Superintendent, and which are also particularly specified in the Sunnud of Kooar Pertab Sing, on condition of my manifesting due respect and subordination towards Pertab Sing as the representative of my family, I hereby engage to demean myself towards Pertab Sing with that respect and submission which is due to him as the acknowledged head and representative of our family; and as the British Government has been generously pleased to protect me, so long as I adhere to my engagements against any unjust encroachments on the part of Kooar Pertab Sing, I on my part engage to give a cheerful acquiescence to such general control and superintendence over my affairs as it may be necessary for Kooar Pertab Sing to exercise, with a view as well to the due fulfilment of his obligations to the British Government as to the general welfare and prosperity of the jaghire.

ARTICLE II.

Having received an attested copy of the obligation of allegiance executed by Kooar Pertab Sing to the British Government, I hereby acknowledge all the terms of that obligation to be fully and unequivocally binding on myself as far as they relate to my individual means and the resources of the lands in my immediate occupation, and I hereby solemnly engage to contribute by all the means in my power to the prompt and effectual execution of all the duties and stipulations which are imposed on Kooar Pertab Sing by that instrument, and to obey with promptitude and effect every requisition that may be made upon me connected with those duties and stipulations, whether such requisition shall come directly from the British Government or from Kooar Pertab Sing.

ARTICLE III.

Being sincerely convinced that my own welfare and prosperity as well as the general welfare of the family essentially depends on our being cordially united among ourselves, I faithfully promise to forget all past animosities that may have subsisted between me and my brother Kooar Pertab Sing, to avoid carefully any future cause of irritation, and to live with him and my other brothers in cordial friendship and brotherly love.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD given to the brothers of KOOAR PERTAB SING, under the signature of the Superintendent of Political Affairs.

Whereas Kooar Partab Sing has succeeded by the death of Kooar Sonee Sah to the jaghire of Rajnagur, &c.; and Whereas the British Government, having, in consideration of the desire of Kooar Sonee Sah, and with a view to the support of Kooar Parthee Sing, the second son of Kooar Sonee Sah and his family, determined that the said Kooar Parthee Sing should hold a life tenure of the undermentioned villages belonging to the aforesaid jaghire on certain conditions of submission to the British Government and subordination to Kooar Pertab Sing, the head and representative of the family; and Whereas Kooar Parthee Sing has executed and presented to Mr. Wauchope, Superin-

tendent of Poli ical Affairs, an Ikrarnamah containing three Articles, expressive of his s ncere obedience to the British Government, and stipulating a due subordinati h to Kooar Pertab Sing; and Kooar Parthee Sing having solicited a Sunnud for the villages that have been assigned to him: Therefore, and in compliance ith the request of Kooar Parthee Sing, this Sunnud is hereby granted, after bei g approved under date the 11th April 1817 by the Right Honorable the Go ernor-General, for the undermentioned villages, to be held by him during his lifetime, on condition of his strictly observing all the terms of his Ikrarnamah and to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.

Here follows a list of 49 villages; Jumma, Rupees 31,840, as is contained in the Sunnud of K oar Pertab Sing.

The same *verbatim* to the other three brothers, *viz.*—

Kooar Hi dooput,	42 villages, jumma	....	Rs. 29,815
Kooar Bu ht Sing,	65 „	„	„ 19,040
Kooar Hi mut Sing,	22 „	„	„ 6,965

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 11th January 1817.

No. CVII.

SUNNUD g nting the State of CHUTTERPORE to JUGGUT RAJ.

Fort William, 5th September 1854.

Be it known to th chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of Bundelcund:—

That in consequen e of the demise of Rajah Pertab Sing, late Rajah of Chutterpore, in the pr vince of Bundelcund, without heirs male of his body, the said State of Ch tterpore has become an escheat to the British Government and is absolutely at its disposal; But, having regard to the fidelity displayed towards the Br ish Government both by Sonee Sah and his successor the late Rajah Pertaj Sing, and also to the benefit which the State of Chutterpore is said to hav derived from the good management and the good conduct of the late Rajah a oresaid; The British Government has been pleased to resolve that the villag s and lands constituting the State of Chutterpore, as held and possessed by th late Rajah Pertab Sing, shall be granted to Juggut Raj, a grandnephew of he said Rajah Pertab Sing, and the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully beg tten. And the villages and lands as aforesaid constituting the State of Chut erpore are accordingly hereby granted, as a special mark of favor, to the id Juggut Raj and the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with e title and dignity of Rajah.

Be it known, then, hat so long as the said Juggut Raj and his lineal heirs male as aforesaid hall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to the British Governmen , they shall not be molested or disturbed in the possession of the villages nd lands aforesaid.

It is your duty therefore to acknowledge and obey Juggut Raj as the jaghiredar of the Chutterpore State, and to consider yourselves accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining thereto.

It is, on the other hand, incumbent on the said Juggut Raj to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

No. CVIII.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by RAJAH MOHUN SING.

Whereas I, Rajah Mohun Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing six distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province, and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE I.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum nor permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrel or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of a mehal or village or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependance on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries nor seek redress by force, without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government in every transaction.

ARTICLE II.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and evil-

disposed ersons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and fron entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting distur- bances; nd if any Sirdar or leaders of troops should meditate an invasion of the Briti h territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof t the officers of the British Government and to use every practicable exertion t obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE III.

Whe ver the British troops will have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct o impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to c nduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the n cessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE IV.

If any f the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the Britis Government immediately on his being demanded, and if any of my ryots or z mindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to sub it to the principal officer in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint aga st such person, and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasio agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE V.

I engage n t to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsib e for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the deli- very of the thie or robber to the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or mu derer, or person amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions, should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE VI.

As the Sunnu which I have received from the British Government was prepared from the s hedule of the villages in my actual possession, which was presented by me to the Agent to the Governor General, if therefore it shall hereafter be ascerta ned that any of the aforesaid villages had not been in my possession during th e government of the late Nawab Ally Bahadur, but had been acquired by n e since the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to deliver up such villa e to the British Government without any hesitation, and to offer no objections on the score of the village being specified in my Sunnud.

Having deposited this Ikrarnamah, comprising six Articles, among the records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself invariably to observe the conditions contained in the said Articles; and never to evade or omit the scrupulous performance of any of them.

(Sd.) RAJAH MOHUN SING.

"Whatever is written in the above Ikrarnamah, I engage to fulfil."

This 21*st June* 1807, *equal to* 1*st of the month Assar* 1214 *Fuslie Banda,* 21*st June* 1807.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH MOHUN SING.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mokuddums of the pergunnahs of Beer Ghur and Naee, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Rajah Mohun Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having, from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company, invariably manifested his unremitted obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising six Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the said Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the Rajah and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in the Rajah's possession, are hereby granted to the said Rajah; and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the Rajah and his successors, so long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the condition of the Ikrarnamah, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government.

The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said pergunnahs will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the Rajah; and it is the duty of the Rajah to render his ryots and zemindars happy and gratified by the just administration of his Government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government. This Sunnud, after obtaining the approbation of the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered valid, and shall then be exchanged for another Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Honorable the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 9th July 1807.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. IX.

No. CIX.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAJA of BERONDA, to POLITICAL ASSISTANT, BUNDELCUND,—(dated the 15th Sawun Bubhi, Sumbut 1920).

Your roo caree, No. 1213, dated 30th June, about giving land for the railway which passes through my State at Mouzah Rampoorah, has been received.

As desired by you, I write that I have given to the British Government the land requir for the railway, with the entire jurisdiction thereof.

Any perso living within the limits of the Railway, whether the subjects of Govern nent or of this State, shall be under the authority of the officers who maj be appointed by Government to exercise authority within those limits, an any cases of disputes between the residents of my ilaka outside the rail vay limits and the persons residing within those limits shall be investigated d settled by the Political Officer.

On the gro nd I have given according to your former writing for the use of the railway t ere are no dwellings of my subjects near it, but outside of the railway limi s there is a chowkey on the east side and Mouzah Rampoorah is on the est side.

No. CX.

WAJIB UL-UR presented on the part of the KILLADAR CHOBEY DERIAO SING.

Arti le 1st.

A country yieldi g a revenue of four lakhs of Rupees a l fourteen diamond mines, together w th the fortress of Calinger, were pro ised to me by the Nawab Allee Baha bor. A part of the country in questio is situated above the Ghats in the p rgunnah of Pubey, and a part in the dist ict of Atturputhee. In consequence of he above engagement, Shumshere Bahadoor, on his arrival from the De an, granted me a Sunnud for the wh le of the possessions described, an this Sunnud is now in my possessio .

The following is statement of the territory which I ha e uniformly hitherto held:—

The fortress of C linger with the villages appertaining o it.

Answer.

Relying on the sincerity of your professions of submission and attachment to the British Government, the Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to commit to you the command of the fortress of Calinger as well as the exercise of all duties connected with its internal management and defence; and in order to defray the charges of the killadaree, and to afford to you an adequate provision, the Honorable the Governor-General has been further pleased to grant to you the several villages comprised in the pergunnahs of Calinger, Jeypore, and Berho, the villages of Deea, and eight diamond mines, which are described in the annexed schedule, subject to certain indispensable conditions

The pergunnah of Joipoor.

The village and lands of Purbaee above the Ghats.

The village of Deea above the Ghats.

Eight diamond mines as follows:—1st, Sebhoo; 2nd, Salgeeoon; 3rd, Chopra; 4th, Rampanee; 5th, Chehralalpore; 6th, Gazeepore; 7th, Sedheepore; 8th, Gural; for all these possessions I solicit a Sunnud from your Government.

Article 2nd.

After the acceptance and confirmation of the terms of my submission, should any inhabitant of this province, whether he have been a plunderer or not, become desirous of abandoning his former practices and of submitting to your Government, I request that the negotiation with him be conducted through my mediation.

Article 3rd.

I request that no claim nor complaint on account of plunder committed by my people before the date of my submission be attended to by the British Government.

Article 4th.

I request that the same degree of respect and consideration which was shewn to our family by the former Rajahs of the country be continued under the British Government.

which are detailed among the Articles of your counter obligation. On the receipt of the obligation in question, signed and sealed by yourself, you shall receive a temporary Sunnud under my seal and signature for the killadaree of the fort, and for the villages abovementioned. This Sunnud will be hereafter exchanged for a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council.

Answer.

With a view to the increase of your respectability and consequence, if any inhabitant of this province, either above or below the Ghats, make a voluntary offer to treat for the terms of his allegiance to the British Government through your mediation, such offer shall be accepted.

Answer.

No cognizance shall be taken of any crime or offence either on your own part or on that of any of your servants, which may have been committed before the date of your submission. Hereafter however it is indispensable that you enjoin your servants to refrain from any acts of violence or plunder, and no complaint against you shall be admitted without due investigation.

Answer.

With a view to the support of your rank and dignity, the same forms of respect which were observed towards you by the former Rajahs of this province, shall continue to be observed by the officers of the British Government.

Article 5th.

I request that no complaint which may be preferred against me by any of my brothers or nephews or by any member of the family, whether a servant or not be listened to by your Government.

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you by any of your brothers or nephews shall be attended to.

Article 6th.

Whatever terms may be agreed on with me, I request that they be considered as permanently binding and fixed for ever; and for my satisfaction on this point, I request both your own assurances and a ratification of them by the Government in Calcutta.

Answer.

So long as you continue firm and sincere in the duties of submission and allegiance to the British Government, no departure from the terms of your original agreement shall take place.

Article 7th.

When I repair to your presence, let me have the security of Mirza Jafir and two other persons to be chosen by him, for my personal safety.

Answer.

I have directed Mirza Jafir to transmit to you the security required, which you will consider in the light of the security of the British Government. Placing the utmost confidence in this, I expect that you will either proceed in person to this place, or depute your son to present to me the counter obligation under your seal and signature, and the keys of the fortress of Calinger. I shall then grant you a Sunnud for the command of the fort, and for the mehals and diamond mines above-mentioned.

Article 8th.

A statement of the objects of the Maharajah not yet being prepared or decided on, I propose that they shall be discussed when we shall be in attendance on you, and that a Sunnud be then granted to the Rajah.

Answer.

With regard to your request respecting the wishes of Maharajah Kishore Sing, whenever the Maharajah shall be pleased to attend me personally, the city of Punna and a jaghire suitable to his rank and dignity shall be assigned to him from the territory beyond the Ghats,—and the negotiation and arrangement of the terms of the grant to the Maharajah shall be conducted immediately with you.

OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE on the part of CHOBEY DERIAO SING, KILLADAR of the Fortress of CALINGER.

Whereas I, Deriao Sing Chobey, freely and sincerely professing obedience and attachment to the Honorable the East India Company, have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government in Bundelcund; and Whereas I have lately presented to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of the Honorable the Governor-General for conducting the affairs of Bundelcund, a Wajib-ool-Urz containing certain requests, all which requests have been answered or complied with to my entire satisfaction; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government has been required from me by the said Captain John Baillie: Therefore I have prepared and transmitted this Ikrarnamah, signed and sealed by myself, and containing seven distinct Articles, to all and each of which Articles I hereby bind myself most strictly to adhere, and never to depart in the smallest degree from any one of them.

ARTICLE I.

I hereby promise never to aid nor abet the internal or external enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, nor to harbour or give refuge to any such persons in the fort of Calinger or its environs, nor in any of the villages subject to my authority; and I further engage not to permit the families or children of such persons to reside in any part of my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence and intercourse with them. I bind myself never to enter into a dispute with any of the adherents or dependants of the British Government, nor in the smallest degree to violate any of the duties of obedience and of good faith.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby engage to guard and defend all the passes through the Ghats, as far as my authority extends, and to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending and descending the Ghats through those passes; and I further engage to protect the Honorable Company's possessions from all predatory inroads through any of the passes in question.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes dependent upon Calinger, I hereby promise not to oppose any obstacle or impediment to their progress, but on the contrary send along with them respectable and intelligent people in order to conduct them by the most convenient route.

ARTICLE IV.

Some of the villages above the Ghats, which have been conferred as Nankar on me, containing diamond mines, I hereby promise and engage* not

* This restriction was removed by order of Government.

to work nor interfere with any of the mines in question, excepting those which have been granted to me; and if at any future period the officers of the British Government be deputed to work those mines, I engage to deliver them over to the said officers, and to afford them every assistance and support in my power in the exercise of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages subject to my authority, I hereby promise and bind myself to seize and deliver over such person to the officers of the British Government; and if any person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend defaulters, I further engage not only not to oppose, but to assist him to the utmost of my power, in apprehending all such defaulters.

ARTICLE VI.

I herely engage not to harbour nor give protection in any of my villages to thieves or robbers, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any village subject to my authority, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or plunderer; and if any murderers or other criminals amenable to the jurisdiction of the British Government take refuge in my villages, I agree to seize and deliver them over on demand.

ARTICLE VII.

One of my nearest relations shall always be in attendance as a vakeel with the principal officer in this province on the part of the British Government for the purpose of executing his orders.

Approved by the Governor-General in Council on 25th September 1806.

For schedule of villages claimed, see Appendix No. X.

No. CXI.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS of the CHOBEY DERIAO SING, and the replies to the same, under date the 4th July 1812.

Article I.

Let the representations of the interested not be attended to without enquiry.

Answer.

It is not the custom of the Rulers of the British Government, without enquiry and investigation, to give ear to the representations of one person against another.

Article II.

As I am obedient to the orders of the British Government, I am in hopes that at all times my situation and circumstances will be duly considered.

Answer.

As you are loyal and obedient to the British Government, your situation will at all times be considered in the same manner as that of other loyal dependants on the British Government.

Article III.

Let my rank, estimation, and address, when written to, be the same as it is the custom of the British Government to give to the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund.

Answer.

Your rank, estimation, and address, when written to, so long as you remain loyal and obedient, shall be the same as you have hitherto experienced.

Article IV.

If on account of former disputes any of the Chiefs of Bundelcund should complain to the British Government, let their complaints not be listened to.

Answer.

On account of former plunder or other excess of this nature, no complaints shall be heard. With respect to other affairs of complaint, after enquiry into circumstances, that which shall be proper shall be done.

Article V.

If any of my brothers or brothers' children and relations, or servants or mahajuns (bankers), on account of former claims, shall complain, let them not be attended to by the British Government.

Answer.

The complaints of your relations, your brothers, or brothers' children, whose names are not inserted in Sunnuds granted by, or Ikrarnamahs entered into with, the British Government, shall not be heard; nor shall the claims of your servants or mahajuns be attended to by the British Government.

Article VI.

If I wish to serve any of the Rajahs or Chiefs in this or the adjacent countries, let me receive the sanction of the British Government to do so.

Answer.

To serve the Chiefs dependant on, or in alliance with, the British Government, is not forbidden. But it is necessary that, previous to your entering into the service of any Chief, you first obtain the sanction of the British Government. If after entering into the service of any Chief and such Chief (your master) should rebel or bear arms against or act in opposition to the British Govern-

Article VII.

Whereas the lands which I have received are in lieu of my share of my former jaghire: This being the case, I am in hopes that hereafter no part thereof may be taken from me on account of disputed or unsettled boundaries, but that I may continue to possess whatever lands are now delivered over to me. I engage on my part not to require any addition to the lands now given to me on the above account, namely, unsettled boundaries.

Answer.

Whatever lands are now included in the limits of the villages now granted to you in jaghire shall be continued to you. The British Government will require no part thereof.

Article VIII.

As the villages of my jaghire, with their lands, revenues, sayer duties, and those collected on spirituous liquors, have been granted to me by the British Government, I am hopeful that the British Government will not interfere or prevent me from levying the duties on spirituous liquors or those called "*rahdarry*" or "transit duties."

Answer.

In the same manner as is the practice with respect to the possessions and villages of the other Chiefs of Bundelcund, so shall be the rule observed in regard to yours; no interference shall have place on the part of the British Government.

Article IX.

Sunnuds have been granted separately to all the sharers of the former jaghire of Calinger; whosoever shall commit a crime against the British Government, let that person after investigation receive punishment. Let no person be made responsible for the misdemeanour of another.

Answer.

Every possessor of a Sunnud is an individual dependant on the British Government; no person shall be held responsible or receive any punishment for the misdeeds of another, provided he shall not be proved to be an accessory or instigator thereof.

Article X.

I will use my best endeavours, as far as my means admit, to guard the passes into and through my possessions. If any marauder or plunderer should pass

Answer.

In cases of aggression, such as you have described, on the part of any marauder or plunderer, and in which it shall appear that you are

ment, you shall immediately quit and give up such Chief's service, separate from him, and cease and discontinue all sort of intercourse or correspondence with him.

through my possessions into the British territories and there commit depredations, and I should be ignorant thereof, or not in possession of the means of preventing the aggression alluded to, let no displeasure have place against your servant, and let me not be made responsible without enquiry and investigation.

not in collusion with such aggressor or have not neglected to use your means to prevent the aggression, you shall not incur responsibility, nor shall you incur the displeasure of the British Government without proof of your criminality.

Article XI.

Let my possessions for which I have received a Sunnud from the British Government be exempted from the British Courts of Justice and from the influence of the British laws and regulations.

Answer.

In your possessions, in like manner as is the case with respect to the possessions of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund, the influence of the British Courts of Justice shall not have place, nor shall the British laws and regulations be extended thereto.

Article XII.

If any of the ryots or zemindars of my jaghire shall have claims existing against them for revenue or tuccavie and abscond to the British territories, let them be delivered up to me by the British Government.

Answer.

From such ryots or zemindars as shall abscond from your possessions into the British territories, you shall receive such redress as may be awarded by the British Courts of Justice. With respect to the absconders who may take refuge in the British territories on account of other causes or crimes, whatever may be proper on the investigation of the case shall have place.

Article XIII.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to enter or march through my possessions, let not the military or their followers commit excesses or oppression.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British troops to commit acts of oppression. Your possessions shall be protected from oppression on such occasions in the same manner as the Company's internal dominions are protected.

Article XIV.

In the villages of the former jaghire of Calinger, which have been transferred to the British Government on account of tuccavie and other claims,

Answer.

Whatever debts may be due to you from the ryots, zemindars, and inhabitants of that part of your former jaghire which has been trans-

debts are due to me by the ryots, zemindars, and inhabitants. I am in hopes that whatever from an inspection of accounts may appear justly due, I shall receive in cash from the British Government.

Article XV.

There is one entire diamond weighing 64 rutties or carrots, which is the joint property of the eight brothers, &c., who shared in the former jaghire of Calinger, now in the possession of Chuttersaul as a deposit. The said Chobey, from principles of headstrong waywardness and injustice, will not divide this property amongst the rightful sharers, I am therefore hopeful that you will cause their shares to be received by all the sharers.

Answer.

If you do not in an amicable manner come to an adjustment amongst yourselves, make your representation of the case to the British Government, that whatever measures may be proper and just may be adopted. But do not dispute or quarrel amongst yourselves.

Article XVI.

The share of the mother of Chobey Chuttersaul is included in the Sunnud granted to the said Chobey, and the share of the relict of Bhurt Jue deceased is included in the Sunnud granted to Newul Kishore. Whereas, after the death of the mother of Chuttersaul and the relict of Bhurt Jue, all the brothers, &c., sharers, are heirs; I am therefore hopeful that after the demise of the above women each and all the sharers shall receive their share of their jaghire, jewels, and other property of the aforesaid women.

Answer.

After the death of the persons mentioned, state the same to the British Government, and whatsoever measures may be proper on the occasion shall be adopted.

Article XVII.

As in the 10th Article of my Ikrarnamah I have written that if there should be any balance due on account of revenue or tuccavie in the villages which I have received from the British Government, I would collect and pay the same to that Government; wherefore my representation is this, that I ferred to the British Government, and shall be proved due in a British Court of Justice, you shall receive in the manner and by the process the British Courts of Justice may direct.

Answer.

As the balances in such cases will be due by the ryots, zemindars, &c., individually; this being the case, the property and person of those persons are responsible. There is no responsibility in respect to person or property attached to you in such cases. But in cases where you have

shall pay to the British Government whatever sums I may recover from the zemindars or from the sale of property only; no more shall be claimable from me by the British Government. In case of further demand I will produce the zemindars, &c. Let me not be made responsible on account of such defaulters.

Article XVIII.

With respect to the 9th Article of my Ikrarnamah, which has reference to the realization of decrees passed by the British Courts of Justice, let the principle above explained be also applied.

Answer.

The same principle shall be applied with respect to the execution of those decrees of the British Courts of Justice to which the 9th Article of your Ikrarnamah has reference.

Papers of Requests in precisely the same terms, *mutatis mutandis*, were presented for their respective shares by—

Pakur Pershad.
Gya Pershad.
Salig Ram.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS of CHOBEY NEWUL KISHORE, and replies to the same under date the 4th July 1812.

Articles I. to XIV. the same as in the Wajib-ul-urz of Chobey Duriao Sing. Articles XV. and XVI. the same as Articles XVII. and XVIII. in ditto ditto.

Article XVII.

Formerly when a division was made of the shares of all the brother sharers in the former jaghire of Calinger, an equal division of the villages, ready money, jewels, and all other property was made after an accurate and correct account was taken of them. But several caskets of gold ornaments and jewels, which were separately in the houses of each of the brothers, &c., sharers, remained in the distinct possession of each, no account was taken of the value of the above caskets of jewels to equalize the division of them amongst the brethren. I am therefore in hopes that at the time of my not taken proper precautions to secure the property of such defaulters, the responsibility will be yours.

Answer.

Whenever you shall present your claim before the Officers of the British Government, whatever may appear proper and just on the occasion shall be done.

making my representation on the subject of the aforesaid caskets of jewels, according to the account that shall be presented by me, may be brought forth from the possession of the brother sharers, and that I may receive my equal share, according to a fair and proper account.

Article XVIII.

I request that whenever I present a claim for debts due me on account of my brethren, I may receive whatever may be justly due me.

Answer.

Whenever you shall present your claims, whatever may be proper on investigation shall have place.

Article XIX.

The villages in the pergunnah of Jeypore are the joint property of all the brother sharers in the former jaghire of Calinger. The Chobey Duriao Sing has given the aforesaid pergunnah to the Rajah Kishore Sing. I am therefore in hopes that on presenting my claim I may receive from the abovementioned Chobey my share of the above pergunnah.

Answer.

Whereas the Sunnud for the villages included in the former jaghire of Calinger was granted to Duriao Sing Chobey, and as the British Government had then no knowledge of there being any other person or persons besides the aforesaid Chobey, who had any right in the said jaghire, and as the villages included in the pergunnah of Jeypore and Birho, which were included in his (Chobey Duriao Sing's) Sunnud, but were in the possession of Luchmun Dewah, on the expulsion of that Chief were, by the Chobey Duriao Sing, given to the Rajah Kishore Sing, who was the original and rightful proprietor thereof under the sanction of the British Government, and as you have received an exchange of equal value in lands to the full amount of your share of the lands included in the former jaghire of Calinger, which have been transferred to the British Government, according to the terms of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger, under these circumstances your claim against the Chobey Duriao Sing on account of your share of the aforesaid pergunnah is inadmissible.

Article XX.

During the hostility and aggressions of Luchmun Dewah, the fugitive, the expenses of the troops and other means for the protection of the villages of the jaghire were incurred by me and Chobey Chuttersaul. None of the other brothers paid any share of the above expenses. I am therefore in hopes that when I submit my claim, I may receive the same according to what may appear justly due on that account.

Answer.

Upon presenting your claim with a specific statement thereof that which shall appear proper shall be done.

A Wajib-ul-Urz in the same terms as that of Newul Kishore was presented by Chobey Chuttersaul.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ of GOPAUL LAL.

Article I.

Whereas the villages of Comptah and Regowaleh, in the pergunnah of Bhetry and Konis, have been granted to me in lieu of lands held by me in that part of the former jaghire of Calinger, granted in the name of Chobey Duriao Sing, and which has been transferred to the British Government in conformity to the terms on which the fortress of Calinger was surrendered, I am in hopes that the above-mentioned villages shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice.

Answer.

As the villages above-mentioned have been granted to you in lieu of the lands which you held in the former jaghire of Calinger, which has been transferred to the British Government, and as it was promised that those lands which should be granted as an equivalent for the lands of the former jaghire, which should be transferred to the British Government, should be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice; in the same manner that all the possessions of the former jaghire were exempted, your two villages above-named shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice.

Article II.

As the Chobey Duriao Sing, &c., his sharers, have delivered in a request to the British Government to that effect, and have promised me from the British Government a Sunnud for the villages above-named, I am therefore hopeful

Answer.

Whereas the Sunnud for the villages in question has been granted at the request of Chobey Duriao Sing aforesaid, and his brethren sharers; this being the case, no authority, but that of the British Gov-

that in future, with respect to the aforesaid villages, the said Chobeys shall have no occasion or authority in the said villages.

Article III.

Whereas I have delivered in an Ikrarnamah to the British Government, and shall remain faithful to the terms thereof, I am in hopes that for the conduct of the Chobeys (Duriao Sing and his brethren, &c., sharers,) I may have no responsibility.

Answer.

You shall not be responsible for the conduct of the Chobeys.

Articles IV. and V. are the same as Articles XVII. and XVIII. of the Wajib-ul-Urz of Duriao Sing.

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMAH of the CHOBEY DURIAO SING, late Killadar of Calinger.

Dated 19th June 1812.

I, Chobey Duriao Sing: whereas the Rulers of the British Government, at the period of the acquisition of the province of Bundelcund to the British possessions, after having entered into an Ikrarnamah or written engagement of allegiance, with a view to the more firmly binding me to a faithful discharge and fulfilment of the terms of the several Articles of the engagement, the British Government granted me a Sunnud in perpetuity, generation after generation, for the jaghire of Calinger including the fortress; But on my part, and that of my partners, the terms of the aforesaid Ikrarnamah were not observed and adhered to in the manner that it was incumbent on us to observe and adhere to them; notwithstanding the British Rulers considered our crimes as false steps, and contented themselves finally by resuming the possession of the fortress, the cause of our refractoriness, and granted at my request the villages Paldeo, &c., in the pergunnah of Bhetry, and Konis, &c., in lieu of my share of the villages of the former jaghire: wherefore I, the contracting party, of my own free-will and pleasure, have delivered in this Ikrarnamah, and hereby engage that I will firmly abide by and fulfil and discharge the terms of the several Articles thereof.

ARTICLE I.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE II.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel

or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government; in either case I promise to submit the cause of such disputes for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghats under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and all ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE IV.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE V.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire. If I wish to reside in or build a dwelling in the territories of any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, I shall first obtain the permission of the British Government, and not go to any other place without the permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE VI.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons either within or out of the province of Bundelcund or the other dominions of the British Government, and not to let them shelter or remain in any of the villages of my jaghire, but to give every information I may possess regarding their haunts to the Officers of the British Government; and, if possible, I promise to seize and deliver them up to the British Government. I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the British Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the British Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in complete obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the Officers of the British Government; and should any person

be sent on the part of the British Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE VIII.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder, or amenable to the British laws for any other crimes committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, or make the zemindar appear before the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas the villages of Paldeo, &c., which I have now obtained in jaghire, have been heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the British Laws and Regulations; if any decree or any suit shall have passed against any of the ryots or zemindars of the villages aforesaid, and the process to fulfil the execution of any such decree shall be issued through the Agent to the Governor General for the time being, I hereby engage to obey and fulfil that Officer's orders, and not to plead my exemption from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice in such case. I also engage to keep an authorized Agent with the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE X.

If in the villages of Paldeo, &c., which I have received in jaghire, any arrears of revenue or tuccavie shall remain due to the British Government by the zemindars, I engage to collect the same, and to pay the amount to the British Government without any pretence or excuse whatever.

Ikrarnamahs in precisely similar terms, *mutatis mutandis*, were presented for their respective shares by—

Pókur Pershad.	Salig Ram.
Gya Pershad.	Chuttersaul and his mother.
Newul Kishore and the relict of Bhurtjoo.	Gopal Lall, omitting Articles III. to VI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to CHOBEY DURIAO-SING.

Dated 4th July 1812.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars, present and to come, of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, &c., in the zillah of

Bundelcund; that Whereas, at the time of delivering up the fortress of Calinger to the Officers of the British Government, an engagement was entered into with the said Chobey Duriao Sing that in lieu of those villages of the former jaghire granted in his name, which he should transfer to the British Government, he should receive his share in exchange thereof, over and above the shares of Newul Kishore, &c., seven shares; consequently the aforesaid Chobey has delivered in a request to receive the villages of Paldeo, &c., villages according to the statement underneath, belonging to the pergunnahs above-mentioned:—For which reason, the villages aforesaid, with the revenues and duties, and all their rights and appurtenances, except the alienated lands, which are not included in the settlement of the British Government in lieu of the villages transferred from his former jaghire, together with the villages of his former jaghire, which were not transferred to the British Government, in conformity to the underneath statement, are hereby granted the aforesaid Chobey Duriao Sing, in perpetuity, generation after generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. As long as the aforesaid Chobey Duriao Sing and his heirs shall remain firm and faithful in the full discharge of the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or written engagement which he has entered into with the British Government, the aforesaid villages shall remain in the possession of the said Chobey Duriao Sing and his heirs for ever, free and unmolested. It is necessary that you should consider the aforesaid Chobey Duriao Sing the rent-free landholder and controller of the said villages, and that you do repair to his presence, and in all things endeavour to promote his advantage. It also is proper and incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Duriao Sing to encourage and use his endeavours for the comfort and happiness of the zemindars and ryots, and to exert his best means to cultivate and render populous and productive his villages, and to enjoy the produce in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

Villages of Pergunnahs Bhettree and Koonhuss, &c.

	Villages.
Paldeo	1
Behanah	1
Bughobey	1
Rhottahha	1
Rewtah	1
Sayer Nowah Gowah, 8th part, included in the Sunnud of Chobey Chuttersual and his mother	
	5

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Diah	1
Chundooarah	1
Saho, with diamond mine, one part of the 8th share ...	1
Doorgahpore, with diamond mines, except the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing ...	1
	4

Villages of Pergunnah Burghur.

	Villages.
Suzwar	1
Lallahpoor	1
Doorwah	1
Khurha	1
Burhowley	1
	5

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 14th August 1812.

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Pokur Pershad for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Cusbah Poorwah ...	1
Mozah Uckburpore ...	1
Chuckenwandee ...	1
Bagkella	1
Heerapore, in pergunnah Badousa	1
	5

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Nuggawah, with diamond mine	1
Seho, 8th share, with diamond mine	1
	2

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Gya Pershad for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Terown	1
Puthroundey	1
Khuzroheyah	1
Subahpore	1
Mowhey, 3rd part	1
	5

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Puhtahliah, with diamond mine	1
Saho, one part of the 8th share, with diamond mine.	1
	2

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Newul Kishore and the relict of Bhurtjoo for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.	*Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.*	Villages
Bhysunt	1	Koharee	1
Bhuggunpore ...	1	Gauzeepore, with diamond mine	1
Burwara	1	Roypanee, with diamond mine	1
Bemhar	1	Seho, with ditto, 4th share ..	1
Muckree	1		4
Baraich	1		
Thanee	1		
	7		

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Salig Ram for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.	*Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.*	Villages.
Pahara	1	Saligpore, with diamond mine	1
Patamah	1	Seho, with diamond mine, one part of the 8th share	1
Urroopore	1		2
Mohokum Ghur ...	1		
Putrah, which is inserted in the Sunnud of Chobey Chuttersaul, 400 beegahs of lands.			
Mowye, two-thirds in the name of Kesso Roy Chobey and Munaloll, except one-third, which is inserted in the Sunnud of Chobey Gyapersaud ...	1		
	5		

A Sunnud in similar terms was granted to Chuttersaul and his mother for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Bharutpore	1
Nomgong	1
Putrah, exclusive of 400 beegahs of land included in the Sunnud of Chobey Salig Ram	1
Beera	1
Gobaria Khord ...	1
Ammeepore	1
Bhabye	1
Parree	1
Etkhurree	1
Bhurtout	1
Bheekumpore ...	1
	11

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Bursunker	1
Jugnee Puddaruk of Thakoor Juggool Kishore, in the name of Gopey Kurrunt...	1
Jhunnahlalpore, with diamond mine, exclusive from the Sunnud of Lal Dooniaput	1
Seho, with diamond mine, 4th share	1
Chowprah, with ditto, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing ...	1
	5

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to GOPAUL LALL, dated 4th July 1812.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in the zillah of Bundelcund; Whereas at the period of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger to the British Government an engagement was entered into by the British Government with the Chobey Duriao Sing and Newul Kishore, &c., his co-partners, that in lieu of whatever villages belonging to the jaghire of Calinger they should deliver up to the British Government, they should receive an equivalent in exchange, accordingly the aforesaid persons have delivered in their separate requests, enumerating the villages required in exchange for those delivered to the British Government; and Whereas the aforesaid persons have stated that "amongst "the villages of their former jaghire, lands amounting to the annual sum of "nine hundred and ninety Rupees were settled upon Gopaul Lall since the "time of his ancestors. Now the aforesaid lands are included in the villages "delivered to the British Government, and the Sunnuds for the lands "exchanged as an equivalent for those of the former jaghire delivered to the "British Government have been received by each respective sharer. Let the "aforesaid Gopaul Lall also receive a separate Sunnud for an equivalent for "his former lands." Wherefore the villages of Komptah and Regowlah in the aforesaid pergunnah, in lieu of the lands in question, and the garden and lands formerly belonging to it, which are situated in the town of Turhuttee,

and were excluded from the exchange, are hereby granted to the said Gopaul Lall in perpetuity, generation after generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. (The remainder is in the same terms as the Sunnud of Duriao Sing).

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Komptah	1
Ragowlah	1
	2

Garden and lands belonging to it in the Village of Turhuttee, in Pergunnah Calinger, included in the former jaghire now exchanged.

	Beegahs.
In garden	24
Land known by the name of Cutchra, Gutchee, and Buggah	26
	50

No. CXII.

SUNNUD to CHOBEY NEWUL KISHORE, dated the 11th January 1817.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, and zemindars of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in the zillah of Bundelcund; that Whereas on the occasion of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger to the officers of the British Government, an engagement was entered into, in which it was stipulated that Chobey Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, proprietors of two shares out of eight shares of the former jaghire of Calinger, for which a Sunnud was granted in the name of Chobey Duriao Sing, the late killadar of Calinger, should receive from the British Government an equivalent for whatever portion of their shares of the said lands and villages should be transferred to the British Government; and the said Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey having selected the villages of Bhysont and six other villages situated in the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in this district, in lieu of such of their original lands as were transferred to the British Government, and they having further agreed to hold their shares under one and a joint Sunnud, a joint Sunnud was accordingly granted to them, under date the 4th of July 1812, assigning to them and their heirs and successors in perpetuity, the following villages, namely, Bhysont, Buggunpore, Burwara, Bemher, Muckree, Barach, and Thurree, seven villages in the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, and Koharee, Ghazeepore with its diamond mines, Roypanee with its diamond mines, and one-fourth share of Seho with its diamond mines—four villages belonging to their original jaghire were retained by them; and Whereas differences have arisen between the said Chobey Newul Kishore and widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, in consequence of which the said widow has solicited to be put

in possession of her own share, to be held separately from Chobey Newul Kishore; and Whereas the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to comply with the request of the said widow and has directed that the villages specified underneath shall henceforth form the separate share of Chobey Newul Kishore, that division being founded on an equitable regard to the original rights of the parties and also on the award of an umpire of their own choice: Wherefore the underwritten villages, with all the revenues, immunities, duties and rights thereunto belonging, are hereby granted as Nankar to the said Chobey Newul Kishore, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. And so long as the said Chobey and his heirs shall firmly and faithfully adhere to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or written engagement which, under date the 19th July 1812, corresponding with 25th Jeyth 1219 Fuslee, he executed jointly with the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, he shall not be disturbed in the possession of the said lands and villages.

It is proper that you regard the said Newul Kishore as the rent-free landholder and controller of the said villages; that you attend him when required, and in all things study to promote his interests. It is incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Newul Kishore to devote himself to the improvement of the happiness and comfort of the zemindars and ryots, and to the extension of the cultivation, population, and prosperity of these villages, and to enjoy the produce thereof in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

Bhysont. Buggunpore. Burwara. Thurree. Khoaree.	Ghazeepore with its diamond mines, and one-eighth of the village of Seho with its diamond mines.

A similar Sunnud, with the necessary alterations, dated the 11th January 1817, was granted in favor of the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey.

List of the villages forming the separate jaghire of the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey.

Muckree. Bumhore. Burach.	Roypanee with its diamond mines, and one-eighth of the village of Seho with its diamond mines.

No. CXIII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ OR PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN APERBUL and DEWAN CHUTHARY.

1st Request.	*Answer.*
Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been	It is not the practice of the British Government to admit with-

ranked among its dependants, we request that no malicious representations against us may be attended to without sufficient proof.

2nd Request.

If any of our brothers or associates now subordinate to us, and receiving their subsistence either in specie or as sharers of any of our lands or villages be dismissed for misconduct from our service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

3rd Request.

Our ilaka being contiguous to the ilaka of Jhansee: in the event of any dispute arising about boundaries, let it be decided by the British Government, whose decision we agree to abide to.

4th Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established. We request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing our jaghires.

5th Request.

If any of our relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious person misrepresent their intention in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject, but if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territories, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

Answer.

In such a case, whatever measures shall appear to be proper shall be adopted.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government, but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government and either party offering you service or inviting your co-oper-

ation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

Dated Tuesday, the 22nd September 1807, *corresponding with the 7th of Assin* 1215 *Fuslie, and with the 19th of Rajub* 1222 *Hijree.*

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE.

We, Dewan Aperbul Sing and Dewan Chuthary, declare that we have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm our obedience and submission to the British Government, we do hereby present this Ikrarnamah comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas at the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, we cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged our obedience and submission to the British Government, and have now been admitted among the number of its dependants; and whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having requested of us an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon us, we have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, from the conditions of which we promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

We hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in our villages; and whenever we shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, we engage to use our endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. We engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government and never to afford any assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing our jaghires, we engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government, and if any person be deputed

on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, we agree not only not to oppose that person but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and we agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

We engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of our villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of our villages, we engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British law for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government take refuge in any of our villages, we further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnuds which we have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which we have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in these Sunnuds were not in our possession during the government of the late Nabob Alee Bahadoor, but have been occupied by us subsequently to the death of the late Nabob, we hereby agree to give up any such villages, without difficulty or hesitation, to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which we have received from the British Government.

Dated Tuesday, the 22nd of September 1807, *corresponding with the 7th of Assin* 1215 *Fustie, and with the 19th of Rajub* 1222 *Hijree, at Banda.*

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN APERBUL SING.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Punwaree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known that; Whereas Dewan Aperbul Sing Boondeela, one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having, moreover, deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Aperbul Sing, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government. And so long as the said Dewan and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall conti-

nue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by him in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan, and to pay him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the Dewan to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor-General.

List of Villages.

Beith	1 village.	Nypoora	1 village.
Kotra	1 „	Aleepoora	1 „
Kooneean	1 „		7 villages.
Tikeereea	1 „		
Neypoora	1 „		

Dated Tuesday, 22nd of September 1807, *corresponding with the 7th of Assur* 1215 *Fúslie, and with the 19th of Rajub* 1222 *Hijree, at Bandah.*

A similar Sunnud was granted to Dewan Chuthary for the village of Lohargong.

No. CXIV.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN PERTAUB SING, dated 1st February 1808, or 20th Maug 1215 Fúslie.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me, and receiving

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service or the retaining

their subsistence either in specie or as shares of any of my lands or villages, be dismissed for misconduct from my service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

My ilaka being contiguous to the ilaka of Issanaghur; in the event of any dispute arising about boundaries, let it be decided by the British Government, whose decision I agree to abide by.

Answer.

In such a case whatever measures shall appear to be proper shall be adopted.

4th Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established; I request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing my jaghires.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

5th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious persons misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government; but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government, and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government, and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

Dated Tuesday, the 1st February 1808, *corresponding with the 20th Maug* 1215 *Fussily.*

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, Dewan Pertab Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission

to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghires, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE IV.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person

amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in those Sunnuds were not in my possession during the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadoor, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to give up any such villages, without difficulty or hesitation, to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government.

Dated Tuesday, the 22nd of September 1807, *corresponding with the 7th of Assin* 1215 *Fuslie, and with the* 19*th of Rajub* 1222 *Hijree, at Banda.*

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN PERTAUB SING.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Punwarree, in the province of Bundelcund, it is known: that Whereas Dewan Pertaub Sing of the Perheer caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Pertaub Sing aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government. And so long as the said Dewan Pertaub Sing and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan Pertaub Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Pertaub Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 11th April 1808.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XI.

No. CXV.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by RAJAH RAM.

Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence and of benefitting myself, and having agreed to the arrangement which you have determined on in my favor, I solicit a nankar Sunnud for the villages assigned for my jaghire, granting them to me and to my successors in perpetuity free from any conditions of service, and in such manner that the said villages may be in the immediate occupation of myself and of my posterity.

Answer.

A Sunnud in perpetuity and free from any conditions of service shall be granted to you.

Request.

I agree to reside with my dependants in one of the villages of my jaghire or in the town of Banda. If however I should go anywhere for service, let me not be prohibited from doing so, nor my motives enquired into by the Government.

Answer.

There is no objection to your entering any service with exception to that of an enemy or rebel of the British Government. It is necessary however that you solicit the permission of the Government previously to your proceeding anywhere in quest of service; neither must you afford assistance to any of the adherents of the British Government, nor to any other person inviting your co-operation without the previous sanction of the Government.

Request.

During the period previous to my submission to the British Government, I have excited disturbances and committed depredations in the province of Bundelcund, both in the British and other territories, and I have possessed myself of real and personal property, of cattle, and of other articles of every description. I request that no notice be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaint in consequence of them be listened to.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken on the part of the Government of any transactions, the origin of which shall be prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance, nor shall any complaint preferred in consequence of any such transactions be listened to.

Request.

I have acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government; if therefore any person from malice or enmity calumniate or cast suspicion upon my character to the British Government, I request that no such accusations may be received without investigation, and should they prove to be malicious and groundless, that the calumniator may be punished.

Answer.

No assertion regarding you shall be received or attended to without investigation, and if any person shall be convicted of calumniating you, he shall be treated as he deserves.

Request.

I request that all complaints preferred against me by my servants and creditors be rejected and not be enquired into.

Answer.

No complaints preferred by your servants and creditors regarding transactions which shall have occurred anterior to your obligation of allegiance shall be heard. But those which shall occur subsequently to that period shall certainly be liable to investigation.

Request.

Let the same degree of respect and consideration which I have received from you be continued towards me.

Answer.

The same respect shall be continued to be shewn to you, and shall even be increased in proportion to the future sincerity of your obedience.

Request.

In the event of my disposing of any of the villages comprised in my jaghire by gift or by sale, or dividing them

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages have been granted in perpetuity to you, those also to whom you may dispose

among my children, I request that the persons to whom they may be so disposed of may also be entitled to possess them in perpetuity.

of them will possess a similar title to them. But no gift, sale, or transfer will be valid unless the previous consent of Government to the transaction shall be obtained. It is therefore necessary, in either of these cases, to obtain the consent of Government first and then to give, sell, or transfer; and even after the above gift, sale, or transfer shall have taken place, the validity of the above gift, sale, or transfer, and the right acquired thereby will entirely depend upon your faithful adherence to the Articles of Agreement contained in your Ikrarnamah, and the said lands shall become resumable by Government on any breach thereof on your part.

Request.

The villages contained in the jaghire which has been conferred upon me by the British Government are granted in perpetuity, but subject to the condition of obedience to the British Government. I trust that the villages in the possession of the remainder of my successors may not be confiscated for the offence of one person.

Answer.

For the offence of one of your successors, the remainder shall not suffer, nor their villages be confiscated in consequence.

Request.

Several of the zemindars of the pergunnahs of the sirkar have obtained remissions in their revenue on account of teeps and vouchers which they have presented, written in my name. There is still a balance of those teeps due by the zemindars, and I therefore hope that, whatever portion of the remission they have received shall be proved to be still due by them, may be given to me.

Answer.

Whatever balance may prove to be due by the zemindars is the property of the Government. In consideration, however, of your zeal for the welfare of the Government, a portion of the above balances, after being realised by the Government, shall, with the approbation of the Government, be given to you as a free gift.

Request.

Let the villages of my jaghire, like those of the other Chiefs, be exempted from the authority of the Adawlut.

Answer.

They shall be exempted in the same manner as the ilakas of the other Chiefs and Rajahs are.

Request.

Let the charity land belonging to me and to my brethren, as well in the British territory as in the ilakas of other Chieftains, be continued to us, and let that which may have been resumed be restored.

Answer.

Whatever, on an investigation as prescribed by the Regulations, shall appear to be liable to restitution shall be confirmed to you, and with regard to that which is not resumed no interference shall be offered inconsistent with the Regulations of the Government.

Request.

If Luchmun Sing Dawa or any other Chieftain in Bundelcund should make any representation to the Government through my mediation, I request that I may be permitted to convey such representation, and that they may be received by the hoozoor.

Answer.

Any communications you may make to the Government on the part of Luchmun Sing or of any other Chieftain shall be admitted, and whatever measures may appear to be necessary in consequence of them shall be adopted.

Dated this 29th day of November 1807, *corresponding with the* 15*th of Aughun* 1215 *Fuslie.*.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE entered into by RAJAH RAM.

I, Rajah Ram, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor General to the general superintendence of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire, and not to go to any other place without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, but to give every information I may possess regarding the haunts of such persons to the officers of Government; I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder or amenable to the British laws for any other crime committed in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offender to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages forming my jaghire having concluded engagements with the Collector for the payment of their revenue, I hereby engage until the expiration of the period of those engagements to levy the revenue from them in conformity with the existing kubooleuts and pottahs.

Dated this 29th day of the month of November 1807, *corresponding with the* 15*th of Aughun* 1215 *Fuslie.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RAM.

To the mootsuddies employed in the affairs of the Government, to the jaghiredars, the krories, chowdries, and kanoongoes, present and future, of

the pergunnah of Matound, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Rajah Ram, impressed with a due sense of the acknowledged justice and benevolence of the British Government, has voluntarily and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to that Government; and Whereas he has attended in person for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his former offences, and has presented an obligation of allegiance expressive of his obedience and submission, comprising six distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself; and Whereas the forgiveness of contrite offenders and the support and encouragement of dependants are consistent with the benevolent principles of the British Government: Therefore, and in pursuance of those benevolent principles, the village of Munwaro and others, in the pergunnah of Matound, agreeably to the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in nankar to the said Rajah Ram, to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity from the commencement of the Fuslie year 1215; and so long as the said Rajah Ram shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his obligation of allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Rajah Ram to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful by his good government, to direct his utmost endeavour to the promotion of their comfort and happiness, and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider Rajah Ram as the jaghiredar of the aforementioned villages, to acknowledge his title to the privilege and immunities appertaining to them, to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Rajah Ram, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

Schedule of the villages composing Rajah Ram's jaghire.

Munwaro.	Puhruha.
Chundwar.	Eshurpoor.
Pulta.	Nidhowly.
Sesolur.	Purey.
Gourhar.	Budwar.
Keerutpore.	Harookera.
Kishenpore.	Burwal.
Theekara.	

Dated this 29th day of November 1807, *corresponding with the* 15*th of Aughun* 1215 *Fuslie.*

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 8th February 1808.

No. CXVI.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN GOPAUL SING.

Request I.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence and of benefitting myself, and having agreed to the arrangement which you have determined on in my favor, I solicit a nankar Sunnud for the villages assigned for my jaghire, granting them to me and to my successors in perpetuity, free from any conditions of service; and, in such manner that the said villages may be in the immediate occupation of myself and of my posterity.

Answer.

A Sunnud in perpetuity and free from any considerations of service shall be granted to you.

Request II.

I agree to reside with my dependants in one of the villages of my jaghire or in the town of Banda. If, however, I should go anywhere for service, let me not be prohibited from doing so, my motives being enquired into by the Government.

Answer.

There is no objection to your entering any service with exception to that of an enemy or rebel of the British Government. It is necessary, however, that you solicit the permission of the Government previously to your proceeding anywhere in quest of service; neither must you afford assistance to any of the adherents of the British Government nor to any other person inviting your co-operation, without the previous sanction of the Government.

Request III.

During the period previous to my submission to the British Government, I have excited disturbances and committed depredations in the province of Bundelcund, both in the British and in other territories; I have possessed myself of real and personal property, of cattle, and other articles of every description. I request that no notice be

Answer.

No notice shall be taken on the part of Government of any transactions the origin of which shall be prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance; nor shall complaints preferred in consequence of any such transactions be listened to.

taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaints in consequence of them be listened to.

Request IV.

I have acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government. If therefore any person from malice or enmity calumniate or cast suspicion upon my character to the British Government, I request that no such accusations may be received without investigation; and should they prove to be malicious and groundless, that the calumniator may be punished.

Answer.

No assertion regarding you shall be received or attended to without investigation; and if any person shall be convicted of calumniating you, he shall be treated as he deserves.

Request V.

I request that all complaints preferred against me by my servants, creditors, relations and brothers be rejected and not be enquired into.

Answer.

Complaints preferred by your servants and creditors regarding transactions which shall have occurred anterior to your obligation of allegiance shall not be heard. But those claims which shall occur subsequently to that period either with respect to the British subjects or others shall certainly be liable to investigation.

Request VI.

Let the same degree of respect and consideration which I have received from you be continued towards me.

Answer.

The same respect shall be continued to be shewn to you, and shall even be increased in proportion to the future sincerity of your obedience.

Request VII.

In the event of my disposing of any of the villages comprised in my jaghire, by gift, or sale, or dividing them among my children, I request that persons to whom they may be so disposed of may also be entitled to possess them in perpetuity.

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages included in your jaghire have been granted in perpetuity to you, those also to whom you may dispose of them will possess a similar title to them. But the disposal of no portion of the jaghire granted to you, whether by sale or gift, shall be valid without your having obtained the previous sanction of the British Government. This being the case, it is incumbent

upon you to obtain the consent of the British Government previous to the sale or gift of any part or the whole of your jaghire, and even in the case of such disposal of part or the whole of your jaghire, the right to retain possession thereof will depend on your loyalty and adherence to your several engagements.

Request VIII.

The villages contained in the jaghire which has been conferred upon me by the British Government are granted in perpetuity; but subject to the condition of obedience to the British Government. So long as I am in existence I shall continue firm in my obedience to the Government; but if from among my successors or my children any one person should prove himself guilty of disobedience to the British Government, I trust that the villages in the possession of the remainder of my successors may not be confiscated for the offence of one person.

Answer.

The head of the family amongst your heirs and successors will be considered to be under the same engagements that are now concluded with you and to be liable to the same responsibility, excepting only in as far as any portion of the jaghire may be transferred to a distinct and separate authority with the previous consent of the British Government, but if no such transfer shall be made, the head of the family will be considered as responsible for the conduct of all the persons holding lands in the jaghire; at the same time, for the offence of one of your successors, the remainder shall not be made to suffer, nor their villages be confiscated in consequence. But it will be incumbent upon the head of the family, with the consent and concurrence of the British Government, to punish such offending person in the manner that may be determined by the British Government.

Request IX.

Let the villages of my jaghire like those of the other Chiefs be exempted from the authority of the Adawlut.

Answer.

They shall be exempted in the same manner as the ilakas of the other Chiefs and Rajahs are.

Request X.

At the date of my submission seven months of the Fuslie year 1219 were unexpired. I am in hopes that I may receive the revenues of seven months

Answer.

From the date of your Sunnud you shall receive in proportion to the receipts of twelve months; whatever that may be you shall receive,

of the twelve; whatever is due by the zemindars that I will collect, and whatever has been collected by the sircar I hope will be refunded.

Request XI.

If I perform any beneficial service to the Government; I am in hopes that my representations may be attended to.

Request XII.

Property, cloths, and other articles, horses, camels, and cattle, &c., belonging to me were in times of confusion left by me in Oucheerah, Gurrah Kotah, and Rewah; here and there I shall send for the above property; if I recover it peaceably well, if not, I hope that whatever may be proper to cause me to receive, the same will be taken into due consideration by the British Government.

whether due by the zemindars or to be paid by Government.

Answer.

When you perform any praiseworthy service to Government, Government itself will confer upon you rewards equal to your services without your requiring them.

Answer.

Do you in your own manner endeavour to recover the property in question. It is most probable that after your having submitted to the British Government, the Chiefs concerned will of themselves cause the property to be delivered up; otherwise, state the particulars to Government, that after understanding the case whatever may be proper may be done.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE entered into by DEWAN GOPAUL SING.

I, Gopaul Sing, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government; and, with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted accordingly to the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor General to the general superintendence of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate, and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE II.

I hereby promise and engage that in future I myself, or my brother's children or brothers, or any of my adherents, shall never be guilty of any act of plunder or excess in the pergunnah of Kotra, &c., the possessions of the Rajah Bukht Sing, or the possessions of any of the dependants of the British Government. If any of the above-mentioned, my relations or adherents, shall be guilty of any excess, I am to be held responsible and liable to any punishment Government may in its justice direct.

ARTICLE III.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire. If I wish to reside in, or build a dwelling in the territories of any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, I shall first obtain the permission of the British Government, and not go to any other place without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE IV.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons, either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, or the other dominions of the British Government, and not to let them shelter or remain in any of the villages of my jaghire, but to give every information I may possess regarding their haunts to officers of Government, and, if possible, I promise to seize and deliver them up to the British Government; I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party, without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE VI.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of

travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder, or amenable to the British laws for any other crime committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offender to the British Government, or make the zemindars appear before the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE VII.

The zemindars of the villages forming my jaghire having concluded engagements with the Collector for the payment of their revenue to the end of 1219 Fuslie, I hereby engage, until the expiration of the period of those engagements, to levy the revenue from them, after crediting the amount collected by the Collector, in conformity with the existing engagements and pottahs. From the beginning of the Fuslie year 1220 I shall make my own settlement. I shall not molest the proprietors of rent-free lands who are in possession; and as my jaghire has heretofore been subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, if any decree shall have been passed against any of the subjects of my jaghire, and the same shall be carried into execution by the orders of the Agent to the Governor General, I shall obey the same without urging my being exempted from the orders of the Courts of Justice. I will keep a vakeel with the Agent to the Governor General.

Dated this 24th day of the month of February 1812, *corresponding with the 27th of Faugun Fuslie* 1219.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN GOPAUL SING.

To the mootsuddies employed in the affairs of the Government, to the jaghiredars, the krories, chowdries, and kanoongoes, present and future, of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas the Dewan Gopaul Sing, impressed with a due sense of the acknowledged justice and benevolence of the British Government, has voluntarily and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to that Government; and Whereas he has attended in person for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his former offences, and has presented an obligation of allegiance expressive of his obedience and submission, comprising seven distinct Articles signed and sealed by himself; and Whereas the forgiveness of contrite offenders and the support and encouragement of dependants are consistent with the benevolent principles of the British Government: Therefore, and in pursuance of those benevolent principles, the villages of Gerowli, &c., and others in the pergunnah aforesaid, agreeably to the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in nankar, exclusive of alienated lands, to the said Dewan Gopaul Sing to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity. And so long as the

said Gopaul Sing shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his obligation of allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Gopaul Sing to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful for his good government, to direct his utmost endeavors to the promotion of their comfort and happiness; and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any one of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider the said Dewan Gopaul Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforementioned villages; to acknowledge his title to the privileges and immunities appertaining to them; to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Dewan Gopaul Sing, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

Schedule of the villages composing Dewan Gopaul Sing's jaghire.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Mouzah Gerowly Cottah ...	1	Brought forward ...	10
Kurtoul	1		
Ranneypore ...	1	Sittarpore	1
Kunnowrah ...	1	Purrareah	1
Suttowrah ...	1	Potoreah	1
Amaunpore ...	1	Putchwarrah ...	1
Richarrah ...	1	Sullaheat	1
Bharriahparrah ...	1	Butchore	1
Koolwarro ...	1	Gungekurharra ...	1
Luckhunneah ...	1	Bhuttowrah Khurd ...	1
Carried over ...	10		18

Dated this 24*th day of February* 1812, *corresponding with the* 27*th Faugun* 1219 *Fuslie.*

Ratified by the Governor General in Council on 3rd April 1812.

No. CXVII.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by KOOAR LUCHMUN SING.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence, I am ready to

Answer.

You are not prohibited from entering the service of any person who is not in a state of enmity or rebel-

accept whatever the Government may allot to me as a maintenance; and I shall reside along with my dependants in the villages composing my jaghire. But I shall also be at liberty to accept of service either in Bundelcund or in any other country.

lion to the British Government. But it is necessary that you first request and obtain the permission of the officers of the British Government for that purpose. And in the event of two of the adherents of the British Government being engaged in actual hostilities with each other, and one of them either offering you service or inviting your assistance, you must in this case also be guided by the orders of the British officers.

2nd Request.

If any one maliciously or interestedly misrepresent my conduct to you, let no such misrepresentation be received without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to attend to any self-interested insinuations against the conduct of any one. It is necessary, however, that you carefully avoid giving a handle to calumny by the commission of any act that might create suspicion.

3rd Request.

During the period in which I have been in a state of disobedience to the Government, I have been in the constant habit of exciting disturbances and of plundering goods, specie, personal property, horses, camels, and cattle, &c. Let no complaint preferred against me in consequence of those acts be listened to.

Answer.

With regard to the acts committed by you prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance to the British Government, no retrospective notice shall be taken of them on the part of the Government, either in the Civil or Criminal Courts of Justice, nor shall any complaint in consequence of them be attended to.

4th Request.

If any of my servants or my creditors shall come before you and make a complaint of whatever nature against me, let them not be attended to.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken of those acts of which the cause of complaint shall have originated previously to the date of your obligation. But with regard to those which shall originate subsequently to that period, you must consider yourself as subject to the authority of the court.

5th Request.

I possess considerable property and several claims in many places. When I shall submit those claims to you, I trust from your liberality that you will be pleased to cause them to be granted to me.

Answer.

As no claims against you arising from any act committed prior to your obligation are to be listened to, neither can your claims against others on account of former acts with propriety be admitted.

Written at Banda, on Saturday, the 19th of September 1807, corresponding with the 3rd of Poos 1215 Fuslie.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by KOOAR LUCHMUN SING.

I, Kooar Luchmun Sing, do hereby acknowledge and declare that I have submitted to the authority of the British Government; and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I, Kooar Luchmun Sing, freely and sincerely professing my obedience and submission to the British Government, have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of that Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, Agent to the Right Honorable the Governor General for the general superintendence of the affairs of the province of Bundelcund, has required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the maintenance which the British Government has been pleased to grant to me, I do hereby present this written obligation of allegiance signed and sealed by myself, and I declare that I will never infringe this engagement, and that I never will commit a single act in opposition to the terms of the following Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages comprised in my jaghire, and never to go elsewhere without the permission of the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I hereby engage never to have any connection with marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-doers (especially with Rajah Ram), either within or without the province of Bundelcund; never to harbour any such persons in any of the villages of my jaghire; to convey every information regarding their haunts to the Officers of the British Government; to avoid all correspondence or intercourse whatever with them; to enter into no disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and in the

event of a dispute arising between any of the dependants of the Government, to afford no assistance to either party without the permission of the Government; and invariably and scrupulously to observe the duties of obedience and submission on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him up to the officers of the British Government; and if a person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the said absconder; and I engage to obey the orders of the civil and criminal courts in all cases that shall occur after the date of this Ikrarnamah.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages comprising my jaghire: and if the property of any inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of those villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and surrender of the thief or robber to the British Officers; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, felony, or other crimes committed in the British territory shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage also to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages composing my jaghire having already given kubooleuts to the Collector of this district for the payment of their revenue, I hereby engage, during the existence of their engagement with the Government, to collect the revenue from them agreeably to their present pottahs and kubooleuts, and to make no further demand upon them.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LUCHMUN SING.

To the mootsuddies employed in the duties of the sirkar, the jaghiredars and kurories, the chowdries and kanoongoes, present and future, of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Kooar Luchmun Sing, on hearing of the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government in India, having freely and voluntarily professed his cordial obedience and submission to the British Government, and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Sing to this place, and in person asked forgiveness for his past offences, and having further deposited in the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of obedience and submission to the British Government comprising six distinct Articles, and attested by his own seal and signature; and Whereas the principles of the British Government being founded on mercy and on the maintenance and support of its

dependants: Therefore, and in conformity to those just and benevolent principles, the village of Nugwan, together with four other villages situated in the pergunnah of Punwarry, and yielding a kamil jumma of fifteen thousand and three hundred Rupees, as specified in the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in jaghire to Kooar Luchmun Sing. And so long as the said Kooar Luchmun Sing shall remain in obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his engagements, the aforesaid villages shall always continue in his possession. It is incumbent on the said Kooar Luchmun Sing to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to direct his utmost exertions to promote the comfort and happiness of all the inhabitants of his jaghire, and to give no harbour to thieves and robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to acknowledge Kooar Luchmun Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, to consider all the affairs and duties connected with the aforesaid villages as subject to his authority, and to offer no opposition or disobedience to him whatever, and not to require the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

Herein fail not.

This Sunnud shall be considered in force after being confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Schedule of Villages.

No. of Villages		*Jumma.*
1	Nugwan	3,000
1	Juoraree	5,000
1	Kuboee	7,000
1	Rugowlee	300
	Total, Rupees ...	15,300*

Written at Banda, on Saturday, the 19th day of September 1807, *corresponding with the 3rd day of Poos* 1215 *Fuslie.*

Confirmed by the Governor General in Council on 13th October 1807.

No. CXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PAPER of REQUESTS delivered by the NABOB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLA and of CAPTAIN BAILLIE'S ANSWERS.

As in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Honorable the Governor General, informing you of my mission to Bundelcund for the purpose of adjusting all your concerns, you have been pleased to arrange every subject under distinct heads, and have required from me such a formal

* The actual jumma of these villages at the time of the grant was only Rupees 3,401. The nominal jumma of Rupees 15,300 was inserted to satisfy the vanity of Luchmun Sing.

answer to each point as shall in every respect possess the validity of a judicial decree; I, with a view to your immediate satisfaction, now commit to paper your requests with the following answers annexed to them; and I have applied to the Honorable the Governor General in your favor for a grant of the jaghire, together with the three villages which are in your occupation, and I shall accordingly now have the honor of delivering the Sunnud to you.

1st Request.

I have incurred the enmity of all the Mahrattas by my connection with the British Government. Let not their reports to my prejudice be attended to, nor even the representations of Maharajah Bajee Row in favor of my brother Moulla Jah, who is now in attendance on him; and believe not the malicious reports of others without investigation.

Answer.

From your approved fidelity to the British Government, I am satisfied that His Highness the Peishwa, from the union subsisting between him and the British Government, will not injure you or annul the engagement which was so long ago concluded with your deceased father. If he should, the British Government will exert its utmost influence with His Highness in favor of your interests. The representations of interested persons shall not be attended to without investigation.

2nd Request.

Let fifty-two villages in the district of Calpee be granted to me as the reward of my friendship and attachment to the British Government; of my being the first of the Chiefs of this province to come into the British camp; of my having invited the English to come into this country because of the enmity subsisting between me and the Mahratta; and of my friendly conduct in joining the British. In this arrangement let not the representations of Moulla Jah or of any of my brothers be listened to, and I shall pay to each of them their usual allowances.

Answer.

The British Government will not molest you in the occupation of those villages which you held in jaghire of the Peishwa previously to the introduction of the British authority into Calpee; nor will the British Government transfer those lands from your possession to that of any of your brothers. The British Government, however, entertains a confident expectation that you will pay to the Nabob Moulla Jah and your other brothers and dependants their usual monthly allowances. In this case no further demands upon you will be attended to.

3rd Request.

With respect to my father's debts, part of which were incurred by the execution of bonds under his own seal, and part in consequence of my father's

Answer.

The settlement of your father's debts rests with yourself, and the British Government will not interfere in that business, and the British

having taken up his residence in the Punjab, whence it would have been difficult to obtain bonds under his signature, always at the moment when they might be required, by bonds which I executed at his desire under my seal in this manner, namely, that "I had "taken up such a sum of money from "the bankers on my father's account, "and that conformably to his desire I "should apply it to defray my expenses," those debts are very extensive. On this subject I have to observe that, according to the Mussulman law, with which the English law also agrees, the debts of the father and the jointure of the father's widow, unless the father shall leave money to his son, are not chargeable on the revenue of the son's landed property and houses. Therefore as my father has left me no money I am not bound by law to pay his debts, &c. Moreover some bankers have received the principal of their debts, of which the interests only remains due, while others have received the principal and interest of their debts, so that only the compound interest of such debts is not liquidated. Under these circumstances no person has any legitimate demand for principal money. These differences however refer to a period antecedent to the introduction of the British authority into this province, and differences which originated before that time, by the regulations of the British Government, are not cognizable by it. Notwithstanding these irrefragable arguments and the numerous portions which are payable to my brothers and others, however, I, for the honor of my family, entered into a composition with the bankers under the Mahratta Government for the payment of my father's debts. But if the bankers should now, from an idea of the high character of a British Court of Justice, be dissatisGovernment will, in the spirit of the benevolent laws which regulate its conduct towards all the Chiefs of Hindoostan, uniformly manifest towards you every degree of attention.

fied with such compromise and advance further claims, it will be impossible from my extensive disbursements and narrow income to satisfy them. I am confident that the British Government will pay due regard to my honor by its hospitality, and give effect to my wishes in this point.

4th Request.

If at any time any one shall submit for decision a difference with me of any nature which may have occurred previously to the introduction of the British authority into this province, that is to say, which originated in the time of the Mahrattas, let them not be attended to, agreeably to the regulations of the British Government.

Answer.

Certainly they shall not meet with any attention.

5th Request.

The relations and family of my father are infected with the vices of the age, and are guilty of actions involving evils which affect the character of my house, but in particular my individual character, and nothing but the strongest menaces can restrain them. Let not their evil actions be ascribed to me, since no religion can make the son responsible for his father's misconduct, or, on the contrary, the father answerable for his son's evil actions.

Two or three of my brothers and some other individuals there are, who have deserted my father's house nearly thirty years, and have sought a provision in other families. To these persons my father never allotted any provisions, and at the period of his death, so far from leaving anything to them, was pleased to direct in his last will and testament in my favor that those children and other individuals who had forsaken his roof during his life-time should not return when he should be no more. If therefore any

Answer.

No unworthy or unwarrantable actions which may be committed by others, even though they should proceed from your own brothers and immediate dependants, will be laid to your charge, neither shall any claims which have not been preferred since your father's death to this time, be attended to.

of those persons should come to me and advance any claims, I shall act up to the instructions contained in my father's will and not listen to them.

6th Request.

I consent to consider myself to be amenable to all rules and forms of justice which are admitted by other Chiefs of Hindoostan.

Answer.

The same forms of justice which prevail in the jaghires of other Chiefs of Hindoostan, shall be established in your jaghire. It is therefore proper that you should, as a measure of precaution, issue peremptory orders that no robbers or highwaymen shall take refuge in your jaghire, and if at any time any subject of the British Government shall commit plunder, robbery, or murder, and seek refuge in the villages composing your jaghire, you should apprehend and deliver over the person of such offender to the British Government. In like manner, if any individual inhabitant of your jaghire should be guilty of any crime of the nature above described, either in the Honorable Company's territory or within the limits of your jaghire, you should apprehend and deliver over the person so offending to the British Government; and if your endeavors to seize him should fail, you should report the circumstance to the British Government, that the necessary measures may be adopted to secure his punishment.

For schedule of villages claimed, see Appendix No. XII.

FROM

THE NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH,

TO

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Dated 15th November 1806.

When I had last year an interview with Captain Baillie, I had the honor to address a friendly letter to you, which was forwarded through his assist-

ance and cannot fail to have reached you and to have been honored by your perusal. A long period having elapsed since then I am induced by an anxious wish to be informed of your welfare without awaiting the receipt of a reply to address you again, both with the view of expressing my regard and of submitting to your notice some circumstances of my own condition; and I rely on your known regard to the duties of hospitality and friendship for your liberal consideration of the case of this sojourner in the British dominions. I have had the pleasure to receive a satisfactory letter from Captain Baillie on the subject of my wishes and claims, which was written to me by your desire in consideration of my faithful attachment to the Honorable Company's interests, and this letter has afforded me the fullest confidence and security for the remainder of my life. But if, from a consideration of my family and of my uniform and sincere attachment to the British Government, you should be pleased in your own name to confirm the assurances conveyed to me by Captain Baillie, the particulars of which will no doubt be submitted to you by him, this confirmation would increase my confidence in your friendship. Should it not be convenient to do so, I shall still remain satisfied, as it is not my wish to be troublesome; and the letter of Captain Baillie is in reality the same with your own, as having been written under your direction; Captain Baillie will not fail to convey to you the truth concerning me.

To

NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH.

Written 24th December 1806.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter (recapitulate that received 15th December).

I entertain a high sense of your attachment to the British Government, and it will always afford me great satisfaction to promote your interest and welfare. The information which I have uniformly received from Captain Baillie respecting you is of a nature to increase my regard and esteem, and confirms my confidence in the continuance on your part of the same sentiments and conduct which place you among the number of the faithful adherents of the British Government.

I hereby confirm the assurances which you have received from Captain Baillie, and being perfectly satisfied of the validity of your title to the jaghire of fifty-two villages in the district of Calpee, conferred on you by His Highness the Peishwa, I hereby recognize your right to the possession of those villages.

For further particulars I refer you to the communications of Captain Baillie.

No. CXIX.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to NAWAB MEHDI HUSSUN KHAN IMAM-OOD-DOWLA of BAONEE.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any succession to your State which may be legitimate according to Mahommedan law; subject to the payment of half a year's net revenue as a relief whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11*th March* 1862.

No. CXX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT given in by RAO BAHADOOR BUKHT SING, Jaghiredar of CHURGAON, &c., under date 27th November 1821.

An engagement of allegiance being required from me by Lieutenant Moodie, acting Agent of the Governor General in Bundelcund, in order to establish my submission and obedience to the British Government; Therefore, in consideration of the kindness and justice I have experienced from the British Government, I Dewan Bahadoor Bukht Sing have of my own free will written and delivered to the above-mentioned gentleman an engagement to the following effect.

That I will not abet or connive at any rebellious or suspected persons, but will break off all correspondence and connection with them. On the contrary, I will use my utmost exertions to seize such persons, and having seized them will deliver them up to the officer of the British Government. I will not hold enmity towards the servants or dependants of the Government; and should any of the Chiefs of the districts and dependants of the Government have a difference with me, respecting any place, village or boundary, lands, &c., I will make known the cause of dispute to the officers of Government and request them to settle it, and I will implicitly submit to whatever may be the decision of Government, nor will I dispute with any one in revenge for his quarrelsomeness towards me. Should any disturbances take place between any one without the sanction of the officers of Government, I will not, in any respect whatever, swerve from my obedience and allegiance, acting always as a loyal and submissive dependent subject of the Government. Should any fugitive subject of the Honorable Company

take refuge in any village of my jaghire, I will seize him and deliver him up to the servants of Government; and should the servants of Government come to seize him I will aid them in so doing. In the event of troops of the Government passing through my ilaka, I will cordially exert myself in collecting supplies and other requisites, and act in conformity to the desire of the officer commanding the troops. I will not permit robbers or thieves to reside in my jaghire; and should the property of any person be stolen or plundered in the villages or within the boundaries of my jaghire, I will either cause the property or its value to be restored by the zemindar, or I will myself repay the amount. Should any one after committing a crime in the territories of the Government take refuge in the villages of my jaghire, I will seize him and deliver him up to the officer of Government. I will not commit any act whatever that may give rise to disturbance or confusion in the territory of the Jhansi State. I will pay an annual tribute of Jhansi Rupees 7,500 to the Subadar of Jhansi through the medium of the Agent of the Governor General. I will always maintain the observances customary in this district towards the Rajah of Oorcha, as the head of my family. I will appoint a trustworthy person on my own part, who will constantly attend on the officers of Government as a vakeel to execute such orders as he may require, and should the officers of Government be displeased with him for any fault, I will immediately appoint another person in his stead.

I will in every respect, without swerving, firmly adhere to all the particulars of this engagement; and if I shall act contrary to it in any point, I will submit to whatever may be thought proper by the officers of Government.

Witnesses:

GOMAUN SING, Killadar.

LOLLA PULTOO PALL.

Engagements, exactly similar to that taken from Rao Bukht Sing, (excepting the payment of tribute) were signed for jaghires:—

Toree, &c., by Jowahir Sing, Killadar, on the part of Koour Hurpershaud.

Witnesses:

BUKSHEE MANAIK of Bijna.

LOLLA DULEL SING of Dhorwye.

Bijna, &c., by Dewan Soorjun Sing and Dewan Bejye Bahadoor, in the handwriting of Bukshee Manaik.

Witnesses:

JOWAHIR SING, Killadar.

LOLLA DULEL SING.

Dhorwye, by Dewan Boodh Sing, Dewan Sutterjeet Sing, Dewan Heera Loll, by the hand of Lolla Dulel.

Witnesses:

LOLLA DOORJUN SING of Soree.

LOLLA RUKHUN of Puharee.

Puharee, by Lolla Rukhun Parinda, on the part of Dewan Bunka Eesurree Sing, also by Dewan Bahadoor Sing.

Witnesses:

Lolla Dulel of Dhorwye.
Lolla Jowrawun of Toree.

Sunnud for the undermentioned ten villages granted to Rao Bahadoor Bukht Sing of Churgaon.

Dated 11th April 1823.

Let the officers for present and future affairs, the chowdries and kanoongoes of pergunnah Erich, zillah Bundelcund, know that: Whereas the British Government has been pleased to confirm and acknowledge the undermentioned ten villages, Churgaon, &c., as a hereditary jaghire to Rao Bahadoor Bukht Sing upon condition of his performing the duties and engagements specified in an Ikrarnamah executed by him on the 27th November 1821: you will therefore consider the said Rao Bahadoor Bukht Sing to be the confirmed hereditary jaghiredar of the villages in question, and fully entitled to manage and collect the land revenues and sayer on the same. The duty of the aforementioned is as follows:—to act with loyalty and obedience towards the British Government; to conform strictly to the several Articles of the engagement executed by him; to conduct himself with good faith and moderation towards all inferior sharers, huqdars, and ryots of whatever class, and to respect and observe the usages established from old times in regard to the internal management of his jaghire.

List of villages of the jaghire.

	Bt. forward ...	5	
1	Chergaong.	1	Ghoosgawa.
1	Mond Kullan.	1	Peepureea.
1	Mond Khoord.	1	Sikree.
1	Jheronna.	1	Dhumna.
1	Murronna.	1	Puharee.
Carried over 5	Total ...	10	

Similar Sunnud for the undermentioned villages granted to Dewan Soorjun Sing of Bijna.

Pergunnah of Erich.

	Bt. forward ...	3	
1	Bijna.	1	Bussaur.
1	Henotah.	1	Bagroun.
1	Bhuggowrah.	1	Moorhutta.
Carried over 3	Total ...	6	

Similar Sunnud for the undermentioned villages granted to Dewan Boodh Sing of Dhoorwye:—

Pergunnah Erich.

1 Dhoorwye.
1 Khereea.
1 Mowye.
1 Lohurgowa.
1 Kuraree.
1 Reechora.

6
2 of Juttahra.

Total 8

Pergunnah Juttahra.

1 Sejoha.
1 Semree.

Total 2

Similar Sunnud for the undermentioned fourteen villages granted to Koour Hurpershaud of Toree.

Pergunnah Juttahra.

1 Toree.
1 Bilgaon.
1 Raootpoorah.
1 Burwoho.
1 Eteneeah.
1 Dabur.
1 Lutwaroo.
1 { Etwah. / Kuhanpoorah.
1 Rajwarah.
1 Bersingpoora.

10
4 of Erich.

Total 14

Pergunnah Erich.

1 Reechorah Khoord.
1 Dhowanee.
1 Kurrey.
1 Dhunrua.

Total 4

The 11th April 1823.

Similar Sunnud for the undermentioned village granted to Dewan Banka Esurree Sing of Puharee.

Pergunnah of Juttahra.

1 Puharee Kullan.

No. CXXI.

DRAFT of IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of JAGHIREDAR of Kunnyadhana.

Preamble. I declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the said Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

Article 1st.—Whereas I have cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependents (like other Bundelcund Jaghiredars similarly circumstanced); and whereas I have now been required to submit an Ikrarnamah or oath of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the protection extended to me by the British Government, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of the same.

Article 2nd.—I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders, rebels, or evil-disposed persons within or without the Province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my best endeavours to apprehend them and to deliver them up to the officers of the British Government.

I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependents of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependent on the said Government, in the event of dispute arising among them, without orders from the British officers; and if at any time a dispute of any sort occur between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of the Province, I agree to submit the same without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed by them on such dispute; and further I bind myself on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

Article 3rd.—If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the said Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree, not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I further agree to attend with deference to, and to obey all orders issued to me from, the Court of the Political Officer.

Article 4th.—I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any merchants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the officers of the British Government; and if any

person amenable to the British laws for murder, or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and to deliver him up to the British Government.

Article 5th.—If I should at any time be called upon by the British Political authorities to furnish assistance in men for the purpose of aiding in any proceeding undertaken by the said authorities on the part of the British Government, I bind myself to furnish such assistance promptly and without delay, and to the utmost of my means and ability.

No. CXXII.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of GUMAN SING, Jaghiredar of KUNNYA DHANA.

Dated the 1st August 1863.

Preamble.

I, Guman Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the said Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants, like other Bundlecund jaghiredars similarly circumstanced; and Whereas I have now been required to submit an ikrarnamah or oath of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the protection extended to me by the British Government, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of the same.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders, rebels, or evil-disposed persons, within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my best endeavors to apprehend them and to deliver them up to the officers of the British Government.

I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the said Government, in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British officers; and if at any

time a dispute of any sort occur between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of the province, I agree to submit the same without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed by them on such dispute; and further, I bind myself on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person deputed on the part of the said Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and I further agree to attend with deference to and obey all orders issued to me from the court of the Political Officer.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any merchants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and to deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If I should at any time be called upon by the British political authorities to furnish assistance in men for the purpose of aiding in any proceeding undertaken by the said authorities on the part of the British Government, I bind myself to furnish such assistance promptly and without delay, and to the utmost of my means and ability.

ARTICLE 6.

I hereby engage for myself and my successors that on the occurrence of successions in this jaghire, the following relief shall be payable thereon to the British Government, *viz.*

One quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

PART V.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SUNNUDS

RELATING TO

BAGHELCUND.

THE Baghelcund Agency which comprises the States of Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, Sohawul and Kotee, formerly under the Bundelcund Agency, was established in March 1871.

Transit duties have been abolished by the Chiefs of the above States.

Rewah is the only State in Baghelcund held under Treaty. The others are held under Sunnuds.

Rewah.—The first Chief of this State with whom a Treaty was formed was Rajah Jey Sing Deo. Overtures which were made in 1803 after the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein were rejected by the Rajah. In 1812, however, a body of Pindarees invaded Mirzapore through the Rewah territory. The Rajah was believed to have abetted this enterprise either through deliberate design or weakness, and he was required to accede to a Treaty (No. CXXIII.), by which he was acknowledged as the ruler of his dominions, was brought under the protection of the British Government, to whose arbitration he bound himself to refer all disputes with neighbouring Chiefs, and engaged to permit British troops to march through or be stationed in his territories.

The Rajah failed to fulfil his obligations; and when a military post was established in his territory, he attempted to starve out the detachment. Troops were sent to enforce the execution of the engagements and to obtain security for their future fulfilment. Accordingly, on 2nd June 1813, another Treaty (No. CXXIV.) was made, confirming the previous Treaty, and defining more clearly the Rajah's relations with the British Government. The 5th Article of the Treaty acknowledged the right of the British Government to

punish Lal Zubburdust Sing, jaghiredar of Chowhat, who had contumaciously refused to allow the Government post to be laid through his territories, and the 8th Article authorized the punishment of certain landholders in the Singrowlee district, who had attacked a party of British troops during an armistice which had been agreed on for the purpose of negotiating the above Treaty. Lal Zubburdust Sing was pardoned on his engaging (No. CXXV.) never again to offend against the British Government. The landholders in Singrowlee were deprived of their proprietory rights, which were conferred by a third Treaty (No. CXXVI.) on the Rewah Rajah, who engaged not to molest certain of his subordinate Chiefs who had rendered assistance to the British Government.

One of these guaranteed Chiefs was the Thakoor of Simeeria. In 1823 he appealed to Government for protection from the Rewah Rajah, who had sent a force against him to enforce certain demands. The dispute was adjusted by the mediation of the British Government. In 1833 the guarantee of the British Government was withdrawn at the Thakoor's own request, whereupon he was immediately deprived of his estates by the Maharajah. The application of the Thakoor for aid was not listened to, but in 1844 Government required the Maharajah to make a suitable provision for his widow. The British Government has also on two occasions directly interfered in behalf of the Thakoor of Singrowlee, whom the Maharajah unjustly deprived of his estates in Rewah. The estates of the Thakoor lie partly in Rewah and partly in British territory.

Jey Sing Deo abdicated in favour of his son, Bishnath Sing, who was succeeded in 1834 by his son, Rughooraj Sing, the present Chief, who, according to native history, is the 32nd of his line. In 1847 the Maharajah abolished suttee throughout his dominions. For his services in 1857 the districts of Sohagpore and Amarkuntak were conferred in sovereignty on Rughooraj Sing. He is bound to respect the rights of the zemindars of Amarkuntak. The Maharajah has also been guaranteed (No. CXXVII.) the right of adopting a successor.

In 1863 the Maharajah ceded the land required for railway purposes with all his sovereign rights therein (No. CXXVIII.).

In 1867, the Maharajah, at whose request the Rewah Agency had been withdrawn in 1862, desired the direct interference of the British Government in effecting reforms in the administration of his State, but the request was

declined on the ground that it was incumbent on the Chief himself to discharge his duties as a ruler. In 1868 he abolished the system of levying transit dues as well as that of farming the revenue to contractors, and as a further means of remedying the disorganization into which the State had fallen, appointed as his minister Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I. The British Government consented to the arrangement, but declined to guarantee the position of the minister, who was compelled eventually to abandon the task he had undertaken. Government subsequently agreed to the Maharajah's request for the re-establishment of the Agency.

In 1873 the Maharajah to avenge an insult alleged to have been offered to the Maharanee violated his Treaty engagements by despatching into Sohawul territory an armed force who plundered a house and murdered one of its inmates. For this offence he was fined Rupees 10,000, and the Sirdars who had aided him in its commission were fined Rupees 1,000 each.

In 1875 the Chief represented his inability to manage the affairs of his State, and agreed (No. CXXIX.) to make over the administration to the Political Agent, aided by the minister, Rao Rundmon Sing, until the debts of the State should be liquidated, and a proper government be established. The proposal was acceded to on the understanding that, when the time for withdrawing from the direct management of the State should arrive, an engagement should be given by the Maharajah to maintain the system of administration introduced by the British Government, and to protect the rights which might have sprung up under British administration.

The Maharajah receives a salute of seventeen guns; he is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The territory of Rewah, including Sohagpore, contains an area of 13,000 square miles, and a population of 2,035,000. The revenue amounts to twenty-five lakhs of rupees, half of which is alienated in jaghires, religious grants, &c. The Chief keeps up a force of 900 cavalry 12,600 infantry, 6 field and 50 other guns, and 100 artillerymen.

Oocheyra or Nagode.—Like Kotee, the State of Oocheyra was originally included as one of the feudatories of Punnah in the Sunnud granted to Rajah Kishore Sing. But as Oocheyra had been in the possession of the ancestors of Lal Sheoraj Sing before the establishment of the power of Chuttersal in Bundelcund, and the family had never been dispossessed either by the Bundela Rajahs or by Ali Bahadoor, a Sunnud (No. CXXX.) was given to Lal Sheoraj

Sing in 1809, confirming him in the possession of his State. He was succeeded in 1818 by his son Bulbhudder Sing, who was deposed in 1831 for the murder of his brother. Rughobind Sing, son of Bulbhudder Sing, was then a minor, and the State was therefore temporarily taken under British administration. On attaining his majority in 1838, Rughobind Sing was installed; a new Sunnud (No. CXXXI.) was given him, and a nuzzerana of Rupees 8,000 taken. He soon became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request the State was again taken under British management in 1844. The Rajah rendered good service during the mutinies, and was rewarded with the grant (No. CXXXII.) of eleven villages from the confiscated estate of Bijiragogurh to form an integral portion of the Nagode State. He also received the right of adoption (No. LXXIV.).

In 1863 the Chief of Nagode ceded lands (No. CXXXIII.) for railway purposes.

In 1865 at the Rajah's request the management of the State was again made over to him. Rughobind Sing died in 1873 and was succeeded by his son, Jadhobhind Sing, called also Sumbhoo Dass, now twenty years of age. Nuzzerana is taken from this State on succession.

The area of this petty State is 450 square miles, and the population 75,000; the revenues amount to Rupees 1,50,000, of which however Rupees 70,000 is alienated in jaghires, religious and charitable grants. The Chief has two guns and 116 infantry and police. He receives a salute of nine guns.

Myhere.—This State was originally a dependency of Rewah. On the occupation of Bundelcund, Thakoor Doorjun Sing was confirmed (No. CXXXIV.) in his possession on his executing a deed of allegiance. In 1814 a revised Sunnud (No. CXXXV.) was given to him. On the death of Doorjun Sing in 1826 the State was divided (No. CXXXVI.) between his two sons, Bishun Sing and Prag Dass, the former receiving the district of Myhere and the latter Bijiragogurh. The estate of Bijiragogurh was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of the Chief Surjoo Pershad, son of Prag Dass, and in 1865 was included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Bishun Sing became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request the State was taken under British management in 1849, at which time an Agree-

ment (No. CXXXVII.) was taken from him. He died in 1850 and was succeeded by his son Mohun Pershad, who died in 1852, leaving a son, Rugbheer Sing, then about seven years of age. The Chief of Myhere has received a Sunnud (No. LXXIV.) granting him the right of adoption. In 1863 a promise was made to the young Chief that his State would be restored to his management in two years, if he proved himself fit to be entrusted with the administration, and in the meantime a British officer was deputed to Myhere to instruct him in his duties. The promise was duly fulfilled and the Chief was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of Rajah was conferred upon Rugbheer Sing and his heirs by Sunnud (No. CXXXVIII.) in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes (No. CXXXIX.).

The area of Myhere is about 400 square miles, the population 70,000, and the revenue Rupees 74,200. The military force consists of 7 guns and 88 infantry and police.

Sohawul.—Sohawul was formerly a portion of Rewah territory, but about the middle of the 16th century when Umur Sing was Ruler of Rewah, his son Futteh Sing threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawul. Afterwards the State became a feudatory of Punnah and was so entered in the Sunnud granted to Rajah Kishore Sing. But for the same reasons that separate Sunnuds were granted to the Chiefs of Kotee and Oocheyra on the British occupation of Bundelcund, a Sunnud (No. CXL.) was granted to Raees Lal Aman Sing, the seventh Chief of Sohawul, confirming him in his State on his tendering a deed of allegiance. Aman Sing resigned the State to his eldest son, Rugonath Sing. In 1830 Sohawul was taken under British administration to liquidate a claim preferred against the Chief by a merchant whom he had plundered, but three years later was restored to Aman Sing, his son Rugonath Sing having died in the interval. In 1840 Aman Sing made over the State to his second son, Sheo Sing, who in 1843 received a Sunnud (No. CXLI.) recognizing his succession. By improvidence and misrule the State became involved in debt, and in 1845 it was taken under British management at the Chief's own request.

Sheo Sing was guaranteed (No. LXXIV.) the right of adoption.

In 1863 the Chief ceded lands (No. CXLII.) for railway purposes.

The eldest son of Sheo Sing, Inderjeet Sing, died in 1856, leaving a son Sher Jung Bahadoor Sing, who succeeded his grandfather in 1865 and was

entrusted with the management of his State in 1871. Raees Lal Sher Jung Bahadoor Sing is twenty-four years of age. Nuzzerana is taken on succession from this State.

The territories of the State lie in two distinct patches separated from each other by Kotee; the northern portion is also intermixed with lands belonging to Punnah, and it is difficult to estimate the area of Sohawul accurately. It is probably about 300 square miles, with a population of about 50,000. The gross revenue amounts to about one lakh of rupees, but about two-thirds of this have been alienated in rent-free tenures and religious or charitable grants, leaving the Chief a revenue of only Rupees 32,000 with which to conduct the administration. There is a small police force of 50 men.

To a junior branch of this family belongs the jaghiredar of Ryegaon. This jaghire was originally granted by Moheeput, fifth in descent from Futteh Sing, to his brother, Suroop Sing, on condition of service and of contributing towards the exigencies of the State. In 1829 Rugonath Sing, then administering the Sohawul State, claimed the right of either resuming the jaghire or of levying tribute and exacting allegiance from its holder. In these demands he was not supported by Government. In 1855, on the death of the jaghiredar, a quit-rent or obaree was imposed on the jaghire by the British officer administering the Sohawul State, but on appeal was disallowed by Government on the understanding that the jaghiredar faithfully performed his allegiance to the Chief of Sohawul. His claims however to independence of Sohawul and to certain other privileges inconsistent with his subordinate position were absolutely negatived, as in the Sunnuds of 1809 and 1843 the Chief of Sohawul had been referred to as the hereditary Chieftain of the Sohawul and Ryegaon tuppas and had been guaranteed in the permanent possession of them under certain conditions of allegiance to the British Government.

The jaghiredar of Ryegaon enjoys a revenue of Rupees 24,000 per annum.

Kotee.—In the Sunnud granted to the Raja of Punnah in 1807, Kotee is entered as one of his feudatories. The family is of the Baghela caste and long held their jaghire, paying submission to the successive conquerors of Bundelcund. They were never dispossessed either in the time of the Bundela Rajahs or of Ali Bahadoor, and therefore in 1810 a Sunnud (No. CXLIII.) was granted to Raees Lal Dooniaput, the jaghiredar then in possession, making him directly dependent on the British Government like the other Bundelcund Chieftains.

The present jaghiredar is Lal Run Bahadoor Sing, son of Lal Ubdote Sing, and grandson of Lal Dooniaput; he is forty-six years of age. The jaghiredar of Kotee has received the right of adoption (No. CIV.). The State is subject to the payment of nuzzerana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption. In 1863 the jaghiredar agreed (No. CXLIV.) to make over lands for railway purposes free of cost, and to surrender all transit duties on goods passing through his territory.

The revenue of the State is about Rupees 34,000. The area is 90 square miles, and the population 7,000 souls. The military force amounts to 2 guns and 50 infantry.

No. CXXIII.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH JEY SING DEO, RAJAH of REWAH and MOOKUNDPORE.

Although the relations of amity have uniformly subsisted between the British Government and the State of Rewah, and especially since the augmentation of the intercourse between the two States by the annexation of a portion of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, those amicable relations have been cultivated and improved by reciprocal acts of friendship, yet no formal engagements, imposing upon the two parties specific obligations with respect to each other, have hitherto been concluded; and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, the present ruler of Rewah and Mookundpore, having now expressed a desire that this defect should be supplied by the conclusion of a Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance, and the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council being cordially disposed to accede to the wishes of the Rajah in this respect declared; the following Articles of Treaty are by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Jey Sing Deo, his heirs and successors:—

ARTICLE I.

The Governor-General in Council acknowledges Rajah Jey Sing Deo to be the lawful possessor of the present dominions of Rewah, which have been held by him and his ancestors in successive generations during a long course of years, and in compliance with the Rajah's request, and for his entire satisfaction, assures him, agreeably to justice and the uniform principles of the British Government, that so long as the aforesaid Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall truly and faithfully fulfil the obligations of friendship and alliance according to the true spirit and intent of this Treaty, it will not commit hostilities against the Rajah of Rewah, nor take possession of or in any way encroach on any part of his territories. On the contrary, the British Government engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in the Rajah's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power in the same manner as the dominions of the Honorable Company are protected and defended.

ARTICLE II.

The British Government having, by the terms of the preceding Article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Rewah from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will endeavor by representation and remonstrance to avert such design, and if its endeavors to that effect shall fail of success, the British Government will be prepared, on the requisition of the Rajah, to detach a force of British troops into his territories for their protection. In which event the expenses of those troops during the period they may be so employed, calculating from the day of their entering the Rajah's dominions until that of their quitting them on

their return, shall be defrayed by the aforesaid Rajah. If the apprehended design of invading the Rajah's territories shall be referable to any disputed claim between the Rajah and the other power, the Rajah shall report all the circumstances of such disputed claim to the British Government, which will then interpose its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute, and the Rajah, relying in the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in that award, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, the British Government will be ready to afford its assistance in the manner above provided. If any of the Rajah's troops shall at any time be required to serve in the British territories, the Rajah engages to furnish the same; and in that event, the expense of them, calculated at the rate of 20 Rupees per mensem for each horseman, and 6 Rupees per mensem for each foot soldier actually furnished by the Rajah, shall be defrayed by the British Government from the date of their leaving the Rajah's territories until that of their return. Whenever the troops of the British Government and of the Rajah shall have occasion to act together, the Commander of the Rajah's troops shall conform to the advice and act under the instructions of the British Commanding Officers.

ARTICLE III.

The Rajah of Rewah being the acknowledged sovereign of his own dominions, the British Government will not consider itself entitled to take cognizance of any complaint which may be preferred to it by any of the relations, subjects, or servants of the Rajah, who on his part shall not possess a claim to the aid of British troops for the support of his authority within the limits of his dominions.

ARTICLE IV.

If the Rajah of Rewah shall at any time have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Rewah, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Rewah, according to the strict principles of justice: the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE V.

The Rajah of Rewah engages never to grant an asylum within his dominions to any enemies of the British Government, or to rebels, but on the contrary to exert his utmost endeavors for the apprehension of such persons, and if apprehended to deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. The Rajah further engages not to permit the families of persons of that description to reside within his territories. If any of the enemies of the Rajah

or the rebels to his Government shall take refuge within the British territories, the British Government on receiving notice thereof from the Rajah of Rewah will, after due investigation, pursue such measures with regard to the fugitives as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting at the same time every practicable means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territory and Government of the Rajah.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas robbers issuing from the territories of the Rajah of Rewah frequently commit depredations in those of the Company, the Rajah engages, on receiving an application from the Officers of the British Government, to exert his authority for the purpose of arresting the persons accused of such crimes, and when apprehended to cause them to be delivered over to the said Officers.

ARTICLE VII.

If any of the brothers or servants of the Rajah of Rewah shall calumniate, misrepresent, or accuse the Rajah before the British Government, that Government will not without enquiry and proof give credit to the statements of such persons.

ARTICLE VIII.

The honor, rank, and dignity of the Rajah of Rewah shall be estimated by the British Government in the same degree as that in which they were estimated by the former Emperors of Hindoostan.

ARTICLE IX.

Whenever the British Government shall deem it expedient to send its troops into the dominions of the Rajah of Rewah, or to station or canton a British force within the Rajah's territories for the purpose of guarding against the advance or intercepting the retreat of an enemy, or of Pindarrahs or other predatory bodies, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach its troops, and the Rajah of Rewah shall give his consent accordingly. The Rajah shall also on any such occasion station his troops according to the advice of the Officers of the British Government at the Ghaut of Chundeah, Kawreah, or such Ghauts or passes as the British Commanding Officer shall point out. The Commanding Officer of the British troops which may be thus employed in the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the British Cantonments, or for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar. If any materials which are indispensably necessary should happen not to be procurable by purchase, and it shall consequently become necessary to take such articles wherever found in the Rajah's dominions, the price of such articles shall be paid for by the British Government at the rate that may be settled by arbitrators appointed by the British Government and the Rajah respectively.

ARTICLE X.

The Rajah of Rewah being admitted among the number of the Allies of the British Government, engages at all times to comply with any just and reasonable requisition connected with the interests and prosperity of that Government, to conform to its advice, and to the utmost of his power to fulfil the obligations of friendship and attachment towards the British power.

ARTICLE XI.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Richardson, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and Bukshy Baugwan Dhut, the vakeel of the said Rajah on the other, Mr. Richardson has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindoo, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. Richardson another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. Richardson has engaged to procure and deliver to the said vakeel within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Richardson shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, on the Fifth of October A.D. 1812.

No. CXXIV.

SECOND TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH JEY SING DEO.

Whereas on the 5th of October 1812, corresponding with 15th Kooar 1869 Sumbut, a Treaty of mutual friendship and defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Rewah; and Whereas the Rajah of Rewah having failed to fulfil the engagements which the aforementioned Treaty imposed upon him, the British Government was compelled, in vindication of its honor and its rights, to detach its troops into Rewah to enforce the execution of those engagements, and to obtain security for their due fulfilment in future; and Whereas the Rajah, having now returned to a proper sense of his relations with the British Government, and having expressed his contrition for the past, agrees to the following conditions, for himself, and for his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE I.

All the stipulations of the Treaty concluded on the 5th of October 1812, corresponding with the 15th of Kooar 1869 Sumbut, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not affected nor altered by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The Rajah of Rewah hereby binds himself to engage in no correspondence of a political nature with any Foreign State or Chief whatever without the privity and consent of the British Government, or its representative, the Agent in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE III.

The Rajah engages to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence a news-writer or any other Agent on the part of the British Government or the Agent in Bundelcund, and to maintain an authorized vakeel with the Agent and with the Commanding Officer of any British detachment which may be stationed within his territory, both for the purpose of maintaining the general relations of amity, and of enforcing the supply of provisions, and ready compliance with the just demands of the Commanding Officer.

ARTICLE IV.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to allow dawks to be established through his territory by the Officers of the British Government in any direction that may be deemed necessary to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same, and to punish them in case of opposition; and the Rajah acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish them for such opposition, in the event of his own inability to do so.

ARTICLE V.

Lall Zubburdust Sing, the jaghiredar of Chourhut, having, in a very insulting and contumacious manner, refused to permit the Hon'ble Company's dawk to be laid through his jaghire, the exemplary punishment of the aforesaid jaghiredar is indispensable. The British Government is accordingly resolved to inflict exemplary punishment on this jaghiredar, and the Rajah of Rewah not only acknowledges the right of the British Government to do so, but agrees to aid and co-operate with the British troops in effecting that object.

The Rajah further engages to use his utmost means to punish Lall Zubburdust Sing himself, whenever the British Government shall require him to do so.

ARTICLE VI.

Frequent instances of robberies and other crimes have occurred within the British territory, the perpetrators of which issue from and take refuge within the Rewah territory; and thereby not only escape the punishment due to their crimes but continue to infest the Hon'ble Company's adjacent territory with impunity, keeping the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. With a view to suppress this evil, the Rajah hereby agrees to permit the troops or Police Officers of the British Government to pass into the Rewah territories for the pursuit and apprehension of all such offenders, and also to afford them, and to cause his officers and jaghiredars to afford them, every necessary assistance in discovering and apprehending the objects of their pursuit.

ARTICLE VII.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to consider those jaghiredars and others residents of his country, who have been well-disposed towards the British Government, on the present occasion, as his friends; and will not molest or retaliate upon them for the favorable disposition they may have shown. The friends of the British Government shall be his friends, and its enemies his enemies.

ARTICLE VIII.

On the 2nd of May 1813, corresponding with the 17th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, an agreement for the mutual suspension of hostilities was concluded between Lalla Pertab Singh, on the part of the Rajah of Rewah, and Colonel Martindell, Commanding the British troops. A party of sepoys escorting a cart of military stores appertaining to a detachment proceeding from the Singrownah Pass were, on the 7th of May 1813, corresponding with the 22nd of Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, treacherously and in direct violation of the above agreement, attacked by a large body of horse and foot near to the village of Suttenee, and several sepoys were killed and wounded, and the property plundered. The Rajah of Rewah having solemnly disavowed all knowledge or participation in the above atrocious act, hereby acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish the perpetrators of it in whatever manner and at whatever time it may please; and the Rajah further agrees to afford every assistance and co-operation in the accomplishment of the above object that the British Government may require of him.

ARTICLE IX.

It is both just and equitable that the Rajah of Rewah should indemnify the British Government for the expense of the armament which has been equipped and marched into Rewah in consequence of his failure to perform the conditions of his former engagements. At the lowest estimation the extra expense of that armament costs the British Government the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eight Rupees per mensem, and the preparations having commenced some days before the 1st of April 1813, corresponding with the 15th of Chyte 1870 Sumbut, it is agreed by the British Government that the expense shall be calculated from that date. The Rajah of Rewah accordingly hereby acknowledges himself justly responsible for the payment of the above expense monthly to the British Government, calculating from the 1st of April 1813, or the 15th of Chyte 1870 Sumbut, until such time as the objects of the present detachment shall have been entirely completed. In consideration, however, of the Rajah having obeyed the summons to repair in person to Colonel Martindell's camp on terms of unconditional submission, and in order to remove from the Rajah every excuse for the punctual liquidation of the amount, the British Government consents to limit the period of the charge to the 10th of May 1813, corresponding with the 25th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, the day on which the Rajah came into camp. Upon this principle the sum to be paid by the Rajah is forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three

Rupees. The Rajah hereby engages to pay the above sum by the following instalments, any deviation from which will subject him to the penalties of a breach of the Treaty:

On the 8th June 1813 or 25th Jyte 1870 Sumbut ...	Rs.	5,000	0	0
On the 10th August or 15th Sawun 1870 ...	„	13,400	0	0
On the 6th December or 15th Aughun 1870 ...	„	13,400	0	0
On the 23rd June 1814 or 30th of Jyte 1871 ...	„	13,373	0	0
	Rupees	45,173	0	0

ARTICLE X.

This Treaty consisting of ten Articles having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council on the one part, and the Rajah in person on the other, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the Rajah one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah has delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by himself, and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited vakeel of the Rajah within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Budderah, on the banks of the Tonse, on the 2nd day of June 1813, *corresponding with the* 19*th Jyte* 1870 *Sumbut.*

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE to the TREATY concluded between the HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and RAJAH JYE SING DEO, the RAJAH of REWAH, on the 2nd of June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

Whereas by the 3rd Article of Treaty concluded between the Honorable Company and the Rajah of Rewah on the second of June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut, the Rajah of Rewah has engaged to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence, a news-writer or any other Agent on the part of the British Government, or the Agent in Bundelcund; and Whereas the Rajah has by the 4th Article of the aforesaid Treaty engaged to allow a dawk to be established through his territory, by the Officers of the British Government in any direction which may be deemed necessary: The Rajah, in the true spirit and intent of those stipulations, engages to treat the news-writer or Agent of the British Government or of the Agent in Bundelcund, with every mark of attention and consideration due to their relative rank and character, and also to allow a free passage through his territories to all hur-

carrahs, cossids, or other messengers, whom the Officers of the British Government may, at any time, have occasion to employ, and to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same under the penalties and conditions prescribed with respect to the dawk. The Rajah further promises and engages to perform at all times those offices of friendship which are usual between allied States, and which may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the Treaty.

(Sd.) MINTO.
„ N. B. EDMONSTONE.
„ A. SETON.

Done at Fort William in Bengal, this Twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

(Sd.) J. MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. CXXV.

ENGAGEMENT taken from LALL ZUBBURDUST SING, Jaghiredar of CHOURHUT.

Whereas in consequence of the opposition made by me to the establishment of the Honorable Company's dawk in my jaghire, it became stipulated in the 5th Article of the second Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, under date the 2nd June 1813, that the British Government should have the discretion of inflicting upon me an adequate punishment; and Whereas in consequence of my having come into the British Camp on terms of unconditional obedience to the British Government and signed an engagement to the Superintendent of Political Affairs to surrender my lands and fort whenever required to the British Government, the British Government has been mercifully pleased to pardon my offences and to reinstate me in the enjoyment of my lands, on condition of my fulfilling all the objects of the alliance between the British and Rewah Governments as far as may lay in my power: I do therefore hereby engage to exert myself to the utmost of my power to obstruct the approach of Pindarries or other predatory troops who may attempt to pass through my jurisdiction, to obey without scruple all requisitions that may be made to me by Officers of the British Government connected with the obstruction of predatory troops, with collecting materials for constructing cantonments, furnishing supplies to British troops, assisting and facilitating the progress of dawk, hurcarrahs, cossids, and messengers of every other description, and with seizing and delivering up criminals, whether such requisition shall be made to me directly by Officers of the British Government or through the Government of Rewah.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs in Bundelcund.

No. CXXVI.

THIRD TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and GOVERNMENT of REWAH.

Whereas by the 5th and 8th Articles of the second Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah on the 2nd June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, the British Government acquired the right to punish Lal Zubburdust Sing, jaghiredar of Chourhut, and certain landholders in the Singrownah district for certain offences committed by them against the British Government; and as a necessary consequence of that right, the British Government acquired also the right to expel those persons from their possessions and to dispose of their proprietary right to their lands (the rights of Sovereignty over their lands remaining, as heretofore, inviolate with the Rewah Government): That is to say, the British Government has acquired the power to transfer all the rights formerly enjoyed by those persons who have forfeited their possessions under the provisions of the 5th and 8th Articles of the Treaty aforesaid, to such new proprietors as it may pleased to select, the new proprietors agreeing to fulfil those duties of allegiance to the Rewah Government, to which their predecessors, who have been expelled, were subject; and Whereas it being an object with the Rewah Government to obtain the proprietary right in the lands forfeited by the persons above alluded to, and it being also the disinterested wish of the British Government to promote the interests of those who have shown their attachment to its cause in the course of the operations of the British troops in Rewah: The following arrangement has accordingly been agreed to for the mutual accommodation of both States.

ARTICLE I.

All the stipulations in the Treaties and Engagements heretofore concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not altered nor affected by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The British Government hereby transfers to the Government of Rewah from this date all proprietary right in the lands in the Singrownah district which it has lately acquired by the operation of the 8th Article of the second Treaty, dated 2nd June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, with this reservation, that the Rewah Government shall not reinstate Ruchpal Sing in the lands of Suttenee formerly held by him, and that the Rewah Government shall be responsible for the good conduct of the persons whom it may place in the possession of the forfeited lands.

ARTICLE III.

The Rewah Government hereby disclaims all right to levy from Lall Jugmohun Sing, jaghiredar of Simereeah, any portion of the penalty imposed

upon the Rewah Government by the 9th Article of the Treaty of the 2nd June 1813, corresponding with the 19th of Jeyth 1870 Sumbut.

ARTICLE IV.

The British Government being desirous that Lall Jugmohun Sing of Simereeah be guaranteed in the possession of the lands now held by him in jaghire, the Rewah Government hereby engages that the said Lall Jugmohun Sing shall remain in unmolested possession of the lands which he now occupies; but without any change in his relation to the Rewah State.

ARTICLE V.

By Article 7th of the Second Treaty, the Rewah Government engages not to molest those jaghiredars and others, residents of Rewah, who have been well disposed towards the British Government. Certain persons, who humanely succoured the British Sepoys that were wounded at Suttenee in Bysakh 1870, and others who have given information respecting those who were concerned in the above outrage, as well as in the murder of a sepoy employed to protect the town of Raepore on the following day, having thereby exposed themselves to the resentment of all who were in any way implicated in those outrages, the Rewah Government hereby solemnly pledges itself to protect all those persons from suffering any injury or molestation whatever in consequence of such assistance rendered by them to the British cause.

ARTICLE VI.

Lall Zubburdust Sing, jaghiredar of Chourhut, having voluntarily surrendered himself to the British Government on terms of unconditional submission, the British Government has been pleased to pardon his offence, and to restore him to the enjoyment of his possessions which he had forfeited by his former misconduct, on his executing an engagement never again to offend against the British Government. An attested copy of this engagement is furnished to the Rewah Government, and as that instrument contains nothing inconsistent with the rights derived by the British Government from its engagements with Rewah, the Rewah Government declares itself responsible to the British Government for the due execution of the conditions of that engagement, in the same manner as it is of course responsible for the due execution of the terms of subsisting Treaties on the part of all its subjects and feudatories.

ARTICLE VII.

This Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rewah State, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and Rajah Jye Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah and Mokundpore, and Baboo Bishonath Sing, the Rajah's eldest son, and associated with him in the administration of the Rewah Government, in person, on the other part, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the said Rajah and Baboo one copy of the Treaty, in English and

Persian and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah and Baboo have delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by them, and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited vakeel of the Rewah Government within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which, the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Kurwaee, on this Eleventh day of March 1814, *corresponding with the 5th of Chyth* 1221 *Fuslee.*

Seal.

No. CXXVII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD, to MAHARAJA RUGHOORAJ SING of REWAH.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Cawnpore Durbar in November 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the adoption by yourself and future Rulers of your State of a successor according to the ancestral custom of your family will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the condition of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. CXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of KHUREETA from MAHARAJAH of REWAH, to the 2nd Political Assistant, BUNDELCUND,—(dated the 16th-2nd Sawund, Sumbut 1920.)

(After acknowledging receipt of khureeta dated 31st July 1863.)

According to your instructions the required conditions are entered in the Agreement, *viz.*—

1*st.*—All the land that may be required by Government for the Railway or its works, &c., is given in perpetuity with its sovereign authority.

All residents within the Railway boundaries, whether subjects of the Native Chiefs or of the British Government, shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the Railway Officers and the Government authorities.

2*nd*.—All disputes between the officers and the defendants of the Railway and the subjects of the Native States outside the Railway limits shall be heard and settled by the Political Officers.

The disposal of cases of criminals of this State, who may go within the Railway bounds, shall be disposed of and settled according to the rules which have been long current on the part of the Agency (Political) authorities.

No. CXXIX.

His Highness the Maharajah of Rewah, accompanied by his Chief Minister, Lall Rundmon Sing, at an interview with the Governor-General's Agent and Political Agent at Rewah on 30th January 1875, made the following representation:—

The management of my State has long been a matter of difficulty to me. The Government of India in view to relief at my earnest instance appointed a Political Agent and granted a loan of ten lakhs. I thought that supported by the advice of the Political Agent, I should be able to introduce a fair system of administration and restore the revenue which has long been decreasing. The result has not been to my anticipations.

The revenue though collected from the ryots does not reach my Treasury, consequently there is no money wherewith to pay establishments or meet my engagements to Government respecting the payment of the ten lakhs' loan.

1.—I desire therefore with the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy to make over my State until debts are liquidated and a system of administration established, to the care of the Political Agent.

2.—The Political Agent knows the character of my Chief Minister, Rundmon Sing, and is willing with his assistance to render me all help.

3.—From the time the Political Agent assumes charge of the administration I will abstain from interference of every sort.

4.—I will issue no orders on State matters.

5.—It will rest with the Political Agent to maintain or dismiss any State servant, and I will do my best to support his authority.

6.—A suitable allowance will be regularly paid me to enable me to live with comfort and dignity.

7.—I shall reside at Govindghur, Rewah, Sutna as heretofore.

GOVINDGHUR PALACE.
The 1st Feb. 1875.

(Sd.) MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR
RAGHOORAJA SING *of Rewah, G.C.S.I.*

No. CXXX.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAUL SHEW RAJE SING of OUCHEERAH and NAGODE.

Whereas I, Laul Shew Raje Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah, containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. J. Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnnd, confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehal or village, or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependence on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by what decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to con-

duct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal officer in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person, and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession, and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if, amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Alee Bahadoor the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste and Bahadoor Sing of the Purhar sect have rebelled against the British Government, and have plundered and carried their outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing, I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebels shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer them to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said men shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize or apprehend them; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property, descended to me through many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself that, after having received my Sunnud from the British Government, I will not require or ask to be put in possession of one village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and if the British representatives shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This Engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered to the British Government, and I promise to bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles, and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Given this 11*th March* 1809, *equal to* 10*th Cheyte* 1216 *F. S.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL SHEW RAJE SING.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the tuppas of Nagode and Oucheerah, in the pergunnah of Rawee, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Shew Raje Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government by the hands of Dewan Derreau Sing, and requesting a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; He therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Shew Raje Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government,

the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue. The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing; and it is the duty of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to the several stipulated Articles of the Engagement.

After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Dated 20th March 1809, *corresponding with 19th Cheyte* 1216 *F. S.*

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XIII.

No. CXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RUGHOBIND SING of NAGODE and OUCHEERA.

Dated 27th December 1838.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of tuppas Nagode and Oucheera, pergunnah Burkee, attached to Bundelcund; That since the country of Bundelcund came into the possession of the British Government, Laul Shew Raje Sing, who is one of the rightful Chiefs of the said country, having never rebelled against the Government or created disturbance, but having ever remained firm in his allegiance to the British Government and executed the orders of its officers, a Sunnud, dated 20th March 1809, corresponding with 19th Cheyte 1216 Fuslie, was granted to him by Government, confirming to him in perpetuity four hundred and four rent-free villages which he held in his possession on condition of loyalty and submission; on the death of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing, his eldest son Rajah Bulbhudur Sing held the said villages in his possession; but conformably to a letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 15th August 1831, he was deposed from the Raj of Oucheera; as Rajah Rughobind Sing, the eldest son of the said Rajah Bulbhudur Sing, having been educated under the tuition of Moulvee Hyder Ali, and having attained his majority, appeared before Mr. Charles Fraser, the Governor General's Agent, executed an Agreement* containing seven Articles expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to Government, and prayed that his ancestral rent-free villages, enumerated in the former Sunnud, might be restored to him: The undermentioned villages,

* No copy of this Agreement is on record.

as mentioned in the former Sunnud of 1809, are now granted to him in consideration of his rightful claim. He and his descendants will hold possession of the villages so long as they abide by the terms of the agreement and are strictly faithful in their allegiance to the British Government. It behoves the chowdries and others to obey the said Rajah and to give him the usual dues on account of the villages in question. It will be the duty of the Rajah to make the people and zemindars happy and contented by a just administration, to improve the cultivation of his country, and to enjoy the revenue of the villages in strict adherence to the Articles of the Agreement, and execution of the orders of Government.

Dated 27th December 1838, *corresponding with* 11*th Ughan* 1890 *Sumbut.*

No. CXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting a JAGHIRE to the RAJAH of NAGODE.

Dated 22nd October 1859.

Whereas, from the report of the Political Agent at Rewah, it appears that during the disturbances you rendered good service to the Government by placing your sepoys at the disposal of the above officer, who made a promise that you should receive a jaghire when the rebellion was crushed: Accordingly I hereby confer upon you in perpetuity the undermentioned villages from the Bijeeragoogurh State as a jaghire, yielding a clear profit of Rupees 4,000 per annum. Be it known that the jaghire in question shall be, like the rest of your territory, under the management of the British officers.

Names of the villages.		
1. Amtara	Rs.	780
2. Dhurree	,,	280
3. Imeeleeah	,,	350
4. Koorowah	,,	685
5. Kurwah Mujgowah	,,	560
6. Dhurrumpore	,,	105
7. Peepra	,,	650
8. Chooree	,,	172
9. Koolaree	,,	230
10. Hurdooah	,,	240
11. Dhunwahee	,,	950
Total,	Rs.	5,002

CXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAJA of NAGODE, to 2nd Political Assistant, NAGODE—(dated the 17th August 1863.)

I have received your khut dated 31st July 1863, asking my consent to give the land for the Railway on the following conditions, that—

1*stly*.—Such land as is required by Government for the Railway works and buildings should be given in perpetuity, with its entire jurisdiction and authority, and that all residents within the Railway limits, whether subjects of the State or of the British Government, should be under the authority of the Railway Officers and Government authorities;

and

2*ndly*.—That such disputes as may arise between the officers, workmen, and servants of the Railway, and the subjects of the State who dwell outside, should be settled by the Agency (*i.e.*, the Political authorities).

As this matter is for the increase of the prosperity of my ilaka, the extension of traffic, and the benefit of the people, therefore I agree to give as much land as may be required from my State for the (Rail) road conformable to the above conditions.

No. CXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT taken from THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, dated 17th October 1806, and signed by CAPTAIN BAILLIE, Agent to the Governor General in BUNDELCUND.

Whereas I, Doorjun Sing, having professed my cheerful and voluntary obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the well-wishers and adherents of the British Government; and, Whereas Captain John Baillie, Agent on the part of the Governor General for the control of all the affairs of Bundelcund, having required from me an engagement comprehending certain Articles specified beneath, I have therefore signed and sealed this engagement and transmitted it to Captain Baillie, and I hereby engage never to deviate from it, and never to be guilty of any act that shall be at variance with the Articles contained in it.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders either in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give no asylum to any of them in my jaghire; to prevent their families from residing in my jurisdiction; and to relinquish all correspondence with them. I also engage to commit no act of hostility against the adherents and servants of the British Government, and to neglect none of the duties of obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

In the event of the British troops ascending the Ghats, I agree to join them in person; and whenever any English gentlemen shall pass through my country on their route to or from Nagpore, I engage to conduct them to my frontier in safety.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my country, I engage to apprehend them and deliver them to the Officers of the British Government. If any persons on the part of the British Government come into my territory to seize them, I will not only not oppose such persons, but will co-operate with them in the apprehension of the fugitives.

ARTICLE 4.

I will not harbour thieves nor robbers in my country; and if any merchant or traveller belonging to the British Government be robbed or plundered in any of my villages, I agree to cause the zemindars of such village to restore the plundered property, or to apprehend and deliver up the thief or robber; and if any criminal who may have committed murder or any other offence within the British territory take refuge in my jurisdiction, I engage to seize and deliver him to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage that a vakeel shall always attend the Agent of the Government for the purpose of carrying into effect his orders.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by CAPTAIN BAILLIE, to THAKOOR DOORJUN SING dated 18th November 1806.

To the mootsuddies for transacting public affairs both present and future, be it known; that Whereas, by the Treaty of Bassein concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, certain lands in the province of Bundelcund were ceded and permanently annexed to the British Government; and whereas British troops having been detached for the purpose of occupying those lands, and Thakoor Doorjun Sing, youngest son of Benee Sing Hoozooree, and the established ruler of the pergunnah of Mehur above the Ghats, having maintained a friendly correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General, and professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having likewise on all occasions shewn every attention to the comfort and safety of English gentlemen and their attendants travelling through his jurisdiction to and from Nagpoor; and Whereas I (Captain Baillie) having now been again deputed by the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor General, for the settlement of the affairs of this province, and the said Thakoor having sent his accredited

vakeels to solicit from the British Government a grant for his lands, and having delivered to me an engagement comprehending five Articles declaratory of his submission to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the protection and support which the British Government is always ready to extend towards its adherents and dependants, the pergunnah of Mehur with the undermentioned villages, which from the first establishment of the British Government have been actually possessed by the Thakoor aforesaid, is hereby granted to the said Doorjun Sing. So long as the said Thakoor shall firmly and steadfastly follow the path of obedience and submission, the British Government will never offer any molestation whatever to him or to his heirs and successors in their possession of the pergunnah of Mehur.

No. CXXXV.

TRANSLATION of the ENGAGEMENT taken from THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, dated 13th February 1814.

Whereas I, Thakoor Doorjun Sing, jaghiredar of the pergunnah of Mehur, in the province of Bundelcund, having heretofore professed my obedience and submission to the British Government, having on all occasions afforded every possible attention to the comfort and safety of English gentlemen and their attendants in passing through my jurisdiction on their route to and from Nagpore, and having undeviatingly served the British Government with zeal and fidelity from the time of its first occupying the province of Bundelcund; and Whereas I formerly deputed my confidential vakeels to Captain John Baillie to solicit from the British Government a Sunnud for my lands, and having presented an obligation of allegiance comprising five Articles, I obtained a Sunnud under Captain Baillie's seal and signature; and Whereas in consequence of the said Sunnud not having comprehended a detail of the names of the villages contained in my jaghire I have now solicited another Sunnud to contain a list of all the villages in my possession, and with a view to confirm my allegiance and fidelity to the British Government, I have also delivered this revised obligation of allegiance comprising nine Articles duly executed, to Mr. John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund; and I do hereby promise and engage to adhere firmly to the provisions of this engagement and never to infringe nor deviate from them in any respect.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund; to give them and their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents and dependants of the British Government, and, in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this province, in alliance with Government, entering into any dispute with me

respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages or on any other subject, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government, to solicit its adjustment of the dispute, and to abide implicitly by its decision. I further engage to take no revenge with my own hands in return for an injury, nor to take any steps towards obtaining redress without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions in strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders, plunderers, and other malicious persons, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage by those passes into the British territories. And if any Chiefs or commanders of troops belonging to neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of proceeding in another direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. And so long as the British troops shall remain in my jaghire or in its vicinity, I promise to furnish it with supplies and all necessary articles.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my jaghire, I agree to deliver them up immediately on their being claimed by the Officers of the British Government. And if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take up their abode in the British dominions, I agree to present a specific request on the subject to the Officers of the British Government, and to submit to whatever course may in consequence be adopted according to the regulations of the British Government, but I will not myself attempt to seize the fugitive.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbor thieves nor robbers in my jaghire; and if any property be plundered or stolen from merchants or travellers in any of my villages, I engage to cause the zemindar of such village to restore the property stolen or robbed or to deliver up the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with the commission of murder, or any other crime in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to apprehend all such offenders and give them up to the British Government, and to prevent their escaping into any other jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 6.

Having received a Sunnud from the British Government containing a list of villages drawn out agreeably to a statement of the villages in my actual possession presented by myself, in the event of any of those villages proving to be the property of others, or not to have been in my possession during the government of Allee Bahadoor, I hereby engage to abide implicitly by whatever decision the British Government may please to award respecting such disputed villages.

ARTICLE 7.

In the year 1812, corresponding with 1219 Fuslie, a body of Pindarees passing through the Ghat of Buddunpoor in my jurisdiction, succeeded in making a predatory inroad into the British territories; and as the obstruction of these marauders is incumbent on all the adherents of the British Government, as well for the protection of their own territories as of those of the British Government, I do hereby engage always to station a body of troops at the Ghat of Buddunpoor sufficient to obstruct the passage of these plunderers, and further to adopt such efficient arrangements as shall prevent the inroads of Pindarees into the British territory through any part of my jaghire.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages enumerated in my Sunnud are in my actual possession and always have been so, I therefore promise that, from the time of my receiving the Sunnud, I will not apply to the British Government to be put in possession of any of my villages, nor will I ask assistance to control them.

ARTICLE 9.

I agree to appoint one of my confidential persons to attend the Officer of the British Government as vakeel, in order to execute such orders as he may receive. And if the British Officer shall be from any reason displeased with such vakeel, I agree immediately to recall him and to appoint another in his stead. I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the nine Articles contained in this obligation.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 18th March 1814.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Mehur, dependent in Bundelcund; that Whereas Thakoor Doorjun Sing, the younger son of Benee Hoozooree, being the established proprietor of the pergunnah of Mehur, situated above the Ghats, having professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having conducted himself ever since the period of the accession of the province of Bundelcund to the British Government, with strict zeal and unshaken attach-

ment to the British cause; and Whereas the said Doorjun Sing having, during the officiate of Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor General, deputed his confidential vakeel to that officer, to solicit a grant of his jaghire from the British Government, and having accordingly, after presenting an obligation of allegiance comprising five Articles, received a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the said Captain Baillie; and Whereas that Sunnud comprehending no separate list of villages, and the other jaghiredars of Bundelcund having received revised Sunnuds under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, and Thakoor Doorjun Sing having now solicited a revised grant, comprising a list of the names of all the villages in his possession, and ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General, and having also, with a view to strengthen his allegiance to the British Government, presented a revised obligation of allegiance containing nine distinct Articles: This hereditary grant, ratified by the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, and confirming in perpetuity to Thakoor Doorjun Sing the villages detailed in the subjoined schedule, with all the rights, appurtenances, and revenues thereunto belonging, is hereby conferred upon the said Doorjun Sing; and so long as the said Thakoor Doorjun Sing and his heirs and successors shall firmly abide by the conditions contained in his obligation of allegiance which he has delivered, the British Government will not interfere with nor resume these lands.

You will accordingly consider the said Thakoor Doorjun Sing proprietor and manager of these villages; and it is the duty of Thakoor Doorjun Sing, on his part, to devote himself to the amelioration and improvement of his lands, rendering the inhabitants contented and grateful by his management, and to enjoy the produce of his jaghire in the exercise of zeal and attachment to the British Government.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XIV.

No. CXXXVI.

Translation of the Engagement taken from Thakoor Bishen Sing.

I, Thakoor Bishen Sing, son of the late Thakoor Doorjun, jaghiredar of Myhere, in the Nerbudda and Saugor territories; Whereas formerly when the authority of the British Government was first established in the territories dependent on Bundelcund, my late father Thakoor Doorjun Sing deceased, having professed his obedience to the said Government, obtained from the Agent for political affairs a Sunnud confirming to him his jaghire; afterwards, at the request of my aforesaid father, an engagement of allegiance and submission under his hand and seal, comprising nine Articles, was delivered to the Agent for political affairs, and a Sunnud was granted under the hand and seal of the Governor General, comprehending a detail of the villages contained in the ilakah of Myhere; and, Whereas my father departed this life on the 23rd

day of Phagoon in the Sumbut year 1882, having repeatedly during his lifetime solicited the permission of the British Government to make over his jaghire jointly to his two sons, namely, myself and my brother, which proposal being at variance with the usage established amongst the Chieftains of these provinces, and tending to create disorder in the ilakah of Myhere, was not assented to; but after the death of my father and the occurrence of disputes between myself and my brother, when the death of Thakoor Doorjun Sing and the circumstances of us his two sons were reported to Government by Mr. T. H. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor General in these territories, the Government adverting to the constant desire and intention of the late Thakoor, who from paternal affection wished that a perfect equality should exist between us two brothers in the inheritance of his territory and effects, was pleased to direct that the town and fort of Myhere should be made over to Thakoor Bishen Sing, and that the remainder of the lands and property should be divided equally into two parts, and one of them granted to me and the other to my brother; and Whereas in conformity to the above arrangement I have received through Mr. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor General aforesaid, possession of the town and fort of Myhere and of half the territory, and am to receive hereafter a Sunnud for the same from Government; with a view therefore to confirm my allegiance and fidelity to the British Government I have delivered to Mr. T. H. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor-General, this obligation; and I do hereby promise and engage to adhere firmly to the provisions contained in the five following Articles, and never on any account to infringe or deviate from them.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, and to give them or their families no asylum in my ilakah, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government; and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this territory in alliance with the Government, entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages or on any other subject whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government with a view to its adjustment of the dispute, and to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise on all occasions to conduct myself with strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders, plunderers or other malicious persons, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage into the British territories; and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops, belonging to neighbouring countries, attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British

Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them. I will not harbour thieves nor robbers in my jaghire; and if any property be plundered or stolen from merchants or travellers in any of my villages, I engage to cause the zemindar of such village to restore the property stolen or robbed, or to deliver up the thief or robber to the British Government, and if any person charged with the commission of murder or any other crime in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to apprehend and give up all such offenders to the British Government, and to prevent their escaping into any other jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have to pass through my jaghire in progress to any place or in any direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march but also to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow; and so long as the British troops shall remain in my jaghire or its vicinity, I promise to furnish them with supplies and all necessary articles.

ARTICLE 4.

As I have been put into possession of the villages enumerated in my Sunnud by the acting Agent of the Governor-General, I do not apply to the British Government to be put in possession by its assistance; but in the event of any of the above villages being claimed by any of the neighbouring chieftains, and my right to them proving not to be valid according to ancient and established succession, it shall be optional with the Officers of the British Government to make over such disputed villages to whichever of the parties whose title may prove to be best founded.

ARTICLE 5.

I hereby engage always to adhere firmly to all the conditions of the above four Articles of this obligation and that I will not in any respect whatsoever act contrary thereto.

Dated 18*th December* 1826 *A. D.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR BISHEN SING under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, dated 2nd March 1827.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mokuddums of the tuppahs of Myhere Khas and others appertaining to Bundelcund, be it known; Whereas formerly in the year 1814 A.D., at the request of the Thakoor Doorjun Sing deceased, who from the first establishment of the British authority in Bundelcund evinced his submission and obedience to the British Government, he received from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General a

Sunnud confirming to him in jaghire the villages of the ilakah of Myhere; and since the death of the aforesaid Thakoor, adverting to the known intention of the said Thakoor who during his life-time had given in a Wajib-oolurz, requesting that the jaghire of Myhere might be confirmed to his two sons jointly, and on account of the occurrence of disputes and disagreement between the two sons after the death of their father, the following arrangement was directed by the British Government to be carried into effect.

After making over the town and fort of Myhere Khas to Thakoor Bishen Sing, the eldest son of the late Thakoor Doorjun Sing, the remainder of the villages of the above jaghire to be equally divided between the two sons, that is to say, Thakoor Bishen Sing the eldest son, and Thakoor Praeg Das the youngest son; and Thakoor Bishen Sing, in order to strengthen his allegiance to the British Government, having presented a written engagement containing five distinct Articles: therefore this Sunnud has been granted to him conferring upon him and his descendants in perpetuity the following villages with all the rights, appurtenances, and revenues thereunto belonging; and so long as the said Thakoor Bishen Sing and his heirs shall firmly abide by the conditions contained in his obligation of allegiance which he has delivered, the British Government will not interfere with nor resume these lands.

You will accordingly consider the said Thakoor proprietor and manager of these villages; and it is the duty of the said Thakoor Bishen Sing, on his part, by the cultivation and improvement of his villages, to render the inhabitants contented and grateful, and to enjoy the produce of his jaghire in the exercise of obedience and attachment to the British Government.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XV.

No. CXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH of THAKOOR BISHEN SING, Chief of MYHERE.

AFTER ADDRESS,

I beg to inform you that, after looking into the papers on the subject of the arrangements proposed by the Saheb Muntzim (Deputy Commissioner) with regard to my estate, I have of my own accord and free will acceded to the arrangements thus proposed, and have accordingly affixed my seal to those papers and signed them.

It is now my desire that the management of my estate may be conducted by Government in the manner proposed, as I shall thereby be freed from the burden of the affairs of the estate and of my debts. This freedom cannot be effected but by your favor. I therefore of my own accord and free will send you this application under my seal and signature attested by four credible witnesses.

I trust you will consider me as ever anxious for your prosperity and obedient to the orders of Government.

Written at Nagode, on Sunday, the 25th of February 1849, *corresponding with the 3rd Soodee of Falgoon* 1905 *Sumbut.*

Witnesses:

BUKTAWUR LAL.

SHEIKH ABDOOS SOOLTAN.

LALA BHUGWANT.

LALA DEBY SING.

No. CXXXVIII.

SUNNUD conferring the title of RAJA upon THAKOOR RUGHOOBEER SING of MYHERE in BUNDELCUND.

In recognition of the liberal spirit which has prompted you to abolish transit duties within your territories, and to make a free grant of the land required for the construction of a portion of the Railway between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, I hereby confer upon you and your heirs lawfully together or adopted the title of "Raja."

FORT WILLIAM,
4th February 1869.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

No. CXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from the CHIEF of MYHERE, to LIEUTENANT GURDON, Superintendent of that State,—(dated the 21st October 1863).

I have received your letter regarding the giving land from my State for the Railway and Railway works.

As directed by you, I agree to give, according to the subjoined conditions stated in your letter, land in my ilaka for the Railway, as other Rajahs and Chiefs have done, in the hope of advantage to the people and merchants, and of the welfare of my ilaka.

The conditions are these—

1. All land required by Government for the Railway or Railway works and buildings is given in perpetuity with the entire jurisdiction thereof.

All persons residing within the limits (of the land given), whether subjects of my State or Government, will be considered as under the jurisdiction of the Government officers of the Railway.

2. All disputes between the officers and servants, &c., of the Railway and the subjects of the State living outside the Railway limits will be heard and settled by the Agency *(i.e.,* Political) Officer.

Thus I have signified my agreement to give land in my ilaka for the Railway on the terms indicated in your letter.

As you are superintending this State, the entire authority lies with you; you will (doubtless) do what will be proper for my advancement and welfare. I do not need to enquire.

Be pleased to regard with consideration what I write.

Countersigned with the following note by Lieutenant Gurdon, Superintendent of Myhere:—

"This document has been read over to me, and has my perfect concurrence and approval."

(Sd.) E. P. GURDON,

The 23rd October 1863. *Supdt. of Myhere Chief & State.*

No. CXL.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAUL AMAUN SING of SOHAWUL and RYGAWN.

Whereas I, Laul Amaun Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud, confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehals or villages or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependence on the British

Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by what decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possession in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possession, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal officers in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession, and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage

that if amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Ally Bahadoor the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct, and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste and Bahadur Sing of the Purhar sect have rebelled against the British Government, and have plundered and carried their outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing; I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebels shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer them to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said men shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize on and apprehend them; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property descended to me through many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself that, after having received my Sunnud from the British Government, I will not require or ask to be put in possession of one village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor General in Bundelcund; and if the British representative shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered to the British Government, and I promise and bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Given this 16*th July* 1809, *corresponding with the* 19*th Ausaur Sanie Sun* 1216 *F. S.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL AMAUN SING.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the tuppas of Sohawul and Rygawn, in the talooks of Doorgunpore and Birsingpore, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Amaun Sing,

one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government by himself, and requesting a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; he therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Amaun Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Amaun Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs, free of revenue.

The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Amaun Sing; and it is the duty of the said Laul Amaun Sing to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of Engagement. After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor General.

Dated 18*th July* 1809, *corresponding with* 21*st Assar Sanee, Sumbut* 1216 *Fuslie.*

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XVI.

No. CXLI.

TRANSLATION of an obligation of allegiance presented by LAL SEW SING, CHIEF of SOHAWUL.

Whereas from the period the Provinces of Baghelcund and Bundelcund came into the possession of the British Government, I, Lal Sew Sing, acknowledging my dependence to the British Government, place myself in submis-

sion to its officers who may be appointed to the charge of these provinces with the view of confirming my obedience and allegiance to the British Government. I now present this obligation containing eight Articles duly signed and sealed by me to Major William Henry Sleeman, Agent to the Governor General, hoping to receive a Sunnud confirming to me the villages which by inheritance have come into my possession; I therefore promise to adhere to the Articles contained in the obligation and never to depart or deviate from them.

ARTICLE I.

I will not in any way connect myself with any evil-disposed persons either within or without the Provinces of Baghelcund and Bundelcund, nor will I afford them shelter, nor allow the families of such persons to reside in my possessions, nor will I hold any correspondence with such persons, nor will I enter into disputes with any of the adherents or servants of the British Government, and if on any subject disputes with any of the adherents of the British Government should arise, I will instantly request the officers of the British Government to settle the subject of the dispute, and whatever decision may be made I will agree to the same and not deviate from such decision. I further promise not to retaliate any act of hostility received from another nor without permission of the British Government to give myself justice, and in every respect I will be obedient to the British Government.

ARTICLE II.

I will make such arrangements with respect to the passes leading into my possessions as to prevent the egress and ingress of all evil-disposed persons, marauders, and plunderers, nor will I ever allow marauders and suspicious persons to pass through my possessions for the purpose of creating disturbances in the British territories, and if any Chief or Commander of troops should design to penetrate into the British territory through my possessions, I will give intelligence of his approach before he arrives near my possessions; and I will use my utmost endeavours to obstruct this advance.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever the British troops have occasion to proceed through the passes leading into my possessions I will not in any manner hinder them, and moreover will give orders to this effect to my people, and I will depute a confidential person to accompany them, and they are at liberty to proceed by any road they may please, and whilst the British troops are in my possessions or in the neighbourhood I will cause "Rusud" supplies and all necessary articles to be continually furnished to them.

ARTICLE IV.

If any British subject should abscond and come and reside in my possessions, on application of the officers of the British Government I will give him up, and if any of my subjects should abscond and go and reside in the British territory, I will make my application to its officers to give up such persons, and

whatever may be ordered agreeable to the regulations of the British Government I will conform to. I will not of myself cause such persons to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

I will not permit thieves and thugs to reside in my possessions, and if the property of any merchant or traveller should be stolen in my possessions, I will call on the Zemindars of the place where the robbery may occur and make them pay the value of the property stolen, or seize and deliver over the thieves and plunderers to the officers of the British Government, and any person who having committed murder in the British territory shall come into my possessions, I will have him seized and delivered over to the officers of the British Government and will not allow him to escape from my possessions into those of others.

ARTICLE VI.

Should any village in the list of the villages in my possessions which I have presented, and agreeable to which I have received from the British Government the Sunnud, belong to another person, and it be evident that in the name of Nawab Ullee Bahadoor it was not in my possession, whatever decision the British Government may give I will obey and not offer any excuse.

ARTICLE VII.

As the villages mentioned in my Sunnud belonged to my ancestors, I therefore bind myself on receiving my Sunnud not to apply to the British Government to assist me in obtaining possession of any of them nor to aid me in the management of my possessions.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of my confidential servants I will cause one to be always in attendance as a Vakeel on the officer of the British Government, and if the officer of the British Government should for any fault become offended with him, I will instantly recall him and send another person in his place.

This obligation of allegiance containing eight Articles I have forwarded under my own signature to the Office of the British Government, and I bind myself not to depart from it in any way.

Dated Sawun Budee 12th, Saturday, Sumbut 1900, Seal and Signature of Lal Sew Sing, Chief of Sohawul.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to LALL SHEO SING, Rais of Sohawul, in the year 1843.

Be it known to all Chowdrees, Canoongoes, Zemindars, and Mukuddums of the Tuppas of Sohawul and Ryegaon in the Talooks of Doorjunpoor and Birsingpoor in the provinces of Bundelcund and Baghelcund, that whereas Lall Aman Sing, who is one of the hereditary Chieftains of these provinces, has never rebelled against the British Government, but has invariably remained firm in his allegiance to it, and has obeyed the orders of its officers; and

whereas he has applied for the grant of a Sunnud confirming him in possession of the Chieftainship, and has presented an ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government consisting of 16 Articles and dated the 16th July 1809, corresponding with the 19th Assar Sanie, Sun 1216 F. S.: upon this a Sunnud, dated 18th July 1809, corresponding with 21st Asar Sanie, Sumbut 1216 Fuslee, was granted to him confirming him in the permanent possession of 217½ villages so long as he and his successors continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the ikrarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government. Lall Aman Sing enjoyed those villages during his lifetime, and he died on Tuesday, the 8th March 1842, corresponding with Fagoon Buddee Ekadussee, Sun 1248 Fuslee. Lall Sheo Sing, the eldest son of Lall Aman Sing, presented to the Agent, Governor General, a new ikrarnamah, consisting of 8 Articles (omitting the 7th Article in the ikrarnamah of Lall Aman Sing as no longer necessary in the present circumstances), expressing his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government, and requesting a new Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him. Government, therefore, acknowledging the right of Lall Sheo Sing, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of those provinces the villages contained in the subjoined Schedule are hereby granted to the said Lall Sheo Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Lall Sheo Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue to adhere to the conditions of the ikrarnamah these villages shall be confirmed and not resumed.

The Chowdrees, Canoongoes, Zemindars, and Mukuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Lall Sheo Sing, and it is the duty of the said Lall Sheo Sing to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his Government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of engagement.

Seal. (Sd.) ELLENBOROUGH.

Schedule of Villages granted to Lall Sheo Sing—217½ villages.

Tuppa Sohawul ... ... 50 Villages

	No. of villages.		*No. of villages.*
Sohawul	1	Diloura Khoord and Muzrah...	1
Chooraaree and Muzreah* ...	1	Bhutgowah	1
Bhowur	1	Koorgowah	1

* Muzreah means hamlet.—(Sd.) P. W. B.

Dhunkher Khoord and Buzrug*	2	Dhourera Khoord	1
Lallpoor	1	Oomurdhuree	1
Koochee	1	Oorkee	1
Gurlugga and Gurlugee	2	Hinota	1
Reora and Diloura	2	Saris Tal	1
Etowra	1	Kurhaee	1
Gorah	1	Kurouree Chukbundee	1
Rahtee	1	Bhuggundee Lamtara	2
Mahadeva and Rungwa	2	Sohalah	1
Diloura Kullan	1	Morahah	1
Dhawarree	1	Rahotah	1
Soonbursa	1	Karee and Burha	2
Balaita	1	Hummeerpore	1
Dilouree	1	Mujbhoongawah	1
Kurrewrah	1	Betoura	1
Purrounth	1	Jhugra Jhugree	1
Cheemraha	1	Pantah	1
Ummodhaw	1		
Buchwai	1		48†

Tuppa Ryegaon ... ... 26 villages.

Ryegaon	1	Kursura	1
Kulharee	1	Jumoonhai	1
Dhowrerah Kullan	1	Kuchra	1
Gudrah	1	Mohuta	1
Jeerwar	2	Bahuera	1
Kulhaee	1	Bardhee	1
Sheopoora Kullan	1	Etwah	1
Naipunneah	2	Khunghur	1
Nairainpoor	1	Shahpoora Bhudunneah	2
Mujgawa	1	Nokur	1
Jikree	1		
Burkhar	1	Total	26
Simurreah	1		

Talooka Doorjunpoor ... ... 42 villages.

Ghawrah	1	Dilowra	1
Doorjunpoor	1	Chukdahee	1
Muttaha	1	Lukaha	1
Gunnesha	1	Tikoorah	1
Durreah	1	Bhahara	1

* Little and large.—(Sd.) P. W. B.

† Detailed list of villages only amount to 48. Discrepancy supposed to have arisen merely from writer's mistake. In Sunnud of 1809 Oorkee and Kurouree Chukbundee are entered as each having two villages, not one, which accounts for difference.—(Sd.) P. W. B.

Utturhah	...	... 1	Muroran	...	... 1
Ritcharee	...	... 1	Sidhowlee	...	... 1
Konaree	...	... 1	Simrah	...	... 1
Surahee	...	... 1	Mujear	...	... 1
Puttehar and Kolunkur 13 *villages.*		... 1	Koolwah	...	... 1
			Burahah	...	... 1
Bhugdera	...	... 1	Dhoonchee	...	... 1
Poorwah	...	... 2	Gouree	...	... 1
Lillahah	...	... 1	Munwazeer	...	... 1
Bhernahee	...	... 1	Mujgowaw	...	... 1
Gurlokhur	...	... 1	Kulesur	...	... 1
Baree	...	... 1	Kungoura	...	... 1
Bursa	...	... 1	Etowra	...	... 1
Gulooroo	...	... 1	Mahawah	...	... 1
Koreiah	...	... 1			
Neimowah	...	... 1		Total	... 42
Umeliah	...	... 1			
Sidoorah	...	... 1			

Tuppa Birsingpoor		...		...	... 99½ villages.
Khalsa	...	...		...	... 77½* „
Kootahah	...	... 2	Ledurrie	...	... 1
Puggar Khoord	...	... 1	Barrah	...	... 1
Bareeumrahee	...	... 1	Bhummouree	...	... 1
Bhutgowa	...	... 1	Pursaunjah Shahbazpoor		... 1
Kotahah	...	... 1	Pursojah Khoord		... 1
Lukha	...	... 1	Gurlaga	...	... 1
Mujear	...	... 1	Jumtar Seetul	...	... 1
Louleen	...	... 1	Miswassee Khera		... 1
Gotah	...	... 1	Tootua	...	... 1
Soojawul	...	... 1	Rewaree	...	... 1
Malmaw	...	... 1	Modah	...	... 1
Simrah Mow	...	... 1	Sillaha	...	... 1
Tigrah	...	... 1	Goorkhat	...	... 1
Putnah	..	... 1	Lukhunwar	...	... 1
Kurrereah	...	... 2	Bahmoorha	...	... 1
Khoondee	...	... 1	Oomree	...	... 1
Kurrereah Deegur †		... 1	Amirtee	...	... 1
Kurroundee Khoord		... 1	Jheer	...	... 1
Jhota	...	... 1	Burraha	...	... 1
Deorabhur	...	... 1	Bitmah	...	... 1
Purreah Kullun	...	... 1	Sirwee Kullan and Khoord		... 2

* The khalsa villages are set down as 77½, whereas detail in body of Sunnud makes them 81½. Kootahah in Sunnud of 1809 is only entered as *one* village, and Lukha, Mujear, and Louleen are pooras or hamlets of it and not separate villages; they are, however, entered as if distinct villages in new Sunnud. This accounts for discrepancy.— P. W. B.

† Deegur here means second.—P. W. B.

Bichowriah ...	1	Bhadee, Tilnee, Sumrah ...	3
Borrah ...	1	Purrewah, Jummue, Cawnpoor ½ ...	2½
Nugowra ...	1	Gulbul ...	1
Puchlellee Kullan ...	1	Amilpoor ...	1
Mujear ...	1	Goorsanee ...	1
Shudah ...	1	Saliah ...	1
Doonaoh ...	1	Purewah ...	1
Hinota ...	1	Bhillhah ...	1
Sonbursa Deegur ...	1	Pepurha ...	1
Kurkantee ...	1	Bahmnakut ...	1
Dhewut ...	1	Burkhera ...	1
Kharura ...	1	Bulhérah ...	1
Nuggur ...	1	Bheriah ...	1
Urhah ...	1		
Kuchballah ...	1	Total ...	81½
Tihaee ...	1		
Purewah Doueem ...	1		
Jeetwar, Chilla, Paharee ...	3		

Pudarak ... ... 22 villages.

Purwah ...	1	Sukrourah ...	1
Kulleah ...	1	Nippuniah ...	1
Missgowa ...	1	Hurdu ...	1
Mohar ...	1	Rajookhun ...	1
Hurdawah ...	1	Puttorah ...	1
Majein ...	1	Sonbursah Bhat Furoshaw ...	1
Soojawul ...	1	Purremiah ...	1
Burrendah ...	1	Ookah ...	1
Shersah ...	1	Pichlee ...	1
Anichee ...	1		
Pursuddia ...	1	Total ...	22
Kehauj ...	1		
Deoree ...	1		

Total 217½ villages.

No. CXLII.

Translation of Khut from the Rais of Sohawul to 2nd Political Assistant, Nagode, dated the 31st August 1863.

(After acknowledging receipt of khut dated 31st July 1863, requesting the Chief to give the land required for the Railway.)

As the construction of the (Rail) road will be an advantage to the people, a general benefit, and a stimulus to the prosperity of the ilaka, I therefore

willingly give as much land of my State as may be required for the Railway works in perpetuity, with the entire jurisdiction thereof: nothing shall be done contrary to the following conditions:—

1*st.*—The land which may be required by Government for the Railway works and buildings is given in perpetuity, with its entire jurisdiction and authority.

All residents within the limits of that land, whether they be subjects of this State or of Government, shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the Railway officers and the Government authorities.

2*nd.*—All disputes between the officers, work-people, and servants of the Railway, and the subjects of this State who live outside the Railway bounds, shall be heard and settled by the Agency (Political) Officers.

No. CXLIII.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by LAUL DHOONIAHPUT.

1*st Request.*	*Answer.*
I hope that whatever may be said of me will not be believed without its being first ascertained.	It is not customary with the British Government to believe what people say without enquiry into its truth.
2*nd Request.*	*Answer.*
If any of my dependants or relations become disobedient, I hope my representation will be accepted.	As you are in possession of your lands and are sole master, you can have no claim to our Government interfering to settle your country.
3*rd Request.*	*Answer.*
If any of my relations disobey and should be dispossessed of any maafee money, &c., and should complain to your Government, I hope it will not be listened to.	No complaints from your relations and servants will be attended to.
4*th Request.*	*Answer.*
That a perpetual Sunnud of Nankar for eighty-two villages, my hereditary property, which I have mentioned to you, with all profits, &c., &c., be given to me.	A Sunnud as requested will be given.

5th Request.

If any servant or mahajun should complain to you about any debts that may be due to them, I hope it will not be heard.

Answer.

No complaints for debts or revenue will be heard by the British Government.

6th Request.

If any of the Boondellah Chiefs or persons of your Government attack or plunder my country, it is hoped that you will remedy it.

Answer.

The proprietor must take care of his own lands. Persons of our Government have it not in their power to seize your lands; and if any should do any injury to your possessions, it will be adjusted upon complaint.

7th Request.

That when your army may be going up the Ghats, I may receive one month's notice; and that strict orders be given to the commanders not to allow their sepahies or hercarrahs to take anything from my people; and that notice may be sent to me of what things they require, and I will do all in my power to procure them

Answer.

It is not customary for the people of our army to seize the effects of any persons; they will always pay a just price for the things they require and shall be supplied with.

8th Request.

If any robbers, &c., of your Government territories or dependants should rob in my country, I hope, upon the proof of it, I shall recover the property for the benefit of the sufferer.

Answer.

If you cause a thief to be apprehended in our territories by lodging information against him, he will be punished according to our laws, and if you point any thieves amongst our dependants or in their possessions, whatever may be proper will be done.

9th Request.

That I may meet with the same respect and honor that the other Boondellah Chiefs meet with.

Answer.

Of course.

10th Request.

If any of my relations should wish to go anywhere for service, it will be consented to.

Answer.

They are not forbidden to serve, but must not serve the enemies of Government, or in case they should, must quit them upon the orders of Government and not fight against our army.

11th Request.

If any of my people should fly to you or your dependants' territories, I may have them returned.

Answer.

If any stay under our Government, they will be tried by us, and if they should go to our dependants, it will be remedied.

12th Request.

I shall commit no fault in settling the Ghats, and if any should disobey, he will be punished, and if any party should stop the road, I hope your Government will send a force.

Answer.

Upon representation it will be remedied.

Dated 17th August 1810, *corresponding with 3rd Bhadôon,* 1217 *Fuslie.*

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented to LAUL DHOONIAPUT.

Whereas I, Laul Dhooniaput, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officer appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah, containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehals or villages, or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependance on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisal on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of these passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal officers in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person, and to abide by whatever order may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the delivering of the thief or robber to the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession, and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if, amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Allee Bahadoor

the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste has rebelled against the British Government, and has plundered and carried his outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing; I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebel shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer him to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said man shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize on and apprehend him; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property, descended to me these many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself, that after having received my Sunnud from the British Government I will not require or ask to be put in possession of any village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor-General in Bundelcund; and if the British representative shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered in to the British Government, and I promise and bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles, and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Dated 16*th August* 1810, *corresponding with* 2*nd Bhadoon,* 1217 *Fuslie.*

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL DHOONIAPUT.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the pergunnah of Kotee, in the zillah of Bundelcund, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Dhooniaput, one of the hereditary Chieftains

of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government; and having lately in person presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; he therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient time have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Dhooniaput, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Dhooniaput and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue.

The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Dhooniaput; and it is the duty of the said Laul Dhooniaput to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of Engagement.

After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Dated the 17*th August* 1810, *corresponding with* 3*rd Bhadoon*, 1217 *Fuslie.*

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 7th December 1810.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XVII.

No. CXLIV.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAIS of KOTEE to POLITICAL ASSISTANT for BUNDELCUND dated 12th Chaith Soodhi, Sumbut 1919.

(After referring to the purport of roobocaree dated 12th March 1863.)

I formerly gave the land in my ilaka for the Railway work, and represented it to you.

Now, according to the injunction and purport of the roobocaree, I am in every way ready (to act).

As much land of my ilaka as may be required for the Railway work I have given, along with the entire authority (kul hukumut), and as many persons as are within the limits of that land will remain under the control of the officers and authority.

If any dispute occur between the subjects and the Railway authorities, I have placed the investigation and settlement of it under the Political Officer.

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APPENDICES.

BUNDELCUND.

PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. I.—*Page* 276.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJA OF PUNNAH IN 1807.

PERGUNNAH TALKA PURNAH—124 *villages, viz.* :—

	No. of Villages.
Rampoorah	1
Burragong	1
Cusbah Purnah and Bahargunge	2
Jumnahy	1
Singhpore	1
Bhaurar	1
Khuzrauhaut	2
Zunwar	4
Munkry	1
Bussrah	1
Dugrarah	1
Poawhey	1
Pipperpoorah and Soorage-poorah	2
Kurwaho	1
Taulgaho	3
Lahaur	1
Sawroopoorah	1
Ahmuhey	1
Boharah	1
Buggoha	2
Ghuttarah Muzgawa ...	1
Hursah	1
Naharey	1
Kutteerey Burry ...	1
Jhallarey	1
Kumchooah	1
Pertaubpoorah	1
Jumnahey	1
Kullaunpoorah	1
Maujha	1
Kurrah	1
Telgawah	1
Sunharrah	1
Koorraund	1
Burkharrah	1
Goorha	1
Andah	1
Chouparrah	1
Kottah	1
Worekey	1
Hurdoo Chuttah (Ojar) ...	1
Caprabahey	1
Carried over	95

	No. of Villages.
Batchooha	1
Khumrey	1
Katchaw	1
Dholebaza	1
Bussrahey	1
Chowparrah, (puddaruk or charity)	1
Kussreah	1
Barrooahpoorah	1
Burrounda	1
Purnah Kuddeem ...	1
Sookwaho	1
Buttiah	1
Zubbah	1
Kare	1
Pahrwa	1
Chundaney	1
Khurgowah	1
Aumranwur	1
Aumrawun Chuttey ...	1
Khouchey	1
Baundhey	1
Harowtah	1
Boodroundah	1
Ummerjhallo	1
Munnour	1
Sullowah	1
Zurdhowah	1
Kuttoreah Chuttey ...	1
Kuttoreah Burry ...	1
Pipreypuggaur	1
Khuzzoorey	1
Kutwallypoorah	1
Bugihar	1
Bickrampore	1
Munkah	1
Surkhoha	1
Bulgurhey	3
Tilliah	1
Murwasley	1
Murriah	1
Koosmarey	1
Bushahey	1
	95

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	95				
Khunjara	1		Burahha (puddaruk or charity)	1	
Guggawoo	1			—	99
Beerpoorah (puddaruk or charity)	1				

Duffa Woojaur—25 *villages, viz.*:—

Ruttunjoonheyah	1		Kutteeah	1	
Sumbhojey	1		Kussaurpoorah	1	
Behariah	1		Doonnah	1	
Boydahey	1		Aumleah	1	
Chouprah	1		Wooraho	1	
Kawntey	1		Lohargawa	1	
Kussahur	1		Paton Burry	1	
Kare	1		Patun Khosud	1	
Burrowtah	1		Bebgawa	1	
Bugrowndah Chuttah	1		Chapper	1	
Koynassun	1		Putnateekrey	1	
Woomreybun	1			—	25
Toonhahey	1				— 124
Noyaggwah	1				

PERGUNNAH POOWEE AUMAUN GUNGE—176½ *villages, viz.*:—

Khalsa.

Kusbah Poowee	6		Burkbarrah	1	
Khoopah	12		Murwarry	11	
Kutteah	1		Pipparey	1	
Kurrahey	6		Morahwitch	1	
Soordha	1		Dumraha	1	
Burha	1		Sursallah	1	
Koonneah	1		Mohunpore	1	
Beekowrah	1		Deorey*	1	
Sunworrey	1		Lullaur	1	
Mohagawah*	1		Raujepore	1	
Etawah	1		Sautto	5	
Juggunpoorah	1		Bugdarey	1	
Koomarry	2		Summano	7	
Chowmookha	1		Burracha	1	
Kumtah	1		Munnaha	1	
Khairah	1		Etawa	1	
Woomreah	1		Kuckruttey	½	
Kytee	1		Lodhauney	3	
Tagharrah	1		Ummerghurriah	1	
Kookrattey	12		Karenah	2	
Chaundey	1		Mohagwan*	1	
Burraumutch	6		Murwah	12	
Baregahaney.	1		Deorey*	1	
Denwarrah	8		Goorha	5	
Simrah	2		Tipparey	1	
Purtullah	1		Goregoah	1	
Hutkoorey	1		Chucktah	5	
Khorewah Chuttah	1		Ruheyah Santo	2	
Carried over				144½	124

* These villages are supposed to be inserted in the Sunnud of Luchmun Sing.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	144⅓				124
Purwar	1	Jhallary	1		
Puttey	1	Chappah	1		
Surrah	1	Ackowlah	1		
Ruttaro	1	Nibbary	2		
Woomrey	1	Bamoley Chuttey	1		
Moshooley Buzruck	1		—	15	7½
Kellah	1				
Puddaruk or Charity—19 *villages, viz.*:—					
Sugrah	1	Dhurrumputty	1		
Gokhohey	1	Powndey	1		
Deorey*	1	Hautkhorrey	1		
Munkey	1	Singgasur	1		
Gadhabhaur	1	Suckrah	1		
Choylah	2	Unterkhaddiah	1		
Punchey	1		—	19	
Bitwanney	1			—	176½
Buskhatrah	1				
Nogoah	2				300½
Deorey Chuttey*	1				
Pergunnah Puttar Sahanagur—209 *villages, viz.*:—					
Talooka Sahanagur—11 *villages, viz.*:—					
Khass Sahanagur	4	Joorsinggah	1		
Umreah	1	Surdah	1		
Joogarawoera	1	Kummowreah	1		
Koosmey	1		—	11	
Tullah	1				
Talooka Ram Gurrah—57 *villages, viz.*:—					
Ram Gurrah	3	Pohoreah Burry	1		
Soorowndah	12	Hurdooah	1		
Duggurgawah	1	Chemlah	1		
Amleah	2	Woomreah	1		
Jhurha	1	Bhurrar	1		
Dhondhorey	1	Jhurriah	1		
Mokurow	1	Bugdurrah	1		
Boorgawah	3	Jutharrey	1		
Bhomurrah	1	Dhurwah	1		
Jungunnah	1	Kutchratah	1		
Chaupporaghaut	1	Sawnpore (Boozruck)	1		
Burrah	1	Teekereah	3		
Mahagowah	12	Baussunpiprey	2		
Sunpoorah Chuttey	1		—	57	
Moothfurruka—105 *villages, viz.*:—					
Tara	1	Choprah	1		
Muhdouroo	1	Buzzary	1		
Bhosahey	1	Digghottah	1		
			—	—	—
Carried over			6	68	300½

* These villages are supposed to be inserted in the Sunnud of Luchmun Sing.

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	6	...	... ...		68	300½
Lumtarrah Dodowrah ...	2		Karrowndey	6		
Deorah	1		Koorahey	1		
Narudpore	1		Puggur Khoord	1		
Gharry	1		Shorefoottey	1		
Bissaney	4		Chouprah	1		
Khantarrah	1		Khurmoorah	1		
Hunnowty	1		Buggurboozruck ...	1		
Kutchowrey	4		Rygawo	1		
Noongawah	2		Purrassey	1		
Moygawuh	1		Ladharry	1		
Mughurbhurtullah ...	2		Etrahey	1		
Turungpore	1		Juntarrah	1		
Imleah	1		Kootey	12		
Khamreah	3		Dhammoo	1		
Khuzzoorey	12		Bizkhorrah	1		
Kootooreah	1		Ruggowleah	1		
Barrahberry Rampoorah ...	0		Loodhowndah	1		
Talgawo (Woojur) ...	4		Ummertollah	1		
Guzzandah	3		Purrana	3		
Borey	3		Pahoreah Khoord ...	1		
Thappah	1		Chundarah	4		
Dhurkah	1		Kuckurtullah	1		
Jhulmalaun	2		Burnahey	1		
Hurdooah Khoord ...	1		Pugharpore Pipreah ...	1		
Ratcha	1			—	105	

Puddaruk or Charity—36 *villages, viz.*:—

Dhooraurpoorah	3		Roha	3	
Dondah	1		Aummah	3	
Muzzawa	1		Koonniah	1	
Deorey	1		Deorey 2nd	1	
Kumnowrah	1		Goorha	1	
Buggaley	1		Seekrah Kurrah ...	2	
Korar	1		Burtullah	1	
Singrah	1		Sulloeah and Jooghgowa ...	2	
Sarrai Khorud	1		Maholeah	1	
Surrai Buzruck	1		Woossur	1	
Sajoputty	1		Khurrah	1	
Sickurpoorah	1		Beldamur	1	
Pipperiah	1			—	36
Aummowtah	1				— 209
Sullaeah	1				

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOWLA—136 *villages, viz.*:—

Khalsa Duffa—90 *villages, viz.*:—

Mulharrah	8		Dhowrah	1	
Barrah Gossien	1		Toorrey	2	
Urrail	1		Kunnowha	3	
Chundunpoorah	1		Mahalley	1	
Lullaeah	1		Kawollarey	1	
Goandpore	1		Ruttunpoorah	1	
Kurkey	1		Bamunkola	2	
Carried over				25	509½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	25				509½
Burrearpore	1	Khurhoorah	1		
Burruz	1	Dowreah	1		
Amleeah *Bhoongaun*	2	Butchama	1		
Kunnarah	1	Ghowrah	2		
Kummodepore	1	Bandhee	1		
Puldah	1	Teekreah	1		
Hurdatto	1	Kuckrah	1		
Pauttah	1	Umracha	1		
Sunnowaunney	0	Chundowlee	1		
Buzruck	7	Binnowda	1		
Mahadpore	2	Punniary	1		
Dighey	1	Sillahorrow	1		
Khallone	1	Khurdowtey	1		
Ghorah	1	Sooraha	1		
Soorajepore	1	Beekrampore	1		
Simrah	1	Butchrowonney	2		
Birsait	1	Kulmow	1		
Sewradhekoo	1	Burandah	1		
Tipparey	1	Roodhour	1		
Jhubrah	1	Dhundoorah	1		
Jughara	1	Roypoora	1		
Putna	1	Ghoorah	1		
Roygawa	1	Lizzaho	1		
Sirsey	1	Bhildaha	1		
Nibbas	1	Dhungawah Muzgawa	2		
Woodoypore	1	Mohuraje Gunge	3		
Soonwanny Khorud	1		—	90	
Duffa—6 *villages, viz.*:—					
Surwa	1	Kullookhur	1		
Sooruzpore	1	Charrawul	1		
Khurrowhey	1		—	6	
Luckungowa	1				
Duffa—4 *villages, viz.*:—					
Soonhurry	1	Koond	1		
Gunge	1		—	4	
Chundunpore	1				
Duffa—14 *villages, viz.*:—					
Durgaureh	7	Mooraur	1		
Muddunpore	1	Bodgepore	1		
Kealo	1	Parro Jhare	1		
Chutcherry	1		—	14	
Katna	1				
Duffa—9 *villages, viz.*:—					
Bungawa	2	Ruzzowlah	1		
Rampoorah	1	Hurdooah	1		
Korah	1	Dungawah	1		
Ghurmar	1		—	9	
Bussanah	1				
Carried over				123	509½

Pudduruk or Charity—13 *villages, viz.*:—

Brought forward			... ...		123	509½	
Poandey ...	...	1	Rudgepore ...	...	1		
Bhownrey *Gopalpore*	...	1	Gurha ...	...	1		
Koondale ...	...	1	Loharpoorah ...	...	1		
Goorreah ...	...	1	Jharhattah ...	...	1		
Ghuttarah ...	...	1	Boodgawah ...	...	1		
Hutrah ...	...	1			—	13	
Dhoawrey ...	...	1				—	136
Dowrooah ...	...	1					

PERGUNNAH ROUND—6 *villages* 6

PERGUNNAH SINGPORE—25 *villages, viz.*:—

Singpore Khass ...	...	1	Karah ...	...	1		
Pulkhunnah ...	...	1	Joomnahey ...	...	1		
Mow ...	...	1	Mahanapore ...	...	1		
Chucherkhoah ...	...	1	Pursootumpore ...	...	1		
Billahnomey ...	...	2	Jhareah ...	...	1		
Muzzeaur ...	...	1	Bhownabaee ...	...	1		
Sujawool ...	...	1	Chowparrah ...	...	1		
Boorkharro ...	...	1	Mutkonney ...	...	1		
Kurrehah ...	...	2	Mohowtah ...	...	1		
Butrus ...	...	1	Pohoreah ...	...	1		
Khumreah ...	...	1	Jhursey ...	...	1		
Kalgawah ...	...	1			—	25	

PERGUNNAH AMMOWAH—96 *villages* ... 96

PERGUNNAH BEERSINGPORE—30 *villages, viz.*:—

Beersingpore Khass ...		1	Mohaneah ...	...	1		
Newga ...	...	1	Nogawah ...	...	1		
Mowhooah ...	...	1	Mutch Khanda ...	...	1		
Kulbulleah ...	...	1	Hulleah ...	...	1		
Sursahey ...	...	1	Tookrey ...	...	1		
Loonbursa Khorud	...	1	Purhooar ...	...	1		
Mow ...	...	1	Digraw ...	...	1		
Teekrey ...	...	1	Hurhurpore ...	...	1		
Jowney ...	...	1	Rohaun ...	...	1		
Digrot ...	...	1	Audilhurwarro ...	...	1		
Durrahawun ...	...	1	Doomahey ...	...	1		
Nuckaney ...	...	1	Puggurburry ...	...	1		
Mucktoompore ...	...	1			—	30	
Chowrahey Woochur	...	2				—	157
Ramghur ...	...	1					
Etaha ...	...	1	Total villages ...		...		802½
Gootwah ...	...	1					

TALOOKDARS.

3 *Pergunnahs, viz.*:—

Woocharrah ...	...	1	Soohawul ...	...	1		
Kotey ...	...	1			—		
					3		

N.B.—From the portion of diamond mines of Herdah Sah, one mine of Etawa was granted in Sunnud to Lutchmun Sing, and eight mines to Durriah Sing Chowbey, Killadar of Fort Kullinjur.

1*st February* 1807, 23*rd Jeecod* 1221 *Hijeree.*

PUNNAH.

APPENDIX No. II.—*Page* 282.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH IN 1811.

Statement of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing Bahadoor, the Rajah of Punnah.

PERGUNNAH PUNNAH.

	No. of Villages.
Rampoorah	1
Burragong	1
Cusbah Punnah and Buhagong	2
Jumnahey	1
Singhpoor	1
Bhauradur	1
Khuzroohaut	2
Zunwar	4
Munkee	1
Busreah	1
Durrarah	1
Poowhey	1
Pipperpoorah and Loosogepoorah	2
Kurwahoo	1
Taulgahoo	3
Lahaur	1
Sauroopoorah	1
Almohey	1
Baharah	1
Baggahee	2
Guttarah Muzzawah ...	1
Hursah	1
Nahoree	1
Kutteer Burry	1
Jhallary	1
Kumchoorah	1
Purtabpoorah	1
Jumnahey	1
Kullaunpoorah	1
Moujha	1
Kurrah	1
Telgawah	1
Kunharrah	1
Koorranud	1
Burkharree	1
Goorha	1
Andah	1
Chouporah	1
Kottah	1
Worekey	1
Hurdoo Chutta (oojar) ...	1
Cuprahatey	1
Butchooha	1
Kumreyah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kisseery Sing)	1
Ratchaw	1
Dholebaza	1
Bussrahey	1
Chowparrah	1
Kussreah	1
Burrooahpoorah	1
Burroundah	1
Purnah Kuddum	1
Sookwahoo	1
Butteah	1
Zubleah	1
Karee	1
Puhrwah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Budjey Bahadur)	1
Chundany	1
Khurgoah	1
Aumrowon	1
Aumrauwun Chotty ...	1
Konchay	1
Baundhey	1
Hanowtah	1
Boodrandah	1
Ummerjhatto	1
Munnour	1
Sullooah	1
Zurdhoah	1
Kuttoreah Chotty ...	1
Kuttoreah Burrey ...	1
Pippreypugguar ...	1
Khuzzoorey	1
Kutwalley Poorah ...	1
Bugeehur	1
Beckrampoor	1
Carried over	85

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	142	... ...	300½
Kutchowrey	4	Surrai Buzruk	1
Noorgawah	2	Lajoputty	1
Moygawah	1	Sickarpoorah	1
Mujhurbhurtulla	2	Sutdharrah	1
Sarungpore	1	Pippereah	1
Imleah	1	Aummowah	1
Khamriah	3	Sullocah	1
Khuzzoorey	12	Raha	3
Kootooreah	1	Aummah	3
Burrahbery, Rampoora, Taulgowa, Oojar	4	Kooneah	1
Dhoorarpoora	3	Deory	1
Dordah	1	Goorha	1
Muggowoin	1	Sickra Kurra	2
Deory	1	Burtullah	1
Kunnowrah	1	Sullocah and Jooghwa ...	2
Buggawley	1	Soholeah	1
Karun	1	Woossur	1
Sungrah	1	Khureah	1
Surrai Khorad	1	Bildamur	1
			— 209
			— 509½

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOLA—136 *villages, viz.*:—

Khalsa Duffa—90 *villages, viz.*:—

Mulhara—8 *villages, viz.*:—

Mulharra	1	Kurdato	1
Madeah	1	Putta Mungrala ...	1
Mowey	1	Sunnowarey Boozruck ...	7
Tongrah	1	Mahodpore	2
Putteah	1	Dighey	1
Mylwur	1	Khallore	1
Ghurcoah	1	Ghoorah	1
Bullawah	1	Soorajepoorah	1
	—	Simrah	1
	8	Bissait	1
Burrah Gossun	1	Sewradheka	1
Urrail	1	Tipparey	1
Chundunpoora	1	Jhubiah	1
Sallacah	1	Jughara	1
Goardpore	1	Putra	1
Kurkey	1	Roygowa	1
Dhowrah	1	Sirsey	1
Toorry	2	Nibbas	1
Kunnowah	3	Woodoypore (except Sunnud of Rajah Ruttun Sing) ...	1
Mahally	1	Soorwany Khoord ...	1
Kowolarey	1	Khurpoora	1
Ruttunpoora or Rugpoora ...	1	Dhowreah	1
Bamunkota	2	Butchamah	1
Burrearpore	1	Ghowrah	2
Burraz	1	Bandha	1
Amdiah Bhoorgawa ...	2	Teekreah	1
Kunnara	1	Kuckrah	1
Kummodepore	1		—
Puldah	1		59
Carried over			509½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	59		509½
Umrahah	1	Muddenpore	1
Chundrowley	1	Kealo	1
Bomnowdah	1	Chutcherry	1
Punneary	1	Katna	1
Sillaharrow	1	Moraur	1
Khurdowty	1	Bodgepore	1
Soorrubah	1	Parraghore	1
Bickrampore	1	Burgawah	2
Butchrawonny	2	Rampoora	1
Kulmow	1	Karrah	1
Burandah	1	Ghurmar	1
Boodhour	1	Bussannah	1
Dandorah	1	Ruzzowlah	1
Roypoorah	1	Hurdooah	1
Ghoorah	1	Dhungabah	1
Sizzahah	1	Poordey	1
Bhildahah	1	Bhowney Gopaulpore	1
Dhungawah and Muzgawa	2	Koordate	1
Maharajegunge	3	Goorseah	1
Surwah	1	Ghuttarah	1
Suruzpore	1	Hutrah	1
Khurrowhey	1	Dhoowarry	1
Luckungawa	1	Gowrooah	1
Kullo Khur	1	Rudgepore	1
Charrawul	1	Gurdah	1
Soonhary	1	Loharpoorah	1
Gunge	1	Jhunatah	1
Chundenpore	1	Boodgawah	1
Koond	1		— 136
Durgawah	7		
Pergunnah Rawindh.			
Rawindh Dawry Gur	1	Dhoondwah Chunar	1
Pungurrah	1	Banda	1
Nangurrah	1		— 6
Kootah	1		
Pergunnah Singpore.			
Singpore Khas	1	Joomnahey	1
Pulkhannah	1	Mohanapore	1
Mow	1	Pursootumpore	1
Chuckerkoah	1	Jhoreah	1
Ballabanoty	2	Bhownahy	1
Muzzear	1	Chowparah	1
Soojawool	1	Mutkony	1
Boorkharra	1	Mahuturry	1
Kurrebah	2	Pahoreah	1
Punnass	1	Jhursy	1
Khumreah	1		— 25
Kalgawah	1	Pergunnah Ammawah	96
Kubrah	1		— 263
Pergunnah Birsingpore—30 villages, viz.:—			
Birsingpore Khas	1	Mohooah	1
Nowga	1	Kulbuleah	1
			— 4
Carried over			772½

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	4	...	... ...			772½
Sursahey	1		Mahoreah	1		
Soonbursa Khord ...	1		Nagawah	1		
Mow	1		Mutchkhunda	1		
Tickery	1		Hulleah	1		
Ojowrey	1		Tookrey	1		
Digrat	1		Purhooaur	1		
Gurrahowan	1		Deorow	1		
Nuckaly	1		Kurkurpore	1		
Mucktoompore	1		Robaun	1		
Chonrahy Wochar ...	2		Audhurwarro	1		
Ramghur	1		Doomahey	1		
Etaba	1		Purgnoburry	1		
Gootwah	1			—	30	
		Villages with Diamond Mines.				
Burrorampore	1		Hurdowah	1		
Bulrampore	1		Burdahee	1		
Ballahpore & Jahurpore ...	2		Cuttalo	1		
Boyrapore	1		Roodrahea	1		
Narainpore	1		Heerapore	1		
Seerenagur	1		Jurreeapore	1		
Singpore (except Sunnud of Rajah Dyreah Sing Chowdry)	1		Gunneshpore Dulsowqud ...	1		
			Rampore	1		
Hunmutpookra	1		Soonharu	1		
Manikpore	1		Suckarea	1		
Lallpore	1		Seetapore	1		
Kishanpore	1		Luchmeepore	1		
Sunkerpore	1		Bassahee	1		
Joypore	1		Tidowny	1		
Koomurpore	1		Nagpore	1		
Mynopore	1		Muchgawa Burakhan ...	½		
Bahadurpore	1		Rannypore Kumlah Cutaul	1		
Chowrey	1		Bhowanypore	1		
Doorgapore (except Sunnud given to Dyreah Sing) ...	1		Dhowleeajee	1		
			Bara Dhurrumpore ...	1		
Sheopore	1		Chela Boozrauk	1		
Jolapore	1		Kulleanpore (except in the Sunnud of Rajah Kissery Sing)	1		
Gundruppore	1					
Doorjunpore	1		Dhurrumpore (other) ...	1		
Woodyepore	1		Except in the Sunnud of Rajah Bidgey Bahadoor ...	1		
Maharajpore	1					
Beejoypore	1			—	53½	
Rajahpore	1				—	83½
Gunneshpore	1					
Ghoorba	1			Total ...		856
Baboopore	1					

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH KISSORE SING BAHADOOR, THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH.

Pergunnah Punnah.

Emleah	1	Gohudran	1
Coony	1	Koodun	1
Carried over			4

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.	
Brought forward ...	4	... ...		856
Khammareah	1	Tindnee	1	
Dowrey	1	Hurdooah	1	
Murraha	1		—	9
	Pergunnah Kottalah.			
Seemereah	1	Selajeet	1	
Gauncheepoorah	1	Burkera near the village Koorah (except from the Sunnud of Ruttun Sing, the Rajah of Bijawur) ...	1	
Bhowanypore *alias* Rowtpore	1		—	9
Kunpoorah	1			
Mulgawsha	1			
Aberowrah	1			
Obery	1			
	Pergunnah Powey.			
Kusbah Aumangur ...	2	Dhurrumpore	1	
Bikrumpore and Mow ...	2	Maigowah	1	
Mahadwah	1	Kurriha Khord	1	
Cheklahye	1	Mohur	2	
Seeree	1	Pugrah Boozrooq ...	1	
Gurrakhur	1	Deuree Khord	1	
Kuchnuree	1	Dhorawah	1	
Jhaikooah	5	Murriah Boozrooq ...	1	
Muhodrah	5	Kuniah Boozrooq ...	1	
Henowtee	1	Koolooha	1	
Etowree	1	Rungyah	1	
Seemeree	1	Seeroe	1	
Bhomowree Khord ...	1	Kullianpoorah	1	
Kony	1	Ghatuhurry	1	
Poonerah	1	Murriah Khord ...	1	
Bumrah	1	Kote	1	
Bandhee	2	Rampore	1	
Bunowlee	2	Daharah	1	
Nundun	½	Munjgawah	1	
Powyeah	1	Gowrah Boozrooq ...	1	
Hunowta Khord	1	Piperwah	1	
Purrareah	1	Jhugra	1	
Hunnowtah Boozrooq ...	1	Ladgawah	1	
Mookeboe	1	Murriah	1	
Deury	1	Goorha Khord	1	
Bhomowry Boozrooq ...	1	Jhelwelah	1	
Bhaurar	1	Dugdha	1	
Underkoha	1	Piperiah	1	
Belha	1	Etowmah	1	
Khamareah Rowtpoora ...	2	Tarrah	1	
Toornah	1	Hunoutah	1	
Dawarey	2	Koolwah Boozrooq ...	1	
Semareah	1	Hunowtah Khord ...	1	
Kodrah	1	Bhatpoorah	1	
Sanourah	1	Gowrah Khord	1	
Mowha Danea	1		—	85½
	Pergunnah Puthar.			
Joudpore	1	Lokban Chowry ...	1	
Futtehpore	1	Dhowary	1	
Carried over			4	103½ 856

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	4	...	... ...	...	103½	856
Bhartullah	1		Sunkooah	1		
Bhelowney	1		Udoah	1		
Lugowney	1		Roypoora	1		
Bugwuhr Boozrooq ...	1		Moonparoe	1		
Bugwuhr Khord	1		Putna	1		
Pidareeah	1		Tetoonpany	1		
Ranneepore	1		Ghotey	1		
Ameereah	1		Alawny	1		
Murgowah	1		Chow	2		
Mihgawah	1		Beerumpoorah	1		
Munkowrah	1		Lurrye Kheroe	1		
Lakowry	1		Saruspany	1		
Kishenpoorah	1		Jhola Doongreah ...	1		
Buground	1		Momai	1		
Pipreah Khord	1		Belpoorah	1		
Uttowrah	1		Gourhah	1		
Koonrah	1		Surrah	1		
Jurgowah	1		Dobah	1		
Bhujgawah	1		Doongareah	1		
Urjoonpoorah	1		Damoojah	1		
Kanpoorah	1		Mulkhun	1		
Murriah	1		Hurdooah Khoord ...	1		
Khurpoorah	1		Toonalah	1		
Nowgong	1		Puttearah	1		
Bhojoah	1		Nandchand	1		
Ranneepoorah	1		Pawnry	1		
Cuckrah	1		Simmurry	1		
Behurwah	1		Dhangawah	1		
Mohonah	1		Tickereah	1		
Chundnah	1		Baaboolah	1		
Bary	1		Hurdooah	1		
Putteh Boozrooq	1		Choongaorah	1		
Chungery	1		Jurrye Kheroe	1		
Munjgowah	1		Gunge	1		
Cheobeh	1		Koolrah	1		
Putty Khord	1		Bejakheroe	1		
Munkee	1		Emleah	1		
Govindpoorah	2		Roojhur	1		
Bujeereah	1		Koolrah Kheroe	1		
Umdur	1		Putty Khord	1		
Poorynah	1		Bhurwarree	1		
Jamooneah	1		Dhurrumpore	1		
Jamorudur	1		Moorlah	1		
Dohoby	1		Burkherah	1		
Hurdooah	1		Burgawah	1		
Purbery	1		Uchrar	1		
Surselah	1		Kotah Koomary, &c. ...	1		
Mahdhoepore	1			—	101	

Pergunnah Rawâr.

Kotah Khord	1		Ordunnah	1		
Burkuchi	1		Darinnah	1		
Chitowndah	1		Cundyelee	1		
Carried over				6	204½	856

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	6			204½	856	
Marah	1		Chuckra	1		
Chetoundhee	1		Chumra	1		
Koonreah	1		Khungurha	1		
Gourah	1		Noygowah	1		
Bungaleah	1			—	15	

Pergunnah Joypore.

Hurdee	1	Juytoopoora	1
Gurrurpoorah	1	Kishenpoora	1
Muchgow	1	Chowkee	1
Chunhah	1	Kheehora	1
Rampore	1	Putahbeher	1
Chatoynee	1	Bhoyraha	1
Kulleanpore	1	Soypoorah	1
Sullia	1	Heerapore	1
Bisramgunge Gohabra	1	Semerdah	1
Bhojebye	1	Furswah	1
Bhainsmoorah	1	Betawree	1
Woodypore	1	Nowbustah	1
Bhanpore	1	Baberoo	1
Mahano	1		— 28
Bara	1		

Pergunnah Burhoe.

Burhoe Khas	1

Etawah—11 *Mouzahs.*

Etawah Khas, with Diamond Mine	1	Bhimpai, with Diamond Mine	1
Ghoorkut	1	Currowla, with ditto	1
Pulyaree	1	Simeriah	1
Deoraho, with Diamond Mine	1	Gujra, with Diamond Mine	1
Heerapoor, with Diamond Mine	1	Puthariah	1
Goora, with ditto	1	Baboopore, with Diamond Mine	1
Soorbanpore	1	Dumcharrah, with ditto	1
Dhinko	1	Khurywah	1
Burgarry, with Diamond Mine	1	Punuree, with Diamond Mine	1
Koorowly, with ditto	1	Putna Futehpore	1
Cheoyahpunny, with ditto	1	Pokrah	1
	—	Etowrah	1
	11	Chunee	1
	—	Burgowah	1
Birjpore, with ditto	1	Sookwaho	1
Serswah, with ditto	1	Deyhowrah	1
Hurdwahee, with ditto	1	Umtowneah	1
Oomry, with ditto	1	Kandwaree	1
Rorah, with ditto	1	Rubeekat	1
Woodypoora	1	Koororah	1
Sarpore, with Diamond Mine	1	Kuthee Khero	1
Heerapore, with ditto	1		
Karwany	1		
Carried over			41 248½ 856

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	41	... ...		248½	856
Chowprah, except from the Sunnud of Chowbey Derriao Sing—Chowrah ...	1	Chowrah	1		
			—	43	

Pergunnah Calingir.

Kheerutpoora and Dhurrumpoora	1		
	—	1	

Pergunnah Sunwaho.

Sunwaho Khas	1	Suggarrey	1		
Kusbah Bucksaho ...	1	Hirdahpoorah	1		
Aumghurrah	1	Sooraujepoorah Khurd ...	1		
Belgawah	1	Mandeah Boozrooq ...	1		
Gobindpoorn	1	Gurrehrah	1		
Puttooree	1	Khureah Khurd... ...	1		
Pippereah	1	Dugreyhey	1		
Buttowaho	1	Lohorepoorah	1		
Gudgurrah	1	Boulwarro	1		
Muggawah Boozroog ...	1	Paulley...	1		
Puldah Khurd	1	Muzgawah	1		
Cancooah	1	Murpah	1		
Lobore	1	Kissunpoorah	1		
Karow	1	Loygurrow	1		
Korassey	1	Suhono	1		
Murdeorah	1	Soymerrow Khurd ...	1		
Lowrohey	1	Bitchowa	1		
Bodgepore	1	Allumpoorah	1		
Muchdurry	1	Poundey	1		
Jumneah	1	Maussoolpoorah ...	1		
Soozarrah	1	Binnackah	1		
Kheereah	1	Toondow	1		
Mahomedpoorah	1	Joytoopoorah	1		
Bizzahwally	1	Dhunnowrah	1		
Birrampoorah	1	Nipneah	1		
Bomowrey	1	Mirriah Buzruck ...	1		
Sungowreah	1	Purriah	1		
Mimmawney	1	Muzgawah	1		
Sooraujepoorah	1	Dundowneah	1		
Guttowhey Doodhowney ...	2	Kurrey	1		
Khuttowreah	1	Mowtah	1		
Tattown	1	Naudpoun	1		
Jarrah	1	Khurhory	1		
Koondow Auzney... ...	1	Maunkey	1		
Gowrah...	1	Thamurkoondey	2		
Bugroundah	1	Kannowrah	1		
Gooqrawo	1	Toworeah Maur	1		
Sulloheyah	1	Murheyah Soorkey ...	1		
Lillown	1	Nownuggur Phooteyrah ...	1		
Nawaur	1	Chowrey	1		
Daopore	1	Soypoorah	1		
Parpet	1	Jaummun Jhoorey ...	1		
Doongwassaro	1	Tillowhey	1		
Pauttah	1	Kurwarro	1		
			—		
Carried over			90	292½	856

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	90	...	... ...	...	292½	856
Khurpoora	1		Ghoorkharro	1		
Jokhah	1		Hurdooah	1		
Issurmohey	1		Simrah Boozrooq Chachahey	1		
Mungrahey	1		Kussorah	1		
Purrahey	1		Muzgawah Buzrück ...	1		
Khoyzarah	1		Mahumedpoorah ...	1		
Gawolarey	1		Bhorkah	1		
Daosah	1		Nawahey	1		
Hunnowtah Khurd ...	1		Burekharrey	1		
Moduntollah	1		Ghoghorey	1		
Rossoheyah	1		Soonnarah	1		
Boorrubrahtadonny ...	1		Khumreah	1		
Boodhun Simrah	1		Dhurrumpoorah... ...	1		
Koohey	1		Murreah Sooraujipoor ...	1		
Boorey Seemur	1		Gowrahnund	1		
Jeyjhaurpoorah	1		Deorey	1		
Simrah Burro	1		Koossmaur	1		
Mooreyah	1		Ghoograh	1		
Jugthur	1		Bauggown	1		
Koyallo	1		Phottarah	1		
Lumnow	1		Chokahbo	1		
Gurrur	1		Joudpore	1		
Doorah	1		Futtehpore	1		
Auchulpoorah	1		Saukoro	1		
Hunnowtah	1		Buggowdah	1		
Aubdah	1		Koyzarrah	1		
Kutchnurrey	1		Imleah	1		
Mooraitch	1		Hinnowtah Khurd ...	1		
Kauntey	1		Puthowreah	1		
Pawahrawo	1		Baurrohey	1		
Baundah	1		Bahargawah	1		
Rudgewans	1		Bomowrey	1		
Aummowdah	1		Buzraro	1		
Bumrannow	1		Pautsahpore	1		
Mulkhawah	1		Taurpobo	1		
Haunnowtah	1		Singhowhey	1		
Aullumpoorah	1		Huttah	1		
Nuckrah Kotah	1		Sessrey	1		
Purrursallah	1		Naithrah	1		
Sewraujepoorah	1		Khojoreah	1		
Koroheyah	1		Kullooaly	1		
Sultaunpoorah	1		Koomrawul	1		
Jumneah Khurd	1		Kutchwooah	1		
Boorrey	1		Paulley	1		
Nawahey	1		Pittowleah	1		
Piprah	1		Pottowlie	1		
Chowreah	1		Roypoorah	1		
Barekharrey Khurd ...	1		Nowotaunno	1		
Puddowrutpoor	1		Moordeyah	1		
Birghur	1		Billalaro	1		
Chundpoorah	1		Tulgowah	1		
Muzpaurrah	1		Soonuzpoorah	1		
Murkolo	1		Burkharrah	1		
Munzowrah	1		Tigrah	1		
Carried over	...	...	... ...	...198	292½	856

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	198	... ...	292½ 856
Tellah	1	Kutraho	1
Sullowheyah	1	Saujey	1
Boodgpoorreah	1	Russoolpoor and Jharrahey	2
Khazorey	1	Sulloheah	1
Locheypoorah	1	Muddunpoorah	1
Kowoneah	1		— 215
Bungawah	1		— 507½
Mulkhoah	1		
Sutlempoorah	1	Total villages ...	1,363½
Rumpoorah	1		

CHIRKARI.

APPENDIX No. III.—*Page* 293.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHIRKARI IN 1804.

In Pergunnah Roath, Talooka Gootbie.

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Maharajnugurh, including the Fort of Chirkari ...	10,000
Goorha, including Bebhouree ...	7,200
Jeroulee	3,000
Bupraithe	3,000
Tevei	14,000
Buddunpoora	1,700
Ludhoura, the greater ...	1,000
Ludhoura, the lesser ...	800
Sunoura	1,200
Tola	1,000
Sohuriaon	3,600
Jetoura	1,500
Kakon	1,500
Neturra	6,500
Mujhol	3,000
Sobjanna	1,600
Bumnetho	1,000
Gootbie	1,700
Carried over Rs.	63,300

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	63,300
Koosurma	1,500
Dumduruma	1,200
Beejalpoora	1,200
Chanee	800
Kunera	900
Kakra	1,000
Bereekhero	800
Nutwaro	1,000
Goputmow	500
Suboa	1,500
Koharee	1,000
Regoul	1,000
Oudera	3,400
Ekoona	8,900
Kadipoor	
Behgaon	4,200
Kondur	
Total of Talooka Gootbie Rs.	92,200

Pergunnah Sennaha, Talooka Sutwara.

Buchrakhero	800
Ambouree	1,300
Barbanah	2,000
Pyhladpore	500
Renura	1,400
Singharpore	1,000
Futtehpoor	300
Pubethur	600
Kotbeeho	1,300
Khaminkhero	1,400
Khundeha and Singhpoor, village and fort	7,500
Novee Goera	5,300
Malpoor	1,000
Aleepoor	1,700
Nedanta	2,300
Chadwaree	6,000
Mahoee, the lesser	2,000
Carried over Rs.	36,400

Brought forward Rs.	36,400
Oomree	3,000
Budoura Beas	2,000
Bunseea	4,600
Dhuwa	1,400
Mahoba	8,000
Gobannee	5,300
Bhanpoor	1,300
Nehera	1,400
Harrei	600
Soorwei	11,000
Gehturra	4,000
Gunor	2,000
Gerehta, the greater ...	700
Gerehta, the lesser	2,000
Nahurpore	3,400
Mahoee, the greater... ...	3,300
Rajaara	1,000
Carried over Rs.	91,400

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	91,400
Sheecrajpore	1,000
Doorehra	550
Kussaikhera	4,600
Chettehree	4,600
Khemeria	1,100
Lolass	1,300
Chandoura	1,600
Dhundaura	1,300
Bumoan Chorhall	3,300
Khakra Mow	150
Berha	2,600
Keolaho	700
Keotee...	1,300
Narah	4,000
Pudureea	2,250
Carried over Rs.	1,21,750

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	1,21,750
Bujarun	900
Gabra	12,000
Hatwa	9,000
Munwuria	4,500
Suchehree and fort	3,750
Muree Goor	1,500
Khundehee	600
Nepeekhero	900
Coordhunna	475
Prutabpore	225
Rumpore	26
Harbunspore	26
Chooktha	300
Total of Talooka Sutwara Rs.	1,55,952

Pergunnah Kutola, Talooka Kharela, Tuppa Bowun.

Chanee	8,000
Patha	4,000
Echanee, including Poorwa ...	4,200
Purdowra	2,700
Bumraro, including Rossunpoora ...	3,200
Kuneree	1,500
Burawun	3,000
Pehreta	7,600
Rohuneea	1,800
Carried over Rs.	36,000

Brought forward Rs.	36,000
Seohan	800
Bumoaree	8,000
Sulwa...	1,200
Pinsa and fort	4,000
Burrah Puharu	1,800
Purdharee	1,500
Amuleea	3,200
Total of Talooka Kharela Rs.	56,500

Talooka Purthunia, part of Kharela.

Purthunia Kumureea, Hinduwa Nerkha 12,911

Talooka Isanugurh, in Pergunnah Khatola.

Khero	1,400
Gaor	500
Ghogra	1,200
Ramputtan	250
Ilhriar	250
Burduaho	700
Neburea	250
Puthada	600
Behta	600
Chouka	900
Baree, the greater	1,100
Dulputpore	1,100
Punaree	1,200
Jumma	800
Umjhur	600
Kurkoee	500
Doongurpoora	400
Carried over ...	12,350

Brought forward ... Rs.	12,350
½ Dhoongoon	500
Chundunkhera	350
Dhola	200
Munockpoora	250
Duha	200
Gawa	150
Puthureea	250
Achalpoora	250
Dumouteepoora	275
Soorajpoora	300
Bhurgorda	250
Rujackpoora	1,600
Chopra	300
Kooarpoora	250
Narampoora	1,300
Nuboalee	300
Carried over Rs.	19,075

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	19,075
Kareeburra	500
Murwa Deo	200
Pawadee	600
Burda, 9 villages	5,400
Rumgarha	1,200
Khap, 3 villages	1,600
Silacca	1,900
Isaneegurh and Fort, 2 villages ...	8,500
Puroretho, 6 villages ...	3,700
Pissora	500
Khurka	950
Puthapore Hurawunpore ...	2,000
Bundhee	1,800
Moondua Doe and Fort, 8 villages...	10,500
Kulkawa	700
Amlee Gan	300
Carried over Rs.	59,425

Names of Villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	59,425
Palee	1,000
Moree	1,000
Nesaree	600
Mahewa Casba	10,500
Toorna	1,300
Khandoura	500
Doondehree	900
Amkheroo	1,000
Mulpoora	700
Soorujpoora	700
Sookaka	4,500
Toorha	600
Tooreehur	200
Total of Talooka Isanugurh ...	82,925

ABSTRACT OF TALOOKAS.

Talooka Gootbie	Rs.	92,200
Ditto Sutwara	,,	1,55,952
Ditto Kharela	,,	56,500
Ditto Purthunia	,,	12,911
Ditto Isanugurh	,,	82,925
Grand Total of Talookas ...	Rs.	4,00,488

CHIRKARI.

APPENDIX No. IV.—*Page* 299.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHIRKARI IN 1811.

Statement of Villages inserted in the former Sunnud of Rajah Bikermajeet Bedjy Bahadoor.

Pergunnah Raath, Talooka Gootbye, Tuppa Chowrassie.

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Maharajnagur	1	Bumnetho	1
Goorha, including Bhoomowry	1	Gootbye	1
Jorrowly, including Khureah	1	Koosurma	1
Bubretho	1	Doomdooma	1
Rawie, including Poorwah	1	Bejulpore	1
Buddunpore, including Poorwah	1	Chanee Khorde ...	1
Loodhowra Boozoorg ...	1	Behgam and Koonrar ...	2
Loodhowra Khorie ...	1	Cuckra	1
Soonawrah	1	Bereekhero	1
Tolah	1	Newaro	1
Soporiao	1	Goopatmow	1
Joytaspoora	1	Soobhooah	1
Kakoor	1	Kaharee	1
Natoura	1	Ragawl	1
Mujhole	1	Ounderah	1
Soojunna	1	Uckawna, including Cundyepoorah	1 2
		Kanera	1
			— 35

Pergunnah Sewrah or Soondah, Tuppa Sutwara.

Buchera	1	Bunseah	1
Umlowry	1	Dhawah	1
Barbund	1	Mahoba, including Poorwah	1
Pyladpore	1	Goorhanee	1
Rewna	1	Bhanpore	1
Singarpore	1	Nehera	1
Futtehpore	1	Hurrie	1
Pawtyehur	1	Surwye, including Poorwah	1
Kotheeo	1	Ghutra, including Poorwah	1
Kahmind Khero ...	1	Ghoor	1
Khurriah & Singpore ...	2	Jurhuttah	1
None Gawa	1	Jurhuttah Khorde ...	1
Mulpoora	1	Naharpore	1
Allypoora	1	Mohoypore Boozrooq, including Poorwah ...	1
Nadowtah	1		
Choorwary	1		
Muhoee Khord	1		
Omree	1		
Badawra Beas	1		
Carried over			34 35

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	34	... ...	35
Rajowra	1	Ghabra, including Poorwah	1
Sheorajpore	1	Hutwa, including Poorwah	1
Khyraha	1	Manowreah	1
Burho	1	Lutchorree	1
Koslaho	1	Mawee Ghaut	1
Kewtee	1	Khurehee	1
Dhowrara	1	Neeby Khero	1
Kussar Khero	1	Koordhunnah	1
Chittaree, including Poorwah	1	Purtabpoora	1
Khumariah	1	Rampore	1
Lowlus	1	Hurbunspore	1
Chandowrah	1	Chookutta	1
Dhundowrah	1	Bhamawry Choorhahee, including Poorwah ...	1
Nand	1		— 63
Purreriah	1		
Bejassun	1		

Tuppah Bawun, Talooka Kurrela.

Chanee	1	Rowneah	1
Patah	1	Sewar	1
Eachono, including Poorwah	1	Bhamawrey	1
Pundowra	1	Salwa	1
Bumraro, including Roushunpore	1	Pursah	1
Chunmaree	1	Burrahpuhary	1
Burawun	1	Pindharee	1
Pheuto	1	Aumereah, including Poorwah	1
			— 16

Pergunnah Kuttala, Tuppah Mahewa.

Mahewa Khas	1	Soorujpoorapundunee ...	1
Toonnah	1	Tooraha	1
Khundeura	1	Mulpoora	1
Patahpoor Hurcurranpoor ...	1	Khurka	1
Doondahurry	1	Taondara	1
Amkhero	1	Sookawha	1
			— 12

Tuppah Ramgurrah.

Ramgurrah Khas	1

Burtah—9 villages.

Burdah	1	Teyra	1
Ontah	1	Bunpoora	1
Umeleah	1	Putty	1
Gameunpore	1	Kochunnipoora	1
Bhowanypore	1		— 9

Tuppa Murriadah, Murriadah Khas—8 Mouzahs.

Murriadah Khas	1	Cunnukpoora	1
Mulwaro	1	Coopyjheery	1
			—
Carried over			4 101 35

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	4	...	... ...	101	35	
Neergy	1		Chundun Khera ...	1		
Bunnowtey	1		Dhala	1		
Koonary	1		Daba	1		
Cheinpoorah	1		Munuckpoora	1		
	—		Gurwa	1		
	8		Pattoreah	1		
Umleepawn	1		Uchalpoora	1		
Pawly	1		Damowtypoorah ...	1		
Morye	1		Soorujpore Chetumeo ...	1		
Tendnee	1		Bhurkoondah	1		
Pownry	1		Chowprah	1		
Burry Boozroog	1		Koorpoor	1		
Dulputpoora	1		Jherear	1		
Punnory	1		Narainpore	1		
Jamoneah	1		Rampatun	1		
Umjher	1		Dhoongunniah	½		
Curkoee	1		Dhkoyhyrrah	1		
Doogurpoora	1		Rajakpoora	1		
Curybrah	1		Kalcooah	1		
Murwadeo	1			—	40½	

Tuppa Esanugger.

Esanuggur and Sahasnuggur	2	Sullyah	1		
Puttedha	1	Bondhee	1		
Burdwaho	1		—	7	
Gore	1				

Parowtah—6 villages.

Khas	1	Piprah	1		
Soodwas	1	Newareah	1		
Rungawah	1	Behetah	1		
Kakurdah	1	Kape	3		
Nundgow Khord... ...	1	Newbowly	1		
Purra Khord	1		—	15	
	—			—	163½
	6				
Khero	1		Total ...		198½
Chowka	1				

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH BEDJY BAHADOOR.

Pergunnah Khuttolah, Tuppah Mahewah.

Uchrut	1	Lahera	1		
Bunchowrah	1	Bamowreah	1		
Mulihah	1	Ragowleah	1		
Palee	1	Bamrah	1		
Burrah	1	Keerutpore	1		
Lutchmunpoora	1	Tunderah	1		
Subtapore	1		—	14	
Poorwan	1		—	—	
Carried over					198½

Tuppah Esanagur.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward			... ...	14	198½
Joytoopoora	1	Deedowl	1		
Bhelsee	1	Chandpoora	1		
Khurgowa	1	Helgawah	1		
Rassayha Bhatuneo ...	1		—	9	
Narainpore	1			—	23
Patowtah	1				

Tuppah Dullypore.

Herapore	1	Bessowah	1		
Chundeah	1	Khayree	1		
Ladpore	1		—	6	
Chingoory	1				

Pergunnah Burho Pacher, villages with Diamond Mines.

Runnypoor	1	Paharwah	1		
Dhurrumpore	1	Belkhora	1		
Ramkhareah	1	Belha	1		
Rahoneah	1	Phooty Jheel	1		
Jumoonhaw	1	Ummahe	1		
Huttoopoorah	1		—	14	
Ruckseah	1			—	20
Koorandy	1				
Rain	1	Total of Villages ...			241½

In lieu of the Villages of Purtiniah, Gamereah, Hindooway, and Nurgah (the share of Kurelah), which were included in the former Sunnud, a deduction of 10,267-6-0 Sereenagur Rupees has been made from the fixed rent of Chandellah by the sanction of Government.

BIJAWUR.

APPENDIX No. V.—*Page* 306.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BIJAWUR IN 1811.

Names of Villages.

Tuppah Bijawur.

	No. of Villages.
Kussbah Bijawur Khas ...	1
Nawtaul	1
Bhurgawah Buzruck ...	1
Bhurrutpoorah	1
Putteeree Azachit ...	1
Gopaulpoorah Buzruck ...	1
Buxwaho	1
Undhur	1
Deeowley	1
Muzgawah Khurd ...	1
Kurrumsey	1
Shain Bhorey	1
Dewraun	1
Mogowarry	1
Sungawah	1
Gurkhawah	1
Bhillunpoorah	1
Bohomoney Ghautkey ...	1
Parraw	1
Bhoheypoorah	1
Muzgawah Khurd near Moogwarry	1
Dangurpoorah Bhauttunka	1
Ghorawley	1
Piprah Sumittinkuh ...	1
Diorey Soorakey ...	1
Bilwar	1
Bandhow	1
Chamrohey	1
Piprah Puttarinkah ...	1
Gorah Khurd	1
Munkarrey	1
Belgaw	1
Ghinnowchey	1
Beekrampoorah	1
Billawhaw	1
Deopore	1
Khokarralo	1
Bizzack	1
Burretty	1
Birsaw	1
Kain	1
Kurrah Khurd	1
Tiggerrey	1
Sathpurro	1
Birrampoorah	1
Bhoharro	1
Jhinggorey	1
Gorruckpoorah	1
Kowarpoorah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1
Bauckpoorah	1
Bhuggowhah	1
Kundhowah Khurd ...	1
Phutwarrey	1
Moorreyah	1
Saindphaw	1
Burnah	1
Surkannah	1
Bumnorrah	1
Loodhowra	1
Mullpoorah Khurd ...	1
Chundeah	1
Soorkhey	1
Kolarrah	1
Katteahpaun	1
Samerah	1
Wowaur	1
Sawaur	1
Borsaw	1
Kootwarrah	1
Mowee	1
Sohanny	1
Indowrah	1
Dunggorepoorah Kurd ...	1
Kushrey	1
Bhopaulpoorah	1
Goozzawrah	1
Agrah	1
Didwarrah	1
Singpore	1
Lorowhey	1
Bomowrey	1
Carried over	81

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	81
Choollah	1
Luckhungawah	1
Pattun Khurd	1
Ranneypoorah	1
Purgauspoorah	1
Bhurwanney	1
Runnoopoorah	1
Soorraujepoorah below the Ghat	1
Pertaubpoorah	1
Bomoney Bhattunkah ...	1
Soorraujepoorah Woostunka	1
Gopaulpoorah Khurd ...	1
Sungrampoorah	1
Raunneytaul	1
Woodoypoorah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) ...	1
Chohey Koah	1
Midenypoorah	1
Aundeyhurrow	1
Tickoorrey	1
Byrowgur	1
Nagowrey	1
Pattun Boozruck ...	1
Punrow	1
Punchey	1
Sawheyghur	1
Umberpoorah Poweye ...	1
Ramghur	1
Bugchore	1
Binnaude	1
Burrandah	1
Hujdooah	1
Joonwanney	1
Koychour	1
Kulloopoorah	1
Kottah	1
Khoyrah	1
Imleah	1
Goollaut	1
Barekharrey	1
Boydpoorah	1
Puttaur	1
Deorey Dounkey ...	1
Bushrowhey	1
Puttarey Buzruck ...	1
Khowaugh	1
Sanruck	1
Koilpoorah	1
Jussgawah	1
Ghoosegawah	1
Mawaugh Jhallo ...	1
Wootawilley	1
Bhoregawah Khurd ...	1
Domowteypoorah ...	1
Ruttenpoorah	1
Khurgahpoore	1
Kissun Ghur	1
Mamun	1
Mulgawah	1
Paulley (except Sunnud given the Rajah Bijey Behadur)	1
Soypoorah	1
Anmeerpoorah	1
Narrainpore (except Sunnud given to Rajah Bijey Behadur)	1
Bumnowrah Khurd ...	1
Sungrampoorah Khurd ...	1
Dawhey	1
Woofrey	1
Jitkurrah	1
Agrah	1
Kooppeyah	1
Jokhrun	1
Butchowneah	1
Kawdowhah	1
Noygawah	1
Rampoor	1
Sewraujepoorah, near Sattiah	1
Mundanahpoorah ...	1
Chourkah	1
Rampoorah Khurd ...	1
Doongreah	1
Kussaur	1
Muzgawah Pohurwah ...	2
Kuthurrah	1
Bussrohey	1
Sajah Bukrapmoorah	2
Gunggwaho	1
Jhumtoolley	1
Silloun	2
Pathurgawah	1
Woobrey	1
Soiroro	1
Khohey	1
Rampoor	1
	— 176

Tuppah Ruggowley.

Ruggowley Khass ...	1
Luckungawah	1
Nunnowrah	1
Huttowah	1
Tuhangah Khurd ...	1
Carried over	5 176

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	5				176
Nowahdah	1	Loloney	1		
Pipput	1	Karrey	1		
Punnahgur	1	Bugwuntpoorah	1		
Sirrown	1	Sawrah	1		
Bhauggobaurrey	1	Buckaan (Nankar of Bucksey Runjore Sing)	1		
Bhurthowhy	1	Dhurharrey	1		
Pippereah	1	Buggowtah	1		
Jullahpore	1	Uttraur	1		
Owreah	1	Rowrah	1		
Choupper	1	Buddour	1		
Puggawro	1	Saugney	1		
Gurhurwar	1	Sulloheyah Gorunkey	1		
Pahareo Gahwah	1	Muzgawah Gorunkey	1		
Paurrah	1	Kooppey	1		
Nundyahwah	1	Taungah Buzruck	1		
Buzruck	1	Karrey	1		
Gorrahtatteo	1	Dulleypore (Nankar of Dewan Ram Sing)	1		
Doharrey	1	Poochey	1		
Kauntey	1	Rampoorah	1		
Russoheah Domrahey	1		—	46	
Dhowrey	1				
Mathgahwah	1				
Tuppah Sutteyhey.					
Sutteyhey	1	Sillawut	1		
Poongawah	1	Billarey	1		
Jonah	1	Nundgawah	1		
Baundney	1	Heerahpore	1		
Bhyrah	1	Worrunneah	1		
Pipriah	1	Choytooah	1		
			—	12	
Tuppah Dhurrumpore.					
Dhurrumpore	1	Kutchgawah	1		
Puttarah	1	Wooddeahpoorah	1		
Chouprah	1		—	5	
Tuppah Baujenah.					
Baujenah	1	Chouprah	1		
Soobbow	1	Chain	1		
Mullarah	2	Kunjullah	1		
Barrawnaud	1	Bussuntpoorah	1		
Timmowrawah	1	Raoudpoorah	1		
			—	11	
Villages not situated in the Tuppah.					
Gaurhah	1	Burrohah	1		
Burkhurrah near Goolgunge (except the Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1	Himmutpoorah	1		
		Duhrgawah	1		
		Hursah	1		
Goolgunge	1	Bidjeypore	1		
Bowkahkah	1	Lallgawah	1		
Pussawtah	1	Umrowneah	1		
Purreah	1		—	—	—
Carried over			13	74	176

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward ...	13	...	... ...		74	176
Bhoossour Rungahwah ...	2		Mohunpoorah	1		
Bhurtullah	1		Kowurpore near Mowrah...	1		
Mowrah	1		Mowrah	1		
Pipreah	1		Boorah	1		
Jussgahwah	1			—	23	

Pergunnah Powey, Tallookah Kulhoheyah.

Kowurpore Khass ...	4	Goozzaheyah	1		
Kahurreah	3	Taunkey	1		
Rahotah	2	Nungrey	1		
Sugwarro	1	Woordawney	1		
Munneah	1	Churrah	1		
Goormoneah	1	Moholey	1		
Chundunpoorah	1	Sootteypoorah	1		
Imleah Khunggaurka ...	1	Tippereah Korohoo ...	1		
Puttowrey	1	Puttarroo Putnah ...	2		
Pauttun Buzruck ...	1	Biggahey	1		
Kurreah	1	Burrowhah	1		
Pollohey	1	Imleah	1		
Bilhah	1	Soojaunpourah	1		
Mohooah Chuppalah ...	2	Gurrowley	1		
Pippereah Buzruck ...	1	Murhey	1		
Bodah	1	Jhugrahah	1		
Rickey	1	Muzgawah (near Suptoheah)	1		
Pugrey	1	Juttoopoorah	1		
Simrey	1	Moorrawhitch (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) ...	2		
Barah	1	Khumreah Buzruck (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) ...	1		
Pugrah Sogoneyhah ...	1		—	67	
Mutley	1				
Dhimrey	1	Simrah (with Diamond Mines)	1		
Koolwanney	1	Dhannowzah, ditto ...	1		
Woossaur Kharo ...	1	Chuhallah, ditto ...	1		
Khurrendah	1	Dewrey, ditto ...	1		
Ettawah	1		—	4	
Hurddawah Kurkako ...	1			—	168
Kauntey	3				344
Torawho	1				
Burbusspoorah, Buckharrey, and Imleah	3				
Kutkahah	1				
Runwaho	1				
Booddharo	1				

27th March 1811.

AJEYGURH.

APPENDIX No. VI.— *Page* 318.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF AJEYGURH IN 1812.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
PERGUNNAH KOTRA—TUPPAH HABELLY.			
Kusbah Kotra ...	1		
Moujah Nuthnow ...	1		
Gollabey and Ranney Chowrah ...	2		
Mutmooroo ...	2		
Bhetrey ...	2		
Cutchgawah ...	1		
Kootgawah ...	1		
Putnah Bodgpawhey, Borrow—4 villages.			
Putnah ... 1			
Sidnauth ... 1			
Durdahey ... 1			
Kongally ... 1			
—	4		
Chejowrah ...	1		
Muttowrah ...	1		
Reychool—5 villages, viz.:			
Reychool ... 1			
Ferraw ... 1			
Mowah Khare ... 1			
Relcottah ... 1			
Nowgawah ... 1			
—	5		
Joorrey—3 villages, viz.:			
Joorrey ... 1			
Karrey Mittey ... 1			
Bubboopore ... 1			
—	3		
Carried over ...	24		

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	24		
Nowgah—4 villages, viz.:			
Nowgah ... 1			
Bhurroundey ... 1			
Ramnagurrah ... 1			
Karrey Mittey ... 1			
—	4		
Kottah ...	1		
Bhundowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Bhundowrah Khass 1			
Bhundour ... 1			
Margawah ... 1			
—	3		
Assowney ...	1		
Kutchnowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Kutchnowrah ... 1			
Kutchowrah ... 1			
Simrey ... 1			
—	3		
Chowkey ...	1		
Suthowneah—4 villages, viz.:			
Suthowneah ... 1			
Aumcowrah ... 1			
Bhoson ... 1			
Buggahaw ... 1			
—	4		
Carried over ...	41		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	41		
Dhurwarrow—7 villages, viz.:			
Dhurwarrow ... 1			
Leyjawhey ... 1			
Bhareah ... 1			
Chockore ... 1			
Melluhaw ... 1			
Aumowah ... 1			
Goygawah ... 1			
—	7		
Khabborah ...	1		
Pepreah ...	1		
Munduhaw ...	1		
Mundoheyah ...	1		
Issrub ...	1		
Tumkoss ...	1		
Mowah Kharoe and Bulwarrow ...	2		
Jumwarrow—3 villages, viz.:			
Jumwarrow ... 1			
Khumrah ... 1			
Buroha ... 1			
—	3		
Sallah ...	1		
Typowrey ...	1		
Bharreah ...	2		
Dooraho—11 villages, viz.:			
Dooraho ... 1			
Coporey ... 1			
Roonahey ... 1			
Mulpoorrah ... 1			
Muzruh ... 2			
Bharwah ... 1			
Bugdorah ... 1			
Chowrah ... 1			
Chilchittah ... 1			
Dholbajaw ... 1			
—	11		
Simrey Bisseykey ...	1		
Carried over ...	75		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	75		
Selabo—6 villages, viz.:			
Selabo ... 1			
Kharwah ... 1			
Mannickpore ... 1			
Tigrah ... 1			
Muttaho ... 1			
Sutwah ... 1			
—	6		
Catrah ...	1		
Bambore ...	1		
Butchwaro ...	1		
Mutchreah ...	1		
Bamrahaw ...	1		
Woojnahey ...	1		
Bhoolgawah ...	1		
Chupperwarrow—4 villages, viz.:			
Chupperwarrow ... 1			
Sillwon ... 1			
Satteah ... 1			
Behowarry ... 1			
—	4		
Etwah ...	1		
Kurroheyah Buzrooq ...	1		
Palhorry ...	1		
Bhutnowarrow ...	1		
Doondahah ...	1		
Puthowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Puthowrah ... 1			
Kurroheah ... 1			
Itwarrah ... 1			
—	3		
Reychowrey ...	1		
Reychowndah ...	1		
Lourahaw—9 villages, viz.:			
Lourahaw ... 1			
Chowkeyney ... 2			
Babarawsur ... 2			
Carried over ...	102		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	102		
Muzeary ... 1			
Bunzarrey ... 1			
Komulpoorah ... 2			
—	9		
Buckrahawee ...	1		
Kutburreau—6 villages, viz.:			
Kutburreau ... 1			
Oorkey ... 1			
Nimey ... 1			
Dharey ... 1			
Roogawo ... 1			
Khadur ... 1			
—	6		
Mouzah Bhorrabaw ...	1		
Mullan and Jumreah ..	2		
Toorkey Taul ...	1		
Tilhowrey ...	1		
Kurtoluow ...	1		
Manickpore ...	1		
Mazheyawrey ...	1		
Murrowrah ...	1		
Mungrellaw Khord Omrawokah ...	1		
Mungrellow Buzruck Auchorjoukah ...	1		
Bhattawrey ...	1		
Lookah ...	1		
Oomrey ...	1		
Billabowee ...	1		
Bamraheyah Davey Sing Porohetty ...	1		
Sinhowley and Baharondo ...	2		
Puthroundey and Bungawah ...	2		
Lowargong ond Handiah ...	2		
Ourey and Digghey ...	2		
Koossadur ...	1		
Hurreyah ...	1		
Behlowhow and Auterbedeyah ...	2		
Kusbah Gunge ...	1		
		147	
Carried over ...	...		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...		147	
Tuppah Burwarrow.			
Burwarrow—8 villages, viz.:			
Burwarrow ... 1			
Noonhawee ... 1			
Serdohey ... 1			
Gudholah ... 1			
Bandah ... 1			
Marraw ... 1			
Muzheyawry ... 1			
Munkah ... 1			
—	8		
Tigrah ...	1		
Dhurrumpore ...	1		
Gokbur ...	1		
Burwundah ...	1		
Rathgawah ...	1		
Purriawtotah ...	1		
Phoolwarry ...	1		
Dubriah ...	1		
Simrey Baweeseykey...	1		
Muztolaw ...	1		
Etwah Tilhaw Bhatchgoawrenko ...	1		
Loodrah—5 villages, viz.:			
Loodrah ... 1			
Burnah ... 1			
Oorkey ... 1			
Loondry ... 1			
Kowrey ... 1			
—	5		
Foolderey and Sannowrah ...	2		
Bhilsawo—8 villages, viz.:			
Bhilsawo ... 1			
Bodah ... 1			
Bomrohaw ... 1			
Pursoreaw ... 1			
Dehorah ... 1			
—	5		
Carried over ...	31	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	31	147	
Oochrandey ... 1			
Muzgawah ... 1			
Beyragur ... 1			
—	3		
Peprey	1		
Boghorah—9 villages, viz.:			
Boghorah ... 1			
Awhaur ... 1			
Mallun ... 1			
Rawreyburrah ... 1			
Etwah 1			
Muzharey ... 1			
Summorro ... 1			
Kutrun ... 1			
Rohoneah ... 1			
—	9		
Wotin	1		
Moujah Hinnowtah ...	1		
Jumneyhow ...	1		
Poker	1		
Muzgawah ...	1		
Berrahawee ...	1		
Bumroheyall ...	1		
Gurroheyah ...	1		
Goothey Khurd Doondkey ...	1		
Moodeyah ...	1		
Goothey Buzruk Aujabkey ...	2		
Khuddohujah ...	1		
Jumnohtore ...	1		
Jiggerdaha—3 villages, viz.:			
Jiggerdaha ... 1			
Nogowah ... 1			
Lutpoorah ... 1			
—	3		
Baumrey and Buddowrey... ...	2		
Carried over ...	63	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	63	147	
Dondorea—3 villages, viz.:			
Dondoreah ... 1			
Goorgawah ... 1			
Bugley ... 1			
—	3		
Simrey Boozruck ...	1		
Ligrey	1		
Bunglaw ...	1		
Champah ...	1		
Bhuttaur Bugrunkah.	1		
Bhuttaur Roygahurreyawkah ...	1		
Bhuttaur Doobinkey.	1		
Tiddooneyhowee ...	1		
Semmerdouro ...	1		
Bunjoreyhah ...	1		
Mohaso	1		
Soopuntah ...	1		
Nimhaurrey ...	1		
Korobeyah Khord ...	1		
Khupteah—3 villages, viz.:			
Khupteah 1			
Roggawah 1			
Sauthsowah 1			
—	3		
Hinnowtey ...	1		
Doobkey... ...	1		
Sushunjah ...	1		
Surhunjey ...	1		
Terhaw	2		
Dewrey Buzruck and Sanuro... ...	2		
Purroreyah Khass ...	1		
Dundowrah ...	1		
Woorkey ...	1		
Belhaw and Secktah ...	2		
Bhutgawah ...	1		
Dhoonokur ...	2		
Unterbeydeyah ...	1		
Muzwaho ...	1		
Jhereyow ...	1		
Soordahow ...	1		
Carried over ...	103	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	103	147	
Pusrady	2		
Cutchnarrow Runjoriko	1		
Deoreykhurd Bidwonkey ...	1		
Murkeyrey ...	1		
Rampoorah ...	1		
Roothaur... ...	1		
Sookwaho ...	1		
Mudhow	1		
Nutchnoraw ...	2		
Kutckrabutah ...	1		
Ellakah	1		
Aumeboohey ...	1		
		117	
Tuppah Goonnore.			
Goonnore and Billaw...	2		
Chipgawah ...	1		
Hurgoohut Lootaulkah	1		
Salgorah ...	1		
Muzharrey ...	1		
Surwarran ...	1		
Sunnowrah ...	1		
Marhatullah ...	1		
Dighowrah ...	1		
Mulgarrah ...	1		
Dobhorah ...	1		
Poorannah Buzruck 3 villages, viz.:			
Poorannah ... 1			
Goorzahey ... 1			
Dighey ... 1			
—	3		
Boyharasur—4 villages viz.:			
Boyharasur ... 1			
Sutwah ... 1			
Butchorawah ... 1			
Joogharo ... 1			
—	4		
Carried over ...	19	264	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	19	264	
Simrey Buzruck—4 villages, viz.:			
Simrey ... 1			
Kursoundey ... 1			
Ghaut ... 1			
Boyrahaw ... 1			
—	4		
Burrah Khurd ...	1		
Singhassur—6 villages, viz.:			
Singhassur ... 1			
Lorautto ... 1			
Lodoee ... 1			
Korodeyhaw ... 1			
Jumneah ... 1			
Etawah ... 1			
—	6		
Simeyreah Ghautkey...	1		
Noygawah ...	1		
Putna Khord ...	1		
Teckreah ...	2		
Lohojorey ...	1		
Palkah Ruzruckah ...	1		
Buckoleytaw ...	1		
Palkah Khord ...	1		
Seyley and Bahuchooaw	2		
Bareghally—5 villages, viz.:			
Bareghally ... 1			
Nawrawhey ... 1			
Soomroho ... 1			
Paharaw ... 1			
Buzarry ... 1			
—	5		
Mudheecan ...	1		
Imleah Lalla Chuttarehkey ...	1		
Imleah Kour Chuttarehkey ...	1		
Carried over ...	49	264	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	49	264		Brought forward ...	83	264	
Bussowrah—3 *villages, viz.:*				*Mawheywah*—10 *villages, viz.:*			
Bussowrah ... 1				Mawheywah ... 1			
Gopaulpore ... 1				Guttowrah ... 1			
Ghoottahaw ... 1				Nuckerwah ... 1			
—	3			Pooreenah ... 1			
Auckowrah ...	2			Goorrah ... 1			
Goodowrah—3 *villages, viz.:*				Woodpoorah ... 1			
				Kaneaw ... 1			
Goodowrah ... 1				Kurroundey ... 1			
Mohorooaw ... 1				Boorey ... 1			
Bhoossawdey ... 1				Hennowtah ... 1			
—	3			—	10		
Saelwarrow ...	1			Sohalwarro ...	1		
Billawbilly ...	2			Unterbedeyah ...	1		
Putna Buzruck ...	1			Khulpoorah ...	1		
Joomtah ...	1			Doolbaw ...	1		
Jumneah Mohall ...	2			Hurdohawee and Bilhaw ...	2		
Burhaw Buzruck—3 *villages, viz.:*				Hennowtey ...	1		
				Deogarrah ...	1		
Burhaw ... 1				Joorey Bunjorekay ...	1		
Simrey ... 1				Suckurwarrow ...	1		
Tiddoorey ... 1				Bhuggaypore ...	1		
—	3					104	
Hurdooheyan ...	1			Tuppah Jussore.			
Suttowah and Paulley	2			*Jussore*—3 *villages, viz.:*			
Paulley ...	1						
Gorewahey ...	1			Jussore ... 1			
Chowreaw ...	1			Champah ... 1			
Dewreaw ...	1			Gowrah ... 1			
Bhowrey and Paulley	2			—	3		
Soohogey—3 *villages, viz.:*				Korey ...	1		
				Rogkarrey ...	1		
Soohogey ... 1				Bhuttawrey ...	1		
Parsooah ... 1				Kuttaool Khord ...	1		
Khoopah ... 1				Burrundah ...	1		
—	3			Kurroheyan ...	1		
Pugrah ...	1			Muzgawah ...	1		
Bursobhaw and Naicktollah ...	2			Suckhurbut ...	1		
Konnah ...	1			Maurrunpookrah ...	1		
				Bhograhan Buzruck ...	1		
Carried over ...	83	264		Carried over ...	13	368	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	13	368	...
Bhoyrahan Khord ...	1		
Burhurroah Buzruck ...	1		
Kuttawul Buzruck ...	1		
Gurlawgah ...	1		
Gurlogy ...	1		
Tilgawah ...	1		
Billabey Buzruck ...	1		
Billabey Khord ...	1		
Ettarah ...	1		
Simrey Mustramkey ...	1		
Simrey Buckseykey ...	1		
Gurdorah ...	1		
Gurdoree ...	1		
Kustowhaw ...	1		
Owmrey ...	1		
Sadhadur ...	1		
Putteah ...	1		
Gurwarrow Buzruck ...	1		
Gurwarrow Khord ...	1		
Aumsil Buzruck ...	1		
Aumsil Khord ...	1		
Paussey ...	1		
Oomrawhey ...	1		
Ettorah Buzruck ...	1		
Joogeyah ...	1		
Silgey ...	1		
Tigrah ...	1		
Khuzzo ...	1		
Royghur—4 villages, viz.:			
Royghur ... 1			
Maurdorah ... 1			
Korore ... 1			
Muzgawah ... 1			
—	4		
Etwah Buzruck ...	1		
Doondoha ...	1		
Pooroynah ...	1		
Koolha ...	1		
Burhurra Khurd ...	1		
Dhurrumpore Caup ...	1		
		51	
Carried over ...	...	419	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...		419	
Tuppah Pauttaur			
Chappurwar ...	1		
Khilsawrey ... 1			
Koorrane ... 1			
Gurooaw ... 1			
—	3		
Sownahey ...	1		
Gazzey ...	1		
Joorrah ...	1		
Junpoorah ...	1		
Burwahey ...	1		
Khamsrah ...	1		
Aummaw Ghose ...	1		
Lucktaurraw ...	1		
Moholey ...	1		
Guzmull ...	1		
Noontullah ...	1		
Phudwanny ...	1		
Aummah Doongrey ...	1		
Kuldah ...	1		
Khummoriah and Bejahdawrey ...	2		
Dumchoraw ...	1		
Ownrahey Buzruck ...	1		
Ownrahey Khord ...	1		
Mungurdah ...	1		
Goburdah ...	1		
Butcheyan—3 villages, viz.:			
Butcheyan ... 1			
Murhaw ... 1			
Lohawtotun ... 1			
—	3		
Lillwar ...	1		
Kootney Buzruck ...	1		
Kootney Khurd ...	1		
Lunkooty ...	1		
Hurdoauw and Doomjhure ...	2		
Juttoupoorah ...	1		
Khumreah ...	1		
Loankopaur ...	1		
Koyley ...	1		
Carried over ...	38	419	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	38	419	
Mewabdote ...	1		
Kuckrey ...	1		
Churgoan ...	1		
Goorjey ...	1		
Jumneah ...	1		
Boroho—12 *villages, viz.:*			
Poondy—3 villages, viz.:			
Poondy ... 1			
Bhumkah ... 1			
Soboneah ... 1			
—	3		
Tickoor Poondey—3 villages, viz.:			
Tickoor Poondey ... 1			
Moynahow ... 1			
Pippureah ... 1			
—	3		
Chittoul—6 villages, viz.:			
Chittoul ... 1			
Cooltbrobey ... 1			
Bunjavey ... 1			
Dewvey ... 1			
Murban ... 1			
Durbobey ... 1			
—	6		
Khoborey ...	1		
Banjhure ...	1		
Naikjhore ...	1		
Hurdooaw Buzruck ...	1		
Hurdooaw Khurd ...	1		
Pithowrah ...	1		
Mundobey ...	1		
Woolleychey and Woolleycha ...	2		
Kullohurrah and Gurruckpore ...	2		
Poorunnah ...	1		
Pawhawrey ...	1		
Carried over ...	68	419	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward...	68	419	
Kuckorah ...	1		
Burgurry ...	1		
Durrey ...	1		
Cuttoreah ...	1		
Loomurgoorah ...	1		
Muzgawah ...	1		
Koondiah—3 villages, viz.:			
Koondiah ... 1			
Girdrohawee ... 1			
Deogunnah ... 1			
—	3		
Kuttuwul ...	1		
Purnah ...	1		
Lurrow Coothuniah ...	2		
		81	
Pergunnah Adjeygurh, Tuppah Ajeyghur Khass.			500
Ajeyghur Kusbah			
Nawab Shebus ...	1		
Imleebut ...	1		
Nizampore ...	1		
Simrah ...	1		
Burradaunrako ...	1		
Ittawrey and Bunharry ...	1		
Bhopal Poorah ...	1		
Purrawhan ...	1		
Koorrey ...	1		
Nawharpoorah ...	1		
Dewrah ...	1		
Raopore ...	1		
Sinpore and Moorghahaur. ...	2		
Bimtah ...	1		
Burreyaurpoorah ...	1		
Deogong ...	1		
Pirtaubpoor ...	1		
Terrowney ...	1		
Radhapore ...	1		
Burrandah ...	1		
Kooaurpore ...	1		
		22	
Carried over ...	...		500

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward ...	...	22	500	Brought forward...	2	68	500
Loharawie ...	1			Pauley Bukhtpore ...	1		
Puharry Khorah ...	1			Goondey ...	1		
Rootytollah ...	1			Kurroundey ...	1		
Jhirnah ...	17			Bizwarro ...	1		
				Khurwah ...	1		
Tuppah Birrah, Birrah—				Bhoismoorah ...	1		
6 *villages, viz.:*				Sirsey ...	1		
				Dumchooaw ...	1		
Birrah ... 1				Khurchooaw ...	1		
Khamreah ... 1				Murlbey ...	1		
Kourawhaw ... 1				Pauttan ...	1		
Soonraw Burrumdono 1				Pulthoraw ...	1		
Rawroopore ... 1				Imrutcoond ...	1		
Lowlass ... 1						15	
—	6						83
Bilhawee ...	1			Pergunnah Powey.			
Myseygoomaungunge...	1			Aumghaut ...	3		
Buhrwarrow ...	1			Jhaurattah ...	2		
Kallianpore ...	1			Sunnyowree and Murhaw ...	2		
Ramnagur ...	½			Deowroy ...	3		
Hursuneree ...	1			Galhey ...	1		
Chundrawal ...	½			Kaunchoorah ...	1		
Bhuckoorrey ...	1			Kaunkorrah ...	2		
Burkottah Buzruck ...	1			Ruttunpore ...	1		
Muckeree ...	1			Joorsey ...	1		
Burkollah Khurd ...	1			Narainpore ...	1		
Khurrowrey ...	1			Jumrey ...	1		
Ramnie ...	1			Murdah ...	1		
Behur ...	3			Parowtey ...	1		
Kutturee ...	1			Khutwar ...	1		
Maharajepoor ...	1			Bhaunraur ...	1		
Hurrypore ...	1			Khamreah ...	1		
Rajahpore ...	1			Poonsey ...	1		
Allumpore ...	1			Dhowrah ...	1		
		26				25	
Diamond Mines, viz.:							
Queehey Bunglaw ...	1						25
Goozar ...	1						
Carried over ...	2	68	500			Total	608

JUSSOO.

APPENDIX No. VII.—*Page* 328.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF JUSSOO IN 1816.

Number of Villages.	Villages immediately belonging to Jussoo.	Jumma of 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with 1815, according to Dewan Moorut Sing's statement.	
1	Jussoo Khas.		
1	Teelgawan.		
1	Purendah.		
1	Gowrah.		
1	Cownee.		
1	Sukrahut.		
1	Mujgawun.		
1	Bheetoree.		
1	Rankurry.		
1	Chunper.		
1	Kullawul Khord.		
1	Muddunpokruh.		
1	Khurahunda Boozrug.		
1	Khurahunda Khord.		
1	Bhijraha Khord.		
1	Belhuee Boozrug.		
1	Belhuee Khord.		
1	Curhyah.		
— 18			2,767 0 0
1	Bhyraha Boozrug	150 0 0	
1	Jamnatore	60 0 0	
1	Gurrara	250 0 0	
1	Gurraree	100 0 0	
1	Seemree Boozrug	120 0 0	
1	Seemree Khord	40 0 0	
1	Loodadhur	35 0 0	
1	Amseel Khord	80 0 0	
1	Passee	400 0 0	
1	Doondaher Boozrug	150 0 0	
1	Entowrah Boozrug	200 0 0	
1	Entowrah Khord	60 0 0	
— 12			1,645 0 0
3	Kullawul Boozrug, Gurlaga and Gurlagee ...	.....	450 0 0
1	Khajho	200 0 0	
1	Joogyoh	225 0 0	
1	Curtaiha	60 0 0	
1	Omree	60 0 0	
1	Omerhaee	60 0 0	
— 5			585 0 0
38	Carried over ...	.....	5,447 0 0

Number of Villages.	Villages immediately belonging to Jussoo.	Jumma of 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with 1815, according to Dewan Moorut Sing's statement.			
38	Brought forward ...	.....	5,447	0	0
	Villages of Dooraho.				
9	Dooraho Khas.				
1	Apooree.				
1	Buhareea.				
1	Mujrah Boozrug.				
1	Mujrah Khord.				
1	Roonehee.				
— 14			1,159	0	0
	Villages of Reechool.				
1	Reechool Khas.				
1	Naigawan.				
1	Mowah.				
1	Khero.				
— 4			1,675	0	0
	Villages of Puthar.				
1	Purra.				
3	Kurreea.				
1	Kallowul.				
1	Bunjher.				
1	Burgurree.				
1	Kukra.				
2	Kulharra.				
1	Soowur Gorra.				
1	Paharee.				
1	Mujgawan.				
1	Wolleechee.				
1	Wolleecha.				
1	Murraee.				
1	Hurdwa Boojrug.				
1	Hurdwa Khord.				
1	Nuzjhur.				
1	Peehowra.				
1	Puoraeena.				
1	Deoree.				
1	Cuttareea.				
— 23			350	0	0
79	Total ...	.....	8,631	0	0

CHUTTERPORE.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*Page* 345.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHUTTERPORE IN 1817.

PERGUNNAH.	No.	VILLAGES.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
		KOOUR PERTAB SING'S SHARE.		
	1	Lowree Khas	3,650	
	1	Goonha	4,500	
	1	Sahpoor	1,200	
	1	Sejye	2,900	
	1	Muddenpoora	600	
	1	Murrah	1,275	
	1	Teckareh.		
	1	Jhownmur	1,450	
	1	Behettah.		
	1	Bhutreah.		
	1	Khupteah.		
	1	Bhugmow	1,500	
	1	Ghungsey.		
	1	Talgong	1,400	
	1	Attarah	850	
	1	Lulgowâh	450	
	1	Rajpoor	800	
	1	Thappohun.		
	1	Akonah	750	
LOWREE ...	1	Aumleah Khew Khord	40	
		Tuppa Tullun—6 *villages.*		
	1	Fultum Khas.		
	1	Gomo 125		
	1	Newado.		
	1	Nutureh 900		
	1	Bamawree 80		
	1	Fullehree.		
		—	1,105	
	1	Deoree.		
	1	Wiraan.		
	1	Jamepoora, Nankur of Mukend Sing Tour ...	400	
	1	Pepree, Nankur of Bharut Bunnafer ...	100	
	1	Jugsorah, ditto of Futteh Bunnafer ...	150	
	1	Hurdnea, ditto of Hirramun Bunnafer ...	500	
	1	Lulpoorah, ditto of Dewan Zorawur Sing ...	600	
	1	Auchnur, ditto of Telwar	700	
	1	Nadaba, ditto of Dewan Mandhata ...	300	
Carried over ...	35	... ...	25,220	

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	35	... ...	25,220	
Lowree.—(*Continued.*)	1	Pootree, Nankur of Koour Bhapat Sing ...	90	
	1	Khajwah, ditto of Koour Soonee Sah ...	2,100	
	1	Bhyrah, ditto of Lalla Pertab Sing ...	3,500	
	1	Bholerah, ditto of Telwar	250	
	1	Moorwan, Puddaruk of Ramkishen Sookool ...	150	
	1	Bundow, ditto of Nuggun Doobey	75	
	1	Tuhangong, ditto of Makhan Patuck.		
	1	Bhelgawah, ditto of Chenlamun Bhut.		
	1	Gorah, ditto of Lal Gooroo	195	
	1	Soorajpoora, ditto of Acharge.		
	1	Sumdunnee, ditto of Bohorun Naick.		
	1	Debeek Kero, ditto of Nattun.		
	1	Bomorea, ditto of Tujjun Tewaree.		
	1	Baajah Khero, ditto of Sookool.		
	1	Cheetrye, granted to Omeed Koonree for her subsistence	275	
	1	Bachohoun, ditto to Chooneah for ditto ...	250	
	1	Dhamna	1,250	
Khuttolah	1	Kurrea.		
	1	Rajnaggur, with Fort	700	
	1	Khajraho	1,500	
	1	Oodypoor	1,500	
	1	Lukheree.		
	1	Khandaree *alias* Beneegunge	400	
	2	Mow Masaneah, Nankar of Koour Guj Sing ...	510	
	1	Pah, ditto of Dewan Huttee Sing ...	200	
	1	Barrohee, ditto of Dewan Khooman Sing ...	75	
	2	Towreeah Baghota, ditto of Runjor Sing ...	110	
	1	Putrah, ditto of Teej Sing Telwar.		
	2	Khorkorahee, ditto of Kishen Sing Gonde.		
	1	Huttowah, ditto of Khangar	150	
	1	Mutounda, ditto of Row Sounlehjoo ...	500	
	1	Gurha, ditto of Sawnut Sing Ghosey ...	700	
	1	Newaree, ditto of Manick Fouzdar.		
	2	Mohurgoeva Khumree, ditto of Manick Fouzdar.		
	1	Barree, ditto of Gumbheer Sing Dowah.		
	1	Hama, ditto of Deewah Sewye.		
	1	Bassaree, ditto of Row Pertab Sing.		
	1	Harrye, ditto of Newazee Sing.		
	1	Atneeao, ditto of Bussaree Walleh.		
	1	Beypoo, ditto of Dewan Doorjun Sing.		
	1	Barponban, ditto of Himmat Sing Gonde.		
	1	Semeereah, ditto of Bussaree Walleh.		
	1	Dhowair, Puddaruk of Nainsook Awasthee ...	350	
	1	Baumnoreh ditto of Rujsakha	290	
	1	Jatkerah, ditto of Ramdass	175	
	1	Seoree, ditto of Bohoree Naick.		
Carried over...	85	... ...	.....	40,515

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	85	....	....	40,515
		Tuppa Mahama—12 villages.		
	1	Doree	2,100	
	1	Gowraree with the following Hamlets,	5,700	
	1	Lahar.		
	1	Barmowlah.		
	1	Garree.		
	1	Bardwa.		
	1	Mohataal.		
			7,800	
	1	Gour.		
	1	Mulhar, Nankar of Dewan Urjoon Sing.		
	1	Purhah, ditto of Meeah Khan.		
	1	Kalunee, ditto of Nerind Sing.		
	1	Semrah, ditto of Gopal Sing.		
		Tuppa Dhellahpoor—4 villages.	1,336	
	1	Dhellapoor Khas.		
	1	Dhamowrah.		
	1	Dhamehee.		
	1	Gourgong.		
		Tuppa Kishengurh—33 villages.	5,000	
Khuttolah. —(*Contd.*)	1	Kishengurh with Fort.		
	1	Bhains Khar.		
	1	Khundwaro.		
	1	Naigowah.		
	1	Deemowteepore.		
	1	Putteeree.		
	1	Doomeereea.		
	1	Gurda.		
	1	Jharkooah.		
	1	Muharkhea.		
	1	Baharkhero.		
	1	Hunda.		
	1	Putna.		
	1	Poorwa.		
	1	Beeha Semra.		
	1	Bukrampoor.		
	1	Phoortal.		
	1	Sanra.		
	1	Deopoor.		
	1	Munneepoor.		
	1	Sahpoora Boozroog.		
	1	Sallyah.		
	1	Busdha.		
	1	Cusba Jytpoor.		14,136
Carried over	125	....	....	54,651

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	125	... ...	.....	54,651
Khuttolah. —(*Contd.*)	1	Kurree.		
	1	Koondhapanee.		
	1	Ruheepoora.		
	1	Lahpoorakhond.		
	1	Malwara.		
	1	Putteepoor.		
	1	Soorye.		
	1	Chapner.		
	1	Hullye.		
		Tuppa Deora—25 *villages.* ...	3,000	3,000
	1	Deora Khas.		
	1	Hurpoora.		
	1	Mootye.		
	1	Mando.		
	1	Beragong.		
	1	Bugsohee.		
	1	Lahar.		
	1	Chundunkhero.		
	1	Benaika.		
	1	Ghattea.		
	1	Raichore.		
	1	Ghoongehee.		
	1	Nugda.		
	1	Obhypoora.		
	1	Baunkee.		
	1	Gyrowlee.		
	1	Deelaree.		
	1	Guttea.		
	1	Bhooree.		
	1	Sonagur.		
	1	Allpoora.		
	1	Aynora.		
	1	Bhonree.		
	1	Bhoyra.		
	1	Pepareea.		
		Tuppa Khoreeanee Sookwaho—12 *villages*		1,700
	1	Khareeamee Khas.		
	1	Pulkowhan.		
	1	Dharan.		
	1	Gungow.		
	1	Lukva.		
	1	Poonwa.		
	1	Kunkva.		
	1	Munkowra.		
Carried over ...	167	... ...	...	59,351

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	167	... ...	...	59,351
Khuttolah. —(Contd.)	1	Kassier.		
	1	Sookwaho Khas.		
	1	Buddureea.		
	1	Bhourkha.		
		Villages not named in Kooar Sonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Delhaneea.		
	1	Deogong.		
	1	Satna.		
	1	Jheekmow.		
	1	Hatna	50	
	1	Bheeahtal	100	
	1	Neebharee.		
	1	Soorehkhee.		
	1	Khyree.		
	1	Koonraree.		
	1	Chutterpoor*	7,000	
	182			7,150
				66,501
		Villages forming Kooar Hemmut Sing's Share.		
Lowree ...	1	Koorella	575	
	1	Paneear.	400	
	1	Purtabpoora	600	
	1	Puhara	400	
	2	Dabara, Nankar of Dewan Santoke Sing ...	700	
	1	Mahalwar, ditto of Dewan Dariao Sing ...	300	
	1	Belha, Puddaruk of Burjone Sing	150	
	1	Pakaree, ditto of Mahant Sadooram	300	
	4	Nahdora granted for the subsistence of Byachun Koowar	1,700	
	1	Toorhattee	875	
	1	Dhowdah	375	
	1	Poona	1,900	
	1	Merkah	1,300	
	1	Putha	1,375	
	2	Cheetaree and Tahanga	1,900	
	1	Doonee	1,175	
	1	Jhennah	850	
	1	Rampoora	550	
	1	Soomeree	375	
	1	Burrôhan	675	
	1	Gellonhan	500	
Carried over ...	26	... ...	16,975	66,501

* Formerly granted by Sunnud to Kooar Pertab Sing.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	26	... ...	16,975	66,501
Lowree.—*(Continued.)*	1	Bassatuh, the jumma of this village is included in the village of Acktowhan.		
	1	Mutounda Bysunko	500	
	1	Sadphurra	40	
	1	Peerha	1,250	
	1	Rugowleea	475	
		Tuppa Tatun—3 villages.		
	1	Dhegpoora 400		
	1	Soorda 100		
	1	Mookhuna.		
		——	500	
	1	Puttee, Nankar of Dooyun Punjurra ...	40	
	1	Rekha, ditto of Putulwan Sing Hoozorree ...	550	
	1	Dhond Mow, ditto of Punchum Sing Chowbund.		
	2	Soonro and Behitta, ditto of Dewan Nerrend Sing		
	1	Ekthoban, ditto of Kooar Soonee Sah ...	3,500	
	1	Bejowra, Puddaruk of Herdehram ...	50	
	1	Pabunakud, ditto of Munjoo Pooree ...	100	
	1	Bhunrar, ditto of Misserka	150	
	1	Hunowta, ditto of Bhatunko	40	
	1	Hunspoora, ditto of ditto	150	
	1	Gudhowree, ditto of Byrageis	70	
	1	Toopoora, ditto of Bhatunko	150	
	47		24,540	
		Tuppa Maharjapoor—2 villages.		
Khuttolah.	1	Maharajpoor Khas 4,000		
	1	Koasmawith Gurhee 2,000		
		——	6,000	
	1	Surhannee	1,075	
	1	Puna	800	
	2	Monkuree and Juharea, Nankar of Kooar Herdeh Sah	400	
	1	Kooraho, ditto of Purkhan	1,200	
	1	Kantee, ditto of Kooar Nerput Sing	925	
				34,940
	55			1,01,441
		Kooar Bukht Sing's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.		
Lowree ...	1	Doomrah.		
	1	Nord	200	
	1	Oomureea	300	
	1	Singpore.		
	1	Bydar	700	
Carried over ...	5	... ...	1,200	101,441

Peergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	5	....	1,200	1,01,441
		Kishenpoora	450	
	1	Berree, Nankar of Urjoon Sing	1,900	
	1	Sooraha, ditto of Pertheeauj Dowa	200	
	1	Kotah, ditto of Kooar Khanjoo	200	
	1	Kuteeah, ditto of Kooar Pranjoo	500	
Lowree (*Continued.*)	1	Lakrown, ditto of Dewan Khoman Sing.		
	1	Gungwit, ditto of Dewan Bukht Sing.		
	1	Mulka, ditto of Kooar Nerput Sing	600	
	1	Ood Mow, ditto of Dewan Nerrind Sing ...	450	
	1	Bhemowree, Puddaruk of Bhootunko ...	100	
	1	Deghorouree, granted for the subsistence of Bya Mukoond Koowur	500	
	1	Imlea with Sair	1,200	
	1	Rundohan, Nankar of Dewan Khanjoo ...	275	
	1	Burpôhand, ditto of Himmut Sing Gond.		
	1	Puhara, ditto of Dewan Pahay Sing	450	
Khuttolah..	1	Goorpahara, ditto of Dewan Narain Sing.		
	1	Goodaro, ditto of Dewan Kheeman Sing.		
	1	Beerowna, ditto of Row Punchum Sing ...	115	
	1	Nowgong, ditto of Dewan Khooman Sing ...	275	
	1	Gythawra, ditto of Kooar Woodwut Sing ...	700	
Lowree ...	1	Kooarpoor, granted for the subsistence of Bya Buddun Koowar	40	
Khuttolah..	1	Dhagawah, Nankar of Narain Doss	50	
	1	Bhaboowah, ditto of Kooar Kehree Sing ...	700	
	1	Bumharee, ditto of Futteh Sing	50	
		Villages not named in Kooar Sonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Imleea.		
Khuttolah—	1	Imlaye.		
(*Continued.*)	1	Nankhoo Burwaro.		
	1	Karrola.		
	1	Mahargawah.		
			1,000	
	34			10,955
				1,12,396
		Kooar Pirthee Sing's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.		
	1	Moorundee	5,000	
	1	Goodhonera	1,600	
	1	Putna	600	
Lowree ...	1	Loheepoora	425	
	1	Nugwaelee	625	
	1	Kataharra	1,000	
Carried over...	6	... ...	9,250	1,12,396

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.		Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	6	... ...		9,250	1,12,396
Lowree.—(*Continued*).	1	Murwa		475	
	1	Ruttunpara		700	
	1	Noniaber.			
	1	Pursauneea		900	
	1	Seelputpoor		350	
	1	Bara		850	
	1	Deokullee		650	
	1	Beekoowra.			
	1	Lallyah.			
	1	Peepahat		1,000	
	1	Audheeareebury		500	
	1	Begpoor		600	
	1	Gemababako		850	
		Tuppa Tatum—3 *villages.*			
	1	Munneeah	875		
	1	Maunpoor	200		
	1	Kehree	575		
				1,650	
	1	Tahanga		575	
	1	Balkowra, Nankar of Kooar Amaun Sing ...		300	
	1	Selba, ditto of Kooar Omeid Sing		575	
	1	Rujpoora, Puddaruk of Joykishen Sookool ...		300	
	1	Rewmave, ditto of Benneram Bhaut ...		475	
Khuttolah.	1	Mow		900	
	2	Teekoree and Pepraba, included in the Village of Paharee.			
	1	Boodhruck		850	
	1	Poorwith Gurhee		2,000	
	1	Bakrampoor, Nankar of Dewan Maun Sing ...		300	
	1	Jamooneah, Puddaruk of Kehru Sing Tewarry ...		190	
	1	Paharu Khord, granted for the subsistence of Hurah of Rajah Hirdeh Sah		3,500	
		Tuppah Rajgurh—12 *villages, granted for the subsistence of the Ranees of Rajah Hindooput*		3,350	
	1	Rajgurh Khas.			
	1	Motah.			
	1	Paton.			
	1	Roypoora.			
	1	Lalar.			
	1	Imleeha..			
	1	Kishore Gunge.			
	1	Baherpoora.			
	1	Baher Khero.			
Carried over...	44	... ...		31,090	1,12,396

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	44	... ...	31,090	1,12,396
Khuttolah. —(*Contd.*)	1	Burbustpoor.		
	1	Belbaree.		
	1	Name of this village not known.		
		Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Surha	400	
	1	Kisreepoor	350	
	49			31,840
				1,44,236
		Kooar Hindooput's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.		
	1	Moraha, Nankar of Dewan Doorg Sing ...	300	
	1	Khop, ditto of Dewan Pahar Sing ...	575	
	1	Morobe, ditto of Dewan Pahar Sing ...	350	
	1	Dobaloond, ditto of Dewan Doorjun Sing ...	500	
	2	Kooteah and Berethe, ditto of Dewan Sunkur Sah	300	
	1	Paporee, ditto of Dewan Zalim Sing ...	250	
	1	Bhooskah, ditto of Dewan Sawut Sing ...	350	
	1	Tellowhan, ditto of Mandun Misser ...	600	
	1	Thorra, Puddaruk of Bhentunko	100	
	1	Sandna, ditto of Rajsuka	250	
	1	Kooro, ditto of Jodkee	300	
		Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Dulputpoor	800	
	1	Oojra	1,000	
		Tuppa Mow—26 villages ...	4,250	
	1	Mow Khas.		
	1	Turdoonee.		
	1	Nunnee Mow.		
	1	Seekarpoora.		
	1	Katarpoora.		
	1	Namdeopoora.		
	2	Sengrawan Kullaun and Khord.		
	1	Alwa.		
	1	Manpoora.		
	1	Sabaneea.		
	1	Subha Gunge Harcusba.		
	1	Uynaho.		
Carried over ...	27	... ...	9,925	1,44,236

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	27	... ...	9,925	1,44,236
Khuttolah. —(*Contd.*)	1	Peeparee.		
	1	Burpoora.		
	1	Namdeopoora.		
	1	Deoara.		
	1	Purtabpoora.		
	1	Sumurda.		
	1	Choubaro.		
	1	Moorwaro.		
	1	Chundwaro, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Dudree, ditto of Bhoywan Chobey.		
	1	Nowrunagong, ditto of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Belharee, ditto of ditto.		
	1	Hatowra, ditto of Khooman Chobey.		9,925
	40			
Grand total ...	360	Total ...	...	1,54,161

BERONDA.

APPENDIX No. IX.—*Page* 350.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BERONDA IN 1807.

Pergunnah Beer Ghur.

	No. of Villages.
Barounda Shapoor	2
Arjuntpoor	1
Pudree, &c.	3
Brehneepoor	1
Nukeila	1
Singpoor	1
Herdee, &c.	2
Heerapoor	1
Mohleeha	1
Lalpoor	1
Sunda	1
Jeree, &c.	3
Mulgaza	1
Puddoo	1
Pudwuneea	1
Joorhee	1
Pedra, &c.	3
Oojha	1
Chithowra	1
Dewulha	1
Putnadooee	2
Serussee	1
Beer Ghur	1

	No. of Villages.
Rampoorwa	1
Cawnpore	1
Bunhurree	1
Rampoor Kishenpoor	2
Muchguong	1
Mahteinee, &c.	3
Telaeechoa	1
Seooroo	1
Umchoa	1
Kultora	1
Moondkoh	1
Pootreechoa	1
Goopha	1
Koodlapuhar	1
Bigdurree	1
Kurowla	1
Tickoree	1
Nowbusta	1
Keruhnee	1
Koodee	1
Kooturba	1
Total Villages	56

Pergunnah Naee.

Puttur Kuchar	6
Nurduha	1
Poojwur Badur	2
Bukowt	1
Khoeegungore	1
Kundar, &c.	3
Choa	1
Khurdha	1
Total Villages	16

Villages in the possession of the Rajah's Brothers.

In the possession of Sree Baboo Anund Sing—Seeameo ... 1

In the possession of Sree Baboo Koordut Sing—Koolwan ... 1

Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.

In the possession of Surneit Sing—Bhugwuntpoor ... 1

Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.

CHOWBEY.

APPENDIX No. X.—*Page* 355.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES, &c., IN THE POSSESSION OF DUREEA SING CHOBEY, FOR WHICH HE REQUESTS A SUNNUD FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Pergunnahs.	*Villages.*
CALLINGER ...	1. Callinger Khas, with the Fort.
	Pahie.
	Kunuchsagur.
	Kutrah.
	5. Mushruthpoor.
	Behadurpore.
	Girdhurpoor.
	Musorie.
	Sontah.
	10. Sukutpoor.
	Poorneah.
	Burrooah.
	Budowsah.
	Pursuhur.
	15. Sidowrie.
	Raneypore.
	Loharah.
	Kurthul.
	Kanai.
	20. Goorha Punchomepore.
	Kellaree.
	Chandpoora.
	Pepperah.
	Kaohareea.
	25. Bursakur.
	Naheree.
	Poongerrie.
	Nettooha.
	Chendorah.
	30. Rugowlie.
	Naigoy
	Kiruthpoor Dhurrumpore.
	Raiwoocha.
	Nerainpoor.
	35. Muzgao.
	Bursendah Mownpoor.
	Chindaul, ½ village.
	Nuygao.
	Burracha.
	40. Zegnie.
	Ramnagur, ½ village.
	Bolakeepoor.
	Loherretah.
	Goorha Boogsook.

Pergunnahs.	*Villages.*
CALLINGER. (*Contd.*)	45. Bellurkah.
	Seddeepoor.
JEYPORE ...	Herdaypore
	Guddeepoora.
	Muchgao.
	50. Choonha.
	Rampoor.
	Chentainie.
	Cullainpoor.
	Sulliah.
	55. Bisram Gunge.
	Bhogi Bai.
	Bhaismoodah.
	Wodaipoor.
	Bhanpoor.
	60. Mahaonao.
	Jeytoopoorah.
	Barraik Gurrieks.
	Kissunpoor.
	Chaukie.
	65. Khoherah.
	Beta Behar.
	Bhairaha.
	Sahanpoor.
	Hirahpoor.
	70. Semeerdha.
	Furruswooah.
	Bellahdie.
	Nubustah.
	Bubboorao.
BERHO ...	75. Berho Khas.
	Sair of ditto.
	Etowah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Khurkaut.
	Pulliaree.
	80. Dewraho, without the Diamond Mine.
	Hirapoor, ditto ditto.
	Goorha, ditto ditto.
	Lootanpoor.
	Ocklah, without the Diamond Mine.
	85. Deheedaw.
	Burghuttie, without the Diamond Mine.

Pergunnahs.	*Villages.*
Berho (*Contd.*)	Koordhunie.
	Cherrie Poney, without the Diamond Mine.
	Benogepore, ditto ditto.
	90. Lursnoah, ditto ditto.
	Hindooae, ditto ditto.
	Woomrie, ditto ditto.
	Rawrah, ditto ditto.
	Deah.
	95 Sahapore, without the Diamond Mine.
	Hirahpore, ditto ditto.
	Guherah.
	Bhumpah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Kurroolah, without the Diamond Mine.
Berho (*Contd.*)	100. Simmooriah.
	Guznah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Puthooreah.
	Babboopore, without the Diamond Mine.
	Raipaney, with the Diamond Mine.
	105. Khurogaoh.
	Panharey, without the Diamond Mine.
	Chowpara, ditto ditto.
	Kutawniah, ditto ditto.
	Dumchooha, ditto ditto.
	110. Woodapore.
Birgurh ...	111. Chettainie.

Names of Diamond Mines.	*No.*
Seho	1
Saluckpore	1
Jhendah Lallpore	1
Gauziepore	1
Sedheepore	1
Gerrah	1
Chautarah	1
Total ...	7

ALIPOORA.

APPENDIX No. XI.—*Page* 379.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF ALIPOORA IN 1808.

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Allypoorah	1	Juria	1
Sersund	1	Goorah	1
Torreh	1	Cheerwary	1
Lihidral	1	Buderah	1
Cokenpoorah	1	Prettoo	1
Kytoker	1	Umah	1
Barby	1	Mahend	1
Gooroh	1	Emeleah	1
Kilayn	1	Meriguh	1
Nawpaharee	1	Dootoo	1
Challeepareh	1	Kurattoo	1
Tillah	1	Pulwah	1
Bombhawzi	1	Bodeh	1
Buragong	1	Kymohoo	1
		Total ...	28

In the village of Kerarah for a Garden 25 beegahs.

BAONEE.

APPENDIX No. XII.—*Page* 399.

SCHEDULE OF THE VILLAGES CLAIMED BY THE NAWAB NUSEE-OOD-DOWLAH AS A JAGHIRE GRANTED BY THE PEISHWA TO THE LATE NAWAB EMUD-OOL-MOOLK.

	Names of Villages.	*Gross Revenue.* Bala Shahee Rs.
	Etaworah	2,200
	Oomrahat	1,400
	Awkorah, Sizara ...	1,800
	Abhorbah	400
	Ekonah	1,500
	Woodunpore	3,100
	Burrahgoyo	6,300
	Bherrei	4,500
	Beddowrah	1,500
	Purroshah	2,400
	Pallupore	500
	Bawmoonpore	900
	Bauguee	5,500
	Jumrihi	700
	Jugsiah	2,100
	Juckhilla	1,700
	Chuddurshie	500
	Dushowrie	900
	Boguee	1,700
	Rasulpoor	800
	Rellah	1,300
	Shoodie	1,500
	Shooreittee	1,200
	Taharpoor	1,400
	Terahie, Beharie, Soojunpoor ...	1,900
	Alleipore	1,300
	Kuddowrah	4,700
30	Kusumrah	3,300
	Carried over ...	57,000

	Names of Villages.	*Gross Revenue.* Bala Shahee Rs.
	Brought forward ...	57,000
	Khuruj	1,700
	Kootmoolie	4,000
	Gurrahie	2,100
	Kurrumchundpoor ...	2,550
	Kanah Khirra	1,100
	Khooah Kherrah	2,000
	Gohonah, 1st	500
	Lodheipoor	400
	Lumshur	1,000
	Munkie, 1st	850
	Muttowtah	700
	Mazaor	1,000
	Mawbai Bramin	2,500
	Nakah	1,400
	Nisbah	1,400
	Niggaoa	250
	Hoshah	5,000
49	Hurrowliepore	400
	Total in the possession of the Nawab ...	86,850
	The following villages are not in his possession :—	
	Chubtulah ... 8,500	
	Munkie, 2nd ... 1,800	
	Hurchandpore ... 1,200	
		11,500
	Total, Bala Shahee Rupees ...	98,350

APPENDICES.

BAGHELCUND.

NAGODE.

APPENDIX No. XIII.—*Page* 432.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF NAGODE IN 1809.

Talooka Oochara and Nagode.

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
		Brought forward	43
Oochara with a Gurry ...	1	Jakhey	1
Kuttaur	1	Deyhee	1
Pokharrah	1	Lollha	1
Umgerrah	1	Jillerra	1
Moganny	1	Bubroshah	1
Dhumnahey	1	Burkooneyah	1
Polhunpore and Ghograh ...	2	Rohoneah	1
Lohbreah	1	Suddowah	1
Kuntholey	1	Kutchlawhaw	1
Etahah	1	Bickkrah	1
Bodah	1	Hurdwah Khurd	1
Sontah	1	Etawrah	2
Gohorey	1	Uttrawrah	2
Burlowly	1	Kennowtah	1
Bhuggertolawhey	1	Jellowrah	1
Dooawrah	1	Pipperey	1
Fittyheedandy	1	Muzgawah	1
Mojekahpaw	1	Etawah	1
Peprawhey	1	Gowrah	1
Nugtah	1	Khoyrah	1
Billhautty	1	Khokhoradah	1
Chowthnur	1	Chundkooah	1
Wcordawney	2	Woontokoroo	1
Murhow	1	Gizzar	1
Nurlautty	1	Mahkonnah	1
Luggurgawah Khurd ...	1	Bukrampore	1
Dudrey	1	Redwah Budgruck	1
Etawah	1	Redwah Kurd	1
Rudgenrowarro	1	Barateyah	1
Mohan	1	Barateyah (Burry)	1
Bandey	1	Bhand	1
Bharhootey	1	Etwah	1
Rawoshah	1	Bombhore	1
Bussolhah	1	Mohokeer	1
Bowseyah	1	Chuckohul	1
Khomoreah	1	Ruheypaur with Gurry ...	1
Nagode with Gurry ...	1	Hutsaur	1
Etwah	1	Kulpoorah	1
Puthoroundah	1	Kulpoorey	1
Puthowndah	1	Joyetpore	1
Loothgawe	1	Maur	1
Carried over ...	43	... ...	86

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	86	... ...	142
Mohorey	1	Putteyah	1
Mogawhur	1	Kurroy Khurd	1
Pathoorahbadmymee with Gurry...	1	Kurrowar	1
Khojorey	1	Gurrowly	1
Unterbeddiah	1	Ruggorowar	1
Kooldawhah	1	Koolwah	1
Muzgawah	1	Gowreah Chickly	2
Khoojah	1	Woomraut with Gurrey ...	1
Echul Khurd	1	Woodaun	1
Goberawah Khurd	1	Poondey Kohawrey ...	2
Lutteyree	1	Ambah	1
Mutteyruq	1	Bahar	1
Umderry Mohutollah ...	2	Burrah	1
Bodaho Khurd	1	Luckmud	1
Untarrah	1	Lallpore	1
Neddow	1	Butchbohey	1
Lidpoorah	1	Purroreyah	1
Konney	1	Pathorah with Gurry ...	1
Hurdwah Burrah	1	Dhowrah	1
Bhattawrey	1	Beurpore	1
Dawmahah	1	Uttrawrey	1
Baboopore	1	Gurwooah	1
Burkhorah	1	Woognakey	1
Burrah	1	Woomry	1
Pipperey	1	Khundawoorah	1
Ukkahaw	1	Koolgawah	1
Dagwar	1	Jegnahaut with Gurry ...	1
Nagoah	1	Durrechaw	1
Murwah	1	Kutchkone	1
Putwar	1	Tukkoorey	1
Koolgurry	1	Ghoraully	1
Umkoohey	1	Sulloheyaw	1
Bullayheyah	1	Supty	1
Toorkahah	1	Koosley	1
Jookaho	1	Doorawhaw	1
Nucktellowah	1	Kutah	1
Boyrawgul	1	Chiddaw	1
Manickpore	1	Putnab	1
Bussowrah	1	Purramtollah	1
Kumdawhah	1	Boodhando	1
Khoe	1	Sutnah	1
Dhunneh	1	Kurroheyah	1
Kolaundaw	1	Kodawharey	1
Summowawur	1	Dawaur Khurd	1
Hurhaw	1	Lalpore	1
Kheyroouh	1	Piprokhar with Gurry ...	1
Khurrey	1	Bhurry	1
Simrey Bunjarry	2	Toorey	1
Killowndhah	1	Ummerty	1
Gubborawo Burrey	1	Bausseyburry	1
Bundarahah	1	Burkayhey	1
Kurrawhey Burrey	1	Chundkooah with Gurry ...	1
Mojakhun	1	Doobehheyah	1
Blaw	1	Luckrul	1
Carried over ...	142	... ...	199

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	199
Khurhoundah	1
Woomrey	1
Koroheyah	1
Bhutnohaur with Gurry ...	1
Ghotey	1
Ukkownah	1
Moorreyah	1
Kutchnar	1
Bumrahey	1
Boorhey Murhaw	2
Bustarrah Burrowhara ...	2
Loyjannah	1
Burhauttah	1
Woordawanah	1
Lunggergawah Burry ...	1
Runglaur Gully	2
Burkutchchey	1
Loyjahah	1
Puthorauttah	1
Nabusstah	1
Jooraurwarpore	1
Sorehah with Gurry	1
Roomrauhaw, Choonah Rampore.	2
Phoorhawrey	1
Kawpermuddowah	2
Pursowar	1
Jhinggoder	1
Baboopore Paker	2
Aunkoohey Burrey	1
Hillowndah	1
Kharwah	1
Boodkharwah	1
Kotah	1
Etawah Burrah	1
Berrowley	1
Powoheyah	1
Korar	1
Chotah Jhingrey	2
Shasarey Burry	1
Moorey Deworey	2
Simrey	1
Buddhawo Khurd	1
Woomrey	1
Saheypore, Muhudahey ...	2
Lulloheyah	1
Murdegarry	1
Pungurrah	1
Seyjeney	1
Woomrey	1
Moheywoah	1
Umleyah	1
Dhoraharah	1
Putnah	1
Utturhaur	1
Carried over ...	262

	No. of Villages.
... ...	262
Echowley Burrey	1
Jugganauthpore	1
Porey	1
Murhey	1
Kadahurry Khurd	1
Burhullah	1
Fultall	2
Goorriah Goondeah	2
Inchole Rampore	2
Boodkhare	1
Woordamy Burrey	1
Kurraheyah Khurd	1
Gurrah Moorkattey	2
Nurhaurpore	1
Aukawhey	1
Moorreah	1
Buttoheyah Khurd	1
Sunbursah	1
Bidgjohorah	1
Sunkauchur	1
Rohomyah Khurd	1
Goonhaur	1
Dhunniah	1
Mudggawah	1
Ruggowley	1
Unterbeddiah Khurd ...	1
Unterbeddiah	1
Burkonneah	1
Majaw Lulloheyah	2
Khakorey Kuttur	1
Nowneah	1
Koolpoorah	1
Kuttoreah	1
Tigrah	1
Etwah	1
Ghuttahaw	1
Bholomy	1
Boodkhan	1
Lohorarah with Gurry ...	1
Deyhu Mohadahey	2
Hurdooah	1
Dinpore Woomrey	1
Burrah	1
Murhey	1
Barranje	1
Telgawah	1
Total ...	313

Talookah Pattaur.

Rampore Buchawah ...	2
Umdurrey	1
Baremoy	1
Raur	1
... ...	5

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	5	... ...	47
Guthawoteh	1	Jhokhore	1
Morgurdahah	1	Koomhey	1
Bhoboorah	1	Kurrowby	1
Pipperah Burrah Dandy ...	3	Piprawgur	1
Mohonnah	1	Pipperiah	1
Khummoreah	1	Koonneyah	1
Lursohawhey	1	Punnah	1
Umgaur	1	Punney	1
Rudgowney	1	Jhunjey	1
Ummahdandy	1	Gurrorey	1
Dhokokhawr	1	Murphohey	1
Pursowahneah	1	Hurhaw	1
Koteddurrey	1	Mudggawah	1
Bijjahbawhaur	1	Bechawah	1
Dubrah	1	Umbah	1
Dhowsando	1	Kootrahey	2
Kaurey Mauttey	1	Kodorey	1
Khamah	1	Sokhowah	1
Dobhaw	1	Etwah	1
Puthut	1	Boodkhan	1
Burrah	1	Lowjhan	1
Burrowohamee	1	Gidrowhey	1
Joosgawah	1	Jumreah	1
Kurrowndy	1	Godheyney	1
Lunghohey	1	Koorahhey	1
Kurrey	1	Kothowtah	1
Maullun	1	Sooksanah	1
Tukkur	1	Mohonnah	2
Doongreah	1	Cawnpoorah	1
Roy Mooah	1	Kodedarrah	1
Buddhawah	1	Kaurrajhore	1
Maharaujepore	1	Ludbud	1
Jharreah	1	Goorhaw	1
Toottiah Jhare	1	Guttowah	1
Bhubborah	1	Mundoee	1
Goojhore	1	Tigghorey Tegghorah ...	2
Bussawhah	1	Kotemiss	1
Richey	1	Sursawawee	1
Dandy	1		
Punhurrery	1	Total ...	88
Carried over ...	47		

MYHERE.

APPENDIX XIV.—*Page* 439.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF MYHERE IN 1814.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
MEHUR	*Mehur Khass—6 villages, viz.:*		
	Mehur 1		
	Oodeypoor 1		
	Suhelavah 1		
	Sunhaayee 1		
	Murkunty 1		
	Amber 1		
		—	
	Jeetnuggur—7 villages, viz.:		6
	Jeetnuggur 1		
	Budahoo 1		
	Itarha 1		
	Beshaia 1		
	Cullianpoor 1		
	Puthrounda 1		
	Guhberah 1		
		—	7
	Chandoal—3 villages, viz.:		
	Chandaol 1		
	Itarah 1		
	Sumodha 1		
		—	3
	Lukhewar Khord		1
	Oomerie		1
	Teghurrah		1
	Pursookha		1
	Hurdowah, granted to Khem Roy Dychet as Padaruck		1
	Nucktarrah		1
	Pylah		1
	Mowhary		1
	Goomah		1
	Goodha		1
	Coolyee		1
	Dooluny		1
	Amdah		1
	Dandie		1
	Barahy		1
	Akonna		1
	Dhuttoora and Dandar		2
	Carried over		34

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward		34	
	Poonry—4 villages, viz.:			
	Poonry	1		
	Mulohoy	1		
	Dandhar	1		
	Dhowarah	1		
		—	4	
	Sukhawur Boojruck		1	
	Bylah		1	
	Cuttyah		1	
	Gurgeetah		1	
	Peepra, granted to Ajoodiapersaud Choby as Padaruck		1	
	Joonwary—6 villages, granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck, viz.:			
	Soonwary	1		
	Hatshan	1		
	Gooryah	1		
	Boorha	1		
	Byragur	1		
	Joodhur	1		
	Kubereaha	1		
	Kuricha	1		
Mehur — (*Continued.*)	Mowha	1		
	Myer	1		
	Pura Dobees	1		
	Ghoorka	1		
		—	12	
	Emleeah, granted to Juggernath Pandy as Padaruck ...		1	
	Beerah, granted to Busty Pandy as Padaruck ...		1	
	Koopeary, granted to Syntal Pandy as Padaruck ...		1	
	Khuriah and Bajriah, granted to Bhick Roy as Padaruck		2	
	Dhoorpwah, granted to Muchul Poory as Padaruck ...		1	61
	Tuppah Boldarah.			
	Joorah—6 villages, viz.:			
	Joorah	1		
	Pathrahy	1		
	Bukally	1		
	Durdhara	1		
	Jhaul	1		
	Seelmeely	1		
		—	6	
	Amadandy		1	
	Moonyah		1	
	Kheirowah		1	
	Carried over		9	61

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	9	61
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Doorah	1	
	Cuttya and Mookura	2	
	Cuttya	½	
	Jumtall	½	
	Sunnaie	1	
	Joorwah and Rewpa	2	
	Dhunwahy Khord	1	
	Delha and Pullary	2	
	Mow	1	
	Bhera and Chutkolla	2	
	Serloutee	1	
	Teendoohutte	1	
	Gooberaia and Tumiah	2	
	Chupoorah	1	
	Bamoong	1	
	Katteeah	½	
	Khoroundy	1	
	Patteah and Majher	2	
	Atrahara	1	
	Khoodiah	1	
	Narowarah	1	
	Choprah	1	
	Khyrah	1	
	Jureahry—4 villages, viz.:		
	Jureahry 1		
	Simrouny 1		
	Telowah 1		
	Bundhowa 1		
		4	
	Kuryah	1	
	Deory	1	
	Hunouta and Gujghon	2	
	Belowrah and Hutoura	2	
	Juhurmohura	1	
	Dobahy	1	
	Nurwari Khord	1	
	Nurwari Botarook	1	
	Dhunwahy	1	
	Oomary and Peepry	2	
	Hunowta	1	
	Kooty	1	
	Burretty	1	
	Etawah	1	
	Butyowah	1	
	Muddeeree	1	
	Bussody and Bussowura	2	
	Carried over	61½	61

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	61½	61
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	*Nundun—5 villages, granted to Morlydhur and Thakoor Ram as Padaruck, viz.:*		
	Nundun 1		
	Roy Chour 1		
	Kurroundy 1		
	Coondy 1		
	Bumraha 1		
	—	5	
	Cunchunpoor—3 villages, granted to Sree Govind Deby as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Cunchunpoor 1		
	Jugrah 1		
	Boodhnewah 1		
	—	3	
	Jumtal—1½ villages, granted to Nerind Dubriah as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Jumtal ... ... ½		
	Cunnyary 1		
	—	1½	
	Emliah, granted to Rugnath Tewary as Padaruck ...	1	
	Piproha, granted to Buhory as Padaruck ...	1	
	Chundan and Bunteah, granted to Juggernath as Padaruck	2	
	Cursanda, granted to Sewlal Pandy as Padaruck ...	1	
	Tilgowah, granted to Samlall Pandy as Padaruck ...	1	
	Mungrooha	1	
	Amatalla, granted to Byjee Tewarry as Padaruck ...	1	
	Calhaha, granted to Gopal Pandy as Padaruck ...	1	
	Cussar and Chumrowah, granted to Gooman Belowa as Padaruck	2	
	Goobery, granted to Suntoke Dooby as Padaruck ...	1	
	Bureecha, granted to Sam Gybee as Padaruck ...	1	
	Pahary, granted to Dhurm Purah as Padaruck ...	1	
	Dhubraie, granted to Oojiar Sing as Padaruck ...	1	
	Moodhy, granted to Ruttun Nenoha as Padaruck ...	1	
	Majgoas Khord and Majgoas Boozrook, granted to Sawtal as Padaruck	2	
	Kursundy, granted to Jug Sing Kub as Padaruck ...	1	
	Sugoriah, granted to Boodho Jotky as Padaruck ...	1	91
	Tuppah Ajowan.		
	Ajowan—6 villages, viz.:		
	Ajowan 1		
	Chowkhundy 1		
	—	2	
	Carried over ...	...	152

Names of Peergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	2	...	152
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Bundhy	1		
	Muddha	1		
	Bhudie	1		
	Campta	1		
		—	6	
	Soopa Tall—6 villages, viz.:			
	Soopa Tall	1		
	Lowah	1		
	Amgur	1		
	Etawah	1		
	Boohniah	1		
	Sulyah	1		
		—	6	
	Roojhwry	...	1	
	Lewaro—3 villages, viz.:			
	Lewaro	1		
	Kootiah	1		
	Kainda	1		
		—	3	
	Carry Tullai—6 villages, viz.:			
	Carry Tullai	1		
	Cooswa	1		
	Bumbhoony	1		
	Jesso	1		
	Kaheta	1		
	Soonijpoora	1		
		—	6	
	Purswaro—3 villages, viz.:			
	Purswaro	1		
	Mohoowa	1		
	Free Pakra	1		
		—	3	
	Sureeda and Carondia	...	2	
	Jumowary—6 villages, viz.:			
	Jumowary Khord	1		
	Jumowary Boozrook	1		
	Kherowah	1		
	Pundahy	1		
	Hundawah	1		
	Bursahun	1		
		—	6	
	Carried over	...	33	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward		33	152
	Gooraiah—12 villages, viz.:			
	Gooraiah	1		
	Hunsutta	1		
	Kheshatty	1		
	Gowdee	1		
	Puttahera	1		
	Durrey	1		
	Jhang	1		
	Pulhoha	1		
	Choky	1		
	Kairnooy	1		
	Junswary	1		
	Marind	1		
		—	12	
	Budara and Gugawar		2	
	Bhutaira and Teckeir		2	
	Peepwah		1	
	Ghootary		1	
	Burandy		1	
	Bunn and Teckeir...		2	
	Bodha		1	
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Sulya and Kawhary		2	
	Bussundy—4 villages, viz.:			
	Bussundy	1		
	Bhownraha	1		
	Kherwah Par	1		
	Etorah	1		
		—	4	
	Koosma		1	
	Mawdha—3 villages, viz.:			
	Mawdha	1		
	Sookwary	1		
	Bukelly	1		
		—	3	
	Deory		1	
	Chunmow		1	
	Burrah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Burrah	1		
	Coohary	1		
		—		
	Carried over ...	2	67	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	2	67	152
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Purssware	1		
	Chutkola	1		
		—	4	
	Jobah—3 *villages, viz.:*			
	Jobah	1		
	Bundeah	1		
	Buherah	1		
		—	3	
	Sarun and Newgaon		2	
	Dhomee		1	
	Hunawta		1	
	Sulyah—6 *villages, viz.:*			
	Sulyah	1		
	Bhudowah	1		
	Byhurrah	1		
	Burah	1		
	Oodssee	1		
	Peerutpoor	1		
		—	6	
	Churrey and Khurpara		2	
	Dhunwahy and Nowgai		2	
	Kherawah		1	
	Harriah—4 *villages, viz.:*			
	Hurriah	1		
	Dhowruch	1		
	Mohugowa	1		
	Agassie	1		
		—	4	
	Bhadunpoor, granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck ...		1	
	Kukra—4 *villages, granted to Droad Dadoo as Padaruck, viz.:*			
	Kukra	1		
	Joonwary	1		
	Burdea Khord	1		
	Burdea Boozrook	1		
		—	4	
	Oomraind, granted to Khookhow as Padarauck ...		1	
	Dhaney, granted to Hurry Pandy as Padaruck ...		1	
	Peepurhut, granted to Bussaho as Padaruck ...		1	
	Mohurwah, granted to Bussaho as Padaruck ...		1	
				102
	Carried over ...		...	254

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	...	254
	Tuppah Roy Gowah.		
Mehur.—(Continued.)	Roy Gowah Khass	2	
	Etawah and Mang	2	
	Berowah—4 villages, viz.:		
	Berowah 1		
	Nuney 1		
	Lobij 1		
	Khohy Kodrah 1		
	—	4	
	Gooryah and Koorha	2	
	Goomahy	1	
	Munorah	1	
	Bhowurah	1	
	Coossendy	1	
	Mutwaro	1	
	Belha	1	
	Muredhun and Koothery	2	
	Muthery	1	
	Kherowa and Kootchgaon	2	
	Amodandy and Pansookhur	2	
	Doondy and Boorgar	2	
	Nowgaon	1	
	Teghura	1	
	Teksully Khord	1	
	Teksully Boozrook	1	
	Amdarah	1	
	Sakery	1	
	Doongur Gowa	1	
	Soonbursa	1	
	Roohuniah	1	
	Kherowah	1	
	Bhyra and Ser	2	
	Looriaty and Goorharry	2	
	Gurowah and Benaika	2	
	Dhunwahy	1	
	Behar	1	
	Mohunyah	1	
	Boony, granted to Ramchand Dooby as Padaruck ...	1	
	Ghemwaro and Jerah, granted to Incharam Pandy as Padaruck	2	
	Bhuraoly, granted to Buhony Choby as Padaruck ...	1	
	Etarah, granted to Punchurn as Padaruck ...	1	
	Putear, granted to Kessurry Tewary as Padaruck ...	1	
	Canwaro, granted to Rutty Poory as Padaruck ...	1	
			51
	Carried over ...	...	305

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	...	...	305
	Tuppah Palhewah.			
	Patherhatta	...	1	
	Subha Gunje	...	1	
	Palla, Pukeriah, and Darah	...	3	
	Hurdowah	...	1	
	Googry	...	1	
	Putoha	...	1	
	Simrah	...	1	
	Nowgong and Sohola	...	2	
	Googud	...	1	
				12
	Tuppah Etourah.			
	Koondowah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Koondowah	...	1	
	Mohatoniah	...	1	
	Pepriah	...	1	
	Oorky	...	1	
			4	
	Amatara—3 villages, viz.:			
	Amatara	...	1	
	Pugrah	...	1	
Mehur.— *(Continued.)*	Kowhara	...	1	
			3	
	Etowrah Khass—18 villages, viz.:			
	Etowrah	...	1	
	Dhury and Chedhoy	...	2	
	Khelessore	...	1	
	Sohurowar	...	1	
	Dhurmpoory and Jungory	...	2	
	Dhoura and Kunara	...	2	
	Dewrah	...	1	
	Bunjuriah	...	1	
	Mar	...	1	
	Jurgoony	...	1	
	Dhoorar	...	1	
	Etawah	...	1	
	Keleho	...	1	
	Chaka and Jhubuc	...	2	
			18	
	Kherowah and Majgowan	...	2	
	Dhunyhee—4 villages, viz.:			
	Dhunyhee	...	1	
	Jowhara	...	1	
	Carried over	...	2	27 317

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	2	27	317
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Buhergowan	1		
	Pewung	1		
		—	4	
	Hurdowah		2	
	Eniliah		2	
	Luchunpoora, granted to Nundsah as Padaruck ...		1	
				36
	Tuppah Jheeriah.			
	Burhy—28 *villages, viz.:*			
	Burhy	1		
	Ooboah	1		
	Powyah	1		
	Burtiah	1		
	Looly	1		
	Doohriah	1		
	Joograhy	1		
	Deory	1		
	Pherowah	1		
	Dughee	1		
	Seghourah	1		
	Bungowan	1		
	Deorah	1		
	Jheeriah	1		
	Pooj Boojah	1		
	Garowah...	1		
	Khurnah	1		
	Kurraundy Khord	1		
	Kurraundy Boozrook	1		
	Bypoorah	1		
	Jajah Gurh	1		
	Munsur	1		
	Hurtella	1		
	Gynautee	1		
	Doodry	1		
	Munghotta	1		
	Kurwahy	1		
	Muchmucha	1		
		—	28	
	Suckroundy—12 *villages, viz.:*			
	Suckroundy	1		
	Dury	1		
	Loonny	1		
	Khamtarah	1		
	Khamriah	1		
	Negharah	1		
	Dhour	1		
	Sujhouly	1		
	Carried over ...	8	28	353

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	8	28	353
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Mahateniah	1		
	Mohjewan	1		
	Amowary	1		
	Endaha	1		
		—	12	
	Kherowah—10 *villages, viz.:*			
	Kherowah	1		
	Ghoorund	1		
	Hulendah	1		
	Lusheehur	1		
	Khurhary	1		
	Jumariah	1		
	Buckelly	1		
	Bucketta	1		
	Lururah	1		
	Chutta	1		
		—	10	
	Noodrehy and Bumengowah, granted to Juncharam and Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck		2	
				52
	Tuppah Jookehy—16 *villages, viz.:*			
	Jookehy		1	
	Puchpary		1	
	Khumriah		1	
	Coossey		1	
	Khariah		1	
	Kaim Turaie		1	
	Boodha		1	
	Dundourah		1	
	Lederry		1	
	Amowah		1	
	Oordany		1	
	Dhunery		1	
	Mohuniah		1	
	Kuroundiah		1	
	Nonniah		1	
	Jumoniah		1	
				16
	Tuppah Goореha.			
	Gooreha		1	
	Putteriah		1	
	Choory		1	
	Peprah		1	
	Kherah		1	
	Lokampoor		1	
	Sunghunpoorah		1	
	Carried over ...		7	421

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	7	421
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Chettahy	1	
	Hurdewah	1	
	Currah	1	
	Surrah	1	
	Bussoundah	1	
			12
	Tuppah Dooly.		
	Dooly	1	
	Poonry	1	
	Covieliah	1	
	Burrah	1	
	Kullound	1	
	Narry	1	
	Etaharah	1	
	Goobraol	1	
	Amkole	1	
	Pally	1	
	Nohusta	1	
	Sewyee	1	
			12
	Tuppah Goytorahy.		
	Goytorahy	1	
	Murowah	1	
	Jarrah	1	
	Doonyah	1	
	Gooroah	1	
	Teemoha	1	
			6
	Tuppah Suckerchy—5 *villages.*		
	Suckery 1		
	Garrah 1		
	Khyrah 1		
	Cowah 1		
	Auterbed 1		
	—		5
	Gunnesspoor—3 *villages, viz.:*		
	Gunnesspoor 1		
	Lobudur 1		
	Coomowra 1		
	—		3
	Lohurowan	1	
	Patterghotta and Poorary	2	
	Khurata	1	
	Emliah	1	
	Salyah	1	
	Carried over ...	14	451

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	14	451
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Deory	1	
	Pursewaro	1	
			16
	Bhysswahy	1	
	Shahjowary	1	
	Teekeeriah	1	
	Ghunshura	1	
	Suhtarah	1	
	Koyndy and Panduah	2	
	Saigawaro and Tooty	2	
	Deoseer	1	
	Endour	1	
	Budderah	1	
	Dhungowan	1	
	Purryah	1	
	Sungowan	1	
	Powriah	1	
	Bungowah	1	
	Mahowah Dandy	1	
	Pal Pakhoa	1	
	Mohogowah	1	
	Boorah	1	
	Deebiah	1	
			22
	Tuppah Deorah.		
	Deorah Khass	1	
	Roohinia—18 *villages, viz.:*		
	Roohinia 1		
	Bandy 1		
	Busandy 1		
	Maunpoor 1		
	Behundy 1		
	Salanah 1		
	Pursoony 1		
	Tumriah 1		
	Burhara 1		
	Bunhary 1		
	Assondy 1		
	Doobry 1		
	Besoony 1		
	Marygowah 1		
	Nanwar 1		
	Puttrah 1		
	Bhudorah 1		
	Poonry 1		
	—	18	
	Carried over ...	19	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...		19	489
	Katty—16 *villages, viz.:*			
	Katty	1		
	Duroundy	1		
	Nunwar	1		
	Huthory	1		
	Kotriah	1		
	Berowah	1		
	Amhatta	1		
	Soomhara	1		
	Parmony	1		
	Chaparry	1		
	Satewar	1		
	Morahora	1		
	Nunda and Jewar...	2		
	Soorma and Goojhatty	2		
		—	16	
	Khurkhurry and Kuchhuchehy ...		2	
	Nunwar and Bundriah		2	
	Garoha		1	
	Bujowora and Lahotarah		2	
	Guroha		1	
	Ghooroo		1	
	Mohogowa		1	
Mehur.—	Punjwaro		1	
(*Continued.*)	Coodrehy		1	
	Tekerwaro and Bamny		2	
	Kunwaro—12 *villages, viz.:*			
	Kunwaro	1		
	Bunpookar	1		
	Mutwar	1		
	Pelojee	1		
	Pepurhati	1		
	Purriah	1		
	Bijreeah	1		
	Bijree and Emliah	1		
	Burkherah	1		
	Hurdowah	1		
	Mendiah	1		
	Mowhary	1		
		—	12	
	Bunjarry—4 *villages, viz.:*			
	Bunjarry	1		
	Teekur	1		
	Choprah	1		
	Duroundy	1		
		—	4	
	Carried over ...		65	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...	65	489
	Kumriah—6 villages, viz.:		
	Kumriah 1		
	Putwaro 1		
	Jutworo 1		
	Mudunpoory 1		
	Mudunpoorah 1		
	Bawunmar 1		
	—	6	
	Amriah 1		
	Simreah 1		
	Mowee and Guroha 2		
	Rakhy and Poorany 2		
	Pudriah 1		
	Deery and Majgowa 2		
	—	9	
	Mowhass—4 villages, viz.:		
	Mowhass 1		
	Pabariah 1		
	Joogeeah 1		
	Burkherah 1		
	—	4	
	Gurgootey—7 villages, viz.:		
Mehur.— *(Continued.)*	Gurgootey 1		
	Burendah 1		
	Ghungoy 1		
	Purriah 1		
	Tendoory 1		
	Bhyswahy 1		
	Koilwar 1		
	—	7	
	Burcheka	1	
	Khossykolla	1	
	Mujgowa—5 villages, viz.:		
	Majgowa 1		
	Poorury 1		
	Burandy 1		
	Manpoor 1		
	Putwaro 1		
	—	5	
	Hurdowah Boozrook	1	
	Bumah	1	
	Hurdawa Khord	1	
	Kulwaro	1	
	Culbaro	1	
	Carried over	103	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...		103	489
	Jobha—4 villages, viz.:			
	Jobha	1		
	Pouhy	1		
	Sootputrey	1		
	Sorowar	1		
		—	4	
	Chuchgowa and Noba		2	
	Curiaha		1	
	Majgowah		1	
	Deojoly		1	
	Sahuspoorah		1	
	Putrah		1	
	Bisturah		1	
	Punkhory—3 villages, viz.:			
	Punkhory	1		
	Cossikipe	1		
	Mohuniah	1		
		—	3	
	Goundrah		1	
	Bujrawaro		1	
	Jajnoury, granted to Gunness Bramin as Padaruck ...		1	
	Jeriah, granted to Mooty as Padaruck		1	
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	Salyaha, granted to Nebal Sookool as Padaruck ...		1	
	Salyah 2nd, granted to Joorykut as Padaruck ...		1	
	Bamungowa, granted to Abloo as Padaruck ...		1	
	Kurchara, granted to Adhroo Bramin as Padaruck ...		1	
	Jutwaro, granted to Duriao Bramin as Padaruck ...		1	
	Deossur, granted to Sunkur Bramin as Padaruck ...		1	
	Bucta, granted to Bishumber Bramin as Padaruck ...		1	
	Kuroundiah, granted to Beoram Bramin as Padaruck ...		1	
	Burrowah and Rohoniah, granted to Gunput as Padaruck		2	
	Amowhary, granted to Mohram Bramin as Padaruck ...		1	
	Kooliah, &c., granted to Gungabhut as Padaruck ...		2	
	Salyah, granted to Sunker as Padaruck		1	
	Sukry		1	137
	Tuppah Nudwan.			
	Nudwan—6 villages, viz.:			
	Nudwan	1		
	Mohuniah	1		
	Godhun	1		
	Sêdgepoorah	1		
	Chummurhatta	1		
	Burary	1		
		—	6	
	Carried over ...		6	626

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward		6	626
Mehur.—(*Continued.*)	Kewlary		1	
	Tully, Rohiniah and Kurroriah		3	
	Gubdy—3 villages, viz.:			
	Gubdy	1		
	Nehariah	1		
	Beerouly	1		
		—	3	
	Puriah		1	
	Huriah and Kolla		2	
	Khetouhy—4 villages, viz.:			
	Khetouhy Boozrook	1		
	Khetouhy Khord	1		
	Merky	1		
	Coodry	1		
		—	4	
	Jugowah—3 villages, viz.:			
	Jugowah	1		
	Gursound	1		
	Sewrah	1		
		—	3	
	Currella—3 villages, viz.:			
	Currella	1		
	Mankessur	1		
	Amar	1		
		—	3	
	Kudurhutta—4 villages, viz.:			
	Kudurhutta	1		
	Kudurhutty	1		
	Ooty	1		
	Burrowahy	1		
		—	4	
	Bumbhony and Bugdara		2	
	Mendorah		1	
	Purogao		1	
	Koowah and Hurdowah		2	
	Peepriah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Peepriah	1		
	Sekehy	1		
	Amaha	1		
	Munkory	1		
		—	4	
	Carried over ...		40	626

Names of Pergunnahs	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward ...		40	626
	Sulyah—5 villages, viz.:			
	Sulyah	1		
	Bukella	1		
	Bhudorah	1		
	Soorkah	1		
	Rachupowar	1		
		—	5	
	Dhunwahy		½	
	Sootry—3 villages, viz.:			
	Sootry	1		
	Mujgowah	1		
	Hulladadun	1		
		—	3	
	Mohogowah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Mohogowah	1		
	Loungah	1		
	Gooroo	1		
	Cullya, granted to Luttu as Padaruck ...	1		
		—	4	
Mehur.— (*Continued.*)	*Beru Mehogowah—4 villages, viz.:*			
	Beru	1		
	Mohogowah	1		
	Deogoah	1		
	Jumoha	1		
	Dhunwahy	½		
		—	4½	
	Gohowal		1	
	Patterhatta and Peperiah		2	
	Bombhony		1	
	Chandahypeprah		1	
	Buggeha, &c.		2	
	Peepur and Pooriah, granted to Hempuro as Padaruck...		2	
	Soorunjah and Gowriah, granted to Soochera Doby as Padaruck		2	
	Hurtolla, granted to Camdeo as Padaruck... ...		1	
	Chuchranda, granted to Ochungah as Padaruck ...		1	
	Khulada, granted to Peerty as Padaruck		1	
	Tenrowta, granted to Joory as Padaruck		1	
	Oordany, granted to Suddoa as Padaruck		1	
	Sulyah, granted to Ramdeo as Padaruck		1	
				74
	Total Villages ...		.....	700

MYHERE.

APPENDIX No. XV.—*Page* 442.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF MYHERE IN 1827.

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
MYHERE—		Koolhaee or Myhere Khas.	
Containing Villages—			Oodeepoor.
17 Uslee.			Subhilna.
44 Dakhlee.			Souhaee.
	5		Urkillee.
			Ooomur.
		Teetnuggur.	
			Bundhao.
			Etuhna.
	10		Beesuhna.
			Kulleeanppoor.
			Putradha.
			Gubhaura.
		Lukhwar, little.	
	15		Chundoul.
			Etuhna.
			Sumodha.
		Oomurrree.	
			Pelah.
	20		Teedurra.
		Punsokha.	
		Hurdosa.	
		Nukkutna.	
			Mohanee.
	25		Gourreea.
			Gonda.
		Kootayee.	
			Daolunnee.
			Umra.
	30		Daudee.
		Burrahee.	
			Ukaeena.
		Dhuttoona.	
			Durrcheer.
	35	Paworee.	
			Mulohee.
			Dundhar.
			Dhuwara.
		Luckhwar, great.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Myhere.—(*Continued.*)	40	Bela.	
			Kutteea.
		Geergitta.	
		Pippua.	
		Sonwarree.	
	45		Huthsar.
			Goonneea.
			Boorha.
			Byraghur.
			Joodur.
	50		Kubberreea.
			Kurhyeea.
			Muhwa.
			Myer.
			Purra Dabur.
	55		Doorha.
			Juncilleea.
			Peera.
			Kooseeaoree.
		Kurhyeea.	
	60		Kurhyeea.
			Dhoorpoora.
Bildarra.—		Joona.	
36 Uslee.			Putrehee.
55 Dakhlee.			Bukkolee.
	65		Bindha.
			Jhal.
			Silmillee.
			Amma Dandee.
		Mooneea.	
	70	Kurena.	
			Deoree.
			Kuteea.
			Mooskurrua.
			Half Kuteea.
	75		Half Jumthal.
		Surnyee.	
		Joorwar.	
			Koosa.
		Dhunwaee, little.	
	80	Dilha.	
			Puttallee.
			Murh.
		Bheena.	
			Chitkola.
	85	Sullontee.	
		Tindhutta.	
		Gobureea.	
			Tummoorea.
			Chupprah.

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Bildarra.—(*Continued.*)	90	Bumhuee.	
			Tutha Kutteea (half).
			Kurroundee.
			Kutteea.
			Muchhar.
	95		Uturhree.
			Ghooghra.
			Murrowra.
			Chupra.
		Khaira.	
	100	Jurreearree.	
			Sunmurwannee.
			Tettooa.
			Bundhwa.
		Kurhyeea.	
	105		Deoree.
			Hurouta.
			Gujgaun.
		Bildurra.	
			Huthoeera.
	110	Bussarree.	
			Burrauna.
			Zuhromohna.
			Doobehee.
		Nurwarao, little.	
	115		Nurwarrow, great.
		Dhunwaee, great.	
		Oomree.	
			Phipburree.
			Hanrouta.
	120		Kothee.
		Kurreetee.	
		Eteewa.	
		Bhutgawan.	
		Muddyee.	
	125	Nadeen.	
		Raeechoeer.	
			Kurroundee.
			Poouree.
			Bumrha.
	130	Kunchunpoor.	
			Rigna.
			Boondinooa.
			Half Jumtal.
			Kunneearee.
	135	Peepurwah.	
			Chudaun.
			Burreetheea.
			Kursurra.
		Tilgowa.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Bildarra.—(*Continued.*)	140		
		Ummurtolla.	
		Kuttuha.	
		Kansa.	
			Chummurwah.
	145	Gobra.	
		Burhyeea.	
		Puharee Dhurumpoor.	
		Tubbeyee.	
			Moondee.
	150		Mujgawa, great.
			Mujgawa, little.
			Kurrawdee.
		Suganneea.	
		Imleea.	
Ajwaeen.—	155	Ajwaeen.	
20 Uslee.			Chokundee.
47 Dakhlee.			Bundhee.
			Murha.
			Bhudyee.
	160		Kumta.
		Soopatal.	
			Luwwa.
			Umgar.
			Etowa.
	165		Rohunneea.
			Sulleeyeea.
			Rujhoulee.
			Rewarra.
			Kooteea.
	170		Keda.
		Surretha.	
			Kurrounda.
		Bundeera.	
			Googwaroo.
	175	Bhutoura.	
			Teekur.
		Pippra.	
			Gotarree.
			Burrarnee.
	180	Burra.	
			Tukur.
			Boda.
		Bhoosundee.	
			Bhouruha.
	185		Tummooreea.
			Khirwapar.
			Etuhra.
			Koombra.
		Moudha.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Ajwaeen.—*(Continued.)*	190		Sookwarree.
			Bublee.
		Deoree.	
		Chundnow.	
		Bura.	
	195		Koolree.
			Purswarro.
			Chutkola.
		Joba.	
			Bundurreea.
	200		Behra.
		Sarun.	
			Nagawa.
			Dhurwyee.
			Hunowtee.
	205	Salyeea.	
			Bhurriwa.
			Behurra.
			Burrah.
			Oodsee.
	210		Keerutpoor.
		Dhunwaee.	
			Nogowa.
			Kukra.
		Bhuddanpoor.	
	215	Kukna.	
			Joonwanee.
			Burdeea, little.
			Burdeea, great.
		Omraud.	
	220	Dhunneeree.	
			Peepurhut.
			Mohunooa.
Regowa—		Regowa.	
31 Uslee.			Regowa.
20 Dakhlee.	225	Etwa.	
			Munnae.
		Beerowyee.	
			Neewee.
			Lohee.
	230		Koee Koodia.
		Goureea.	
			Kooraha.
		Goomehee.	
		Munnora.	
	235		Bhourha.
		Kooseeree.	
		Mutwarro.	
		Bilha.	
		Murheedhur.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Regowa.– (*Continued.*)	240		Moothurree.
		Moothurree 2nd.	
		Khyrooa.	
			Kothilgowa.
		Amma Daudee.	
	245		Punsokheer.
		Doondee.	
			Boorghar.
			Nawgowa.
		Tigra.	
	250		Tiksoolee, little.
		Tiksoolee, great.	
		Umdurra.	
			Sukra.
			Doongurgawa.
	255	Saupursa.	
		Roheeneea.	
		Khyrooa.	
			Bhynsa Sow, 2 villages.
		Sothantee.	
	260		Goorharree.
		Gudhwa.	
		Benaika.	
		Dhunwaee.	
			Behar.
	265	Mohuneea.	
		Banee.	
		Dhunwarro.	
			Seera.
		Bhurowlee.	
	270	Bhurowlee.	
		Etuhna.	
		Punsar.	
		Kunhwarro.	
Gulloha—		Puthrahta.	
10 Uslee.	275	Subhagunj.	
2 Dakhlee.		Pulla.	
		Pukryeea.	
			Duggurreea.
		Hurdooa.	
	280	Googree.	
		Pulloha.	
		Surra.	
		Nangoan.	
			Sohala.
	285	Googur.	
Jookeehee—		Jookeehee.	
7 Uslee.		Puchpeeree.	
9 Dakhlee.		Dhimmurreea.	
		Kooswee.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Jookeehee.—(*Continued.*)	290	Kurra	
		Kemtarraee.	
		Dhobha.	
		Duddora.	
		Bildurree.	
	295	Dhunneeree.	
		Mohunneea.	
		Kurroundeea.	
		Nyneea.	
		Jummooneea.	
	300	Umawa.	
		Oordanee.	

SOHAWUL.

APPENDIX No. XVI.—*Page* 447.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF SOHAWUL IN 1809.

	No. of Villages.
Sohawul Tuppa	1
Chorburree and Poorah ...	1
Bhowun	1
Dalowra and Poorwah ...	1
Bhutgowah	1
Poorgowah	1
Dhundhoor Khoruck-budgekun	2
Laulpore	1
Koorchie	1
Gurlugger Gurluga ...	2
Gewra Laurah	2
Etawrah	1
Gowrah	1
Rahtee	1
Mahadawah Runggoah ...	2
Dellourah Culla	1
Dhaworree	1
Soon Bursa	1
Bellinghtah	1
Dellowrie	1
Khundewrah	1
Purrarounth	1
Cheemraha	1
Ummowdhaw	1
Butchbyhi	1
Dhourowah Cullah ...	1
Oommerdura	1
Orhku Chuuckbundy ...	2
Hinnowtah	1
Saristaul	1
Kurha	1
Gindoorei, Chuckbundy ...	2
Bhuggary, Lumtara ...	2
Sawhalah	1
Morahah	1
Rahstah	1
Kahrei, Borah	2
Hummeerpore	1
Mungbongawrah ...	1
Etawrah	1
Jhugrah Jhugree ...	1
Pantah	1
Tuppa Rygawn	1
Khullara	1
Carried over ...	52

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward ...	52
Dhowrowrah Culla ...	1
Purrarah	1
Jerwah Chuckbundy ...	2
Kulhowkie	1
Syparrah Culla	1
Nypuneahah	2
Narunpore	1
Mungowah	1
Zeekur	1
Huckhair	1
Semurreeah	1
Kharsurrah	1
Jumrahu	1
Khutch Chorah	1
Mawtah	1
Bahtara	1
Bardhee	1
Etwah	1
Uchkhurghur	1
Sypora Bhundarawa ...	2
Nawkhur	1
Tuppa Doorjunpore ...	1
Ghawrah	1
Muttahah	1
Gunnaraw	1
Duttiah	1
Delowrah	1
Chuckdahir	1
Luckaha	1
Tickoorah	1
Bhahara	1
Utrara	1
Ritchraha	1
Goharee	1
Surahee	1
Murrahon	1
Singowlee	1
Simrah	1
Mungahehaur	2
Khooloowa	1
Burheha	1
Jhunowchie	1
Bawrie	1
Burbusa	1
	100

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	100		
Godaroa	1	Umeliah	1
Kooreiah	1	Ladarah	1
Nemoorah	1		— 105

In the Elaka of Colun—13 villages, viz.:

Bhugdera	1	Marwajur	1
Paorwah	2	Munggawrah	1
Lillahah	1	Khullasur	1
Birwahu	1	Khurjgarah	1
Gowlawkhur	1	Etowrah	1
Gowrie	1	Mahawah	1
			— 13

Talook Birsingpoor Khootahah—25 villages, viz.:

Kootahah	1	Rewary	1
Memgehur	1	Medah	1
Kotah	1	Sillah	1
Tellery	1	Goor Ghunt	1
Luckah	1	Luckawur	1
Puggaur Khoord	1	Bhumtratraw	1
Bareumranie	1	Pomrie	1
Bhutgawn	1	Humray	1
Sojawwill	1	Chumhar	1
Mawmaw	1	Burtah	1
Simrah	1	Betwah	1
Tigrah	1	Currendy	2
Putrah	1	Burhrowa	1
Kurrereah Nirgoornai ...	2	Borrah	1
Khootkerah	1	Lungowra	1
Kurreah	1	Puchlellyhorah	1
Kurraundah (Khoord) ...	1	Munjwar	1
Jhaunta	1	Shudah	1
Dewrahur	1	Doonaoh	1
Purreah	1	Kinatah	1
Ledurrie	1	Soonbusar	1
Burriah	1	Kurkaoty	1
Bhummouree	1	Dhewut	1
Pursaunjah Lashapore ...	1	Khadura	1
Pursaunja (Khoord) ...	1	Nungwar	1
Gurlagah	1	Huriah	1
Jummahah	1	Ruchmallah	1
Muswasee Khair	1	Teyah	1
Munhah	1		— 59

Burwah—22½ villages, viz.:

Purwah	1	Pappia	1
Juminiah	1	Bomnet	1
Cawnpoor	½	Bhurkery	1
Jetwa, Chilla, and Buthar ...	3	Bhyrah	1
Bhundy, Pultoy, and Sumrah	3	Bheriah	1
Gulhul	1	Berenah	1
Amurpore	1	Hulleah	1
Goorsany	1	Missgawah	1
Saliah	1	Mohaul	1
Bhelah	1		— 22½
Carried over			199½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Padaruk—18 *villages, viz.:*			
Brought forward			199½
Hurdawah	1	Seerorah	1
Majein	1	Patna	1
Shewjub	1	Hurdu	1
Burrendah	1	Rajookhun	1
Shersah	1	Puttorah	1
Ijey	1	Sunwarsah	1
Persawdy	1	Purraniah	1
Khonge	1	Ookah	1
Dewraj	1	Puchley	1
			— 18
Total Villages ...			— 217½

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KOTEE.

APPENDIX No. XVII.—*Page* 459.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF KOTEE IN 1810.

Statement of Villages in Pergunnah Kotee.

Names.	*No. of Villages.*	*Names.*	*No. of Villages*
Kotee Khass	4	Nawbustah	1
Dewtah	1	Sageree	1
Dewry	1	Goraiah	1
Goolputtah	1	Pungunah	1
Khumrahey	1	Shemree	1
Burrawhey	1	Khankha	1
Woojraundah	1	Ranabie	1
Mungoah	1	Nehrah Mustollah	1
Ghurrandah	1	Bhabroullah	1
Lookheriah	1	Pootry	1
Moon	1	Sanour	1
Authery	1	Banchore	1
Puthur	1	Obkah	1
Aumdauny	1	Punghuttee	1
Chuckur	1	Gooldany	1
Ghorantha	1	Gohanny	1
Kutteah	1	Tosah	1
Chunday	1	Tagey	1
Sewtah	1	Digry	1
Khadare	1	Pattunghur	1
Bhurgoah	1	Baragel	1
Bhursurwar	1	Racherry	1
Kuttolah	1	Nundnah	1
Soograh	1	Powiah	1
Pachore	1	Surwar	1
Dudwur	1	Burroundah	1
Moheriah	1	Gullowah	1
Nutchnowrah	1	Gullie	1
Sureah	1	Mudnie	1
Mohoriniah	1	Imliah	1
Choorolee	1	Mohur	1
Neighnah	1	Porah	1
Monkurrry	1	Shahpoorah	1
Suggoah	1	Khury	1
Dulound	1	Jhundah	1
Majholah	1	Deurey *	1
Roypore	1	Barenah	3
Jhalie	1		—
Nagawah	1	Total Villages ...	85
Murgowah	1		—

* This village mafee to Lal Gudgeraje Sing.