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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. V

CONTAINING

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in

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through the

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I.—BUNDELKHAND.

THE Rajas of Bundelkhand long struggled to maintain their independence against the Muhammadan powers of Delhi. During the latter part of the reign of Shah Jahan, a Chief named Champat Rai asserted his independence and a new dynasty in the eastern part of the province was founded by his son Chhatarsal. The western Chiefs continued more or less subject to Delhi. The territories of Chhatarsal were estimated to produce a yearly land revenue of one crore of rupees. His only strong fortress was Kalinjar, and his principal residence the city of Panna, in the neighbourhood of which are the celebrated diamond mines of Panna.

During the government of Raja Chhatarsal, the province of Bundelkhand was invaded by Muhammad Khan Bangash, the Pathan Chief of Farrukhabad; and the first Peshwa, Baji Rao, was invited from the Deccan for the purpose of repelling this invasion. The expulsion of the Pathan from Bundelkhand through the successful exertions of a Mahratta army was followed by Raja Chhatarsal's adoption of the Peshwa as his son, and by a distribution of his territory between his two legitimate sons, Hirde Sah and Jagat Raj, and his son by adoption, Baji Rao. By this arrangement the Peshwa became the legitimate possessor of a large portion of territory in Bundelkhand, which was the earliest territorial

acquisition of the Mahratta Government in Northern India and was considerably extended by subsequent conquests. The two remaining shares of the possessions of Raja Chhatarsal 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.

Madhuji Scindia, in his last and successful attempt to re-establish the Mahratta power and influence in Northern India, was attended by a strong reinforcement of troops from the Deccan under the command of Ali Bahadur, a grandson of Baji Rao, being the son of Shamsher Bahadur, who was the offspring of the Peshwa and a Musalman concubine. On a former expedition of Madhuji Scindia to Northern India, a number of the nobles had abandoned the Musalman faction and influence at Delhi and had attached themselves to the Mahratta leader. Among these was Raja Himmat Bahadur, the spiritual head and military commander of a large body of devotees, who had acquired some territory in Bundelkhand. Dissatisfied with his treatment by Scindia, Ali Bahadur, at the instigation of Raja Himmat Bahadur, turned his attention to the entire conquest of Bundelkhand. An agreement was concluded between Ali Bahadur and the Raja, by which a large portion of the province was, when conquered, to be consigned to the independent management of Himmat Bahadur, and its revenue to be exclusively applied to the payment of a body of troops which the Raja engaged to furnish and to maintain in the service of Ali Bahadur.

The distracted state of the province of Bundelkhand, which had long been a scene of domestic dissension and civil war between the legitimate descendants of Raja Chhatarsal, afforded at this time peculiar encouragement to the ambitious views of Ali Bahadur. Of the territory which had descended to the two legitimate sons of Raja Chhatarsal and had been divided in unequal portions between them, the larger share, which was possessed by Raja Hirde Sah, had passed from the possession of his grandson Hindupat to that of two rebellious servants of his family, named Beni Huzuri and Kaim Raj Chaube, the former of whom had established independent authority at Panna, while the latter had obtained possession of the fortress of Kalinjar with the districts surrounding it. The possessions also of Raja Jagat Raj, after a long and severe contest between his second son and his two grandsons, Guman Singh and Khuman Singh, the children of the eldest son of Jagat Raj, had been first distributed among the three; but they were 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 Jagat Raj.

Ali Bahadur soon established his authority in the greater part of the province. The only serious resistance he met with was at Kalinjar, at the siege of which he died in 1802, after having concluded an arrangement

with the Court of Poona by which the sovereign and paramount right of the Peshwa over all the conquests of Ali Bahadur in Bundelkhand was declared and acknowledged.

Ali Bahadur left two sons, Shamsher Bahadur and Zulfikar Ali. The former was at Poona at the time of his father's death. Raja Himmat Bahadur professed at first the intention of supporting the right of Shamsher Bahadur and of maintaining the government of his father's possessions in his name and behalf till his arrival in Bundelkhand. For this purpose he selected from the several Mahratta leaders who remained in Ali Bahadur's camp the maternal cousin of the late Nawab, by name Ghani Bahadur, who was accordingly declared Regent during the absence of Shamsher Bahadur; Raja Himmat Bahadur 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 Bundelkhand.

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 Bundelkhand yielding Rs. 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 Daulat Rao Scindia and the Raja of Berar, and by no less hostile, though more secret and cautious, measures of aggression on the part of Jaswant Rao Holkar.

In the plan of hostile operations suggested by the last named Chief, the invasion of the British territories in the Gangetic Doab, and a predatory incursion into the districts of Mirzapur and Benares by the route of Bundelkhand, would appear to have been some of the measures to which the greatest importance was attached; and Nawab Shamsher Bahadur was selected for the execution of the project.

Raja Himmat Bahadur, foreseeing in the success of this plan of the Mahratta Chiefs an immediate diminution of his own authority in Bundelkhand, determined to abandon the Mahratta interests, and to seek the permanent establishment of his own influence, with the aggrandisement of his possessions in Bundelkhand, by assisting in the transfer of the province from the Mahrattas to British rule. Accordingly, by an Agreement (No. I) concluded at Shahpur on the 4th of September 1803, it was provided, among other stipulations, that a portion of territory in Bundelkhand, yielding an annual revenue of twenty lakhs of rupees, should be ceded to the Raja for the maintenance of a body of troops under his command in the service of the British Government; and, in consideration

* *See* Vol. VII, The Peshwa, No. XIII.

of the great advantages which were expected from the junction of the power and influence of Himmat Bahadur, and from his zealous co-operation with the British force in their occupation of Bundelkhand and in the establishment of the British authority in that province, a permanent jagir in the British dominions was also promised to the Raja, 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 advantage which accrued to the British Government from this arrangement was the assistance afforded to a detachment of their troops in crossing the Jumna into Bundelkhand, which might otherwise have been vigorously opposed by the united force of the Mahrattas and of Himmat Bahadur; and to the latter Chieftain the acquisition of a rich and fertile territory, of more than double the extent of that which he had possessed under the former government, without any considerable increase of his former military establishment. The districts which were specifically assigned to Raja Himmat Bahadur comprised, with a few trifling exceptions, the whole of the territory contiguous to the west bank of the Jumna from Allahabad to Kalpi.

On the death of Raja Himmat Bahadur in 1804 these lands were resumed, and jagirs and pensions were assigned to his family.

During the negotiations between the British Government and Raja Himmat Bahadur, Nawab Shamsher Bahadur had arrived in Bundelkhand. But his efforts to establish his authority against the British Government were unsuccessful, and he was content in 1804 to accept a provision (No. II) of four lakhs of rupees a year, with permission to reside at Banda. This provision was subsequently guaranteed (No. III) to him in 1812. Shamsher Bahadur died in 1823, and was succeeded by his brother Zulfikar Ali. To him succeeded Ali Bahadur, who joined in the mutiny of 1857, and was therefore deprived of his pension of four lakhs a year. He was removed to Indore, where he was placed under surveillance and allowed for his support a pension of Rs. 36,000 a year for life. He died in 1873, when stipends amounting to one-third of the lapsed pension, or Rs. 12,000 a year, were assigned to his family.

Of the territory ceded by the Peshwa, the British Government retained in their own possession lands on the banks of the Jumna yielding about fourteen lakhs, exclusive of the territory granted to Raja Himmat Bahadur. 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 Peshwa in Bundelkhand 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 Peshwa's share of the province, securing to them the rights they enjoyed under Ali Bahadur's government on condition of allegiance and fidelity. The Chiefs in the western portion of Bundel-

khand were treated as independent, and treaties of friendship and alliance were formed with them.

All the sovereign rights of the Peshwa in Bundelkhand were finally ceded to the British Government on the extinction of the Peshwa's power in 1817.

Four of the Bundelkhand States, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jaitpur and Khadi, lapsed to the British Government; and six, Chirgaon, Purwa, Tiroha, Bijairaghogarh, Shahgarh and Banpur, were confiscated, the four last named on account of the rebellion of their Chiefs in 1857. The Chief of Banpur was the representative of the oldest Bundela line, which lost Chanderi, Lalitpur, Kurwai, and other districts to the Mahrattas.

There are twenty-two States in Bundelkhand of more or less importance. Until 1888 Khaniadhana was included in this Agency; but in that year its political supervision was transferred to the Resident at Gwalior (*see* Gwalior). In 1896 the State of Baraundha or Pathar Kachhar, the Estate of Jaso, and the five so-called Kalinjar Chaube Jagirs (Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, Pahra and Kamta Rajaula) were transferred to the charge of the Political Agent, Baghelkhand. The only States which have formal treaties with the British Government are Orchha (formerly known also as Tehri), Datia and Samthar. The other Chiefs hold their territories under Sanads, and are bound by Ikrarnamas or deeds of fealty and obedience.

All transit duties have been abolished at different times in late years throughout Bundelkhand. There are no extradition agreements with any of the States. Extradition is effected in accordance with the Extradition Act and the rules connected with it; but there are reciprocal arrangements on certain matters, *e.g.*, extradition, surrender of Police and Military deserters, service of Summons, etc., between the States in Bundelkhand and certain other States in and outside Central India and adjoining British Districts.

The area of Bundelkhand is 10,186 square miles, with a population, according to the Census of 1921, of 1,269,783.

(I).—LAPSED STATES.

As already stated, four of the Bundelkhand States have lapsed to the British Government, namely Jalaun, Jhansi, Jaitpur and Khadi.

1. Jalaun.

The Chief who was in possession of Jalaun at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand was Nana Govind Rao. He joined Shamsher

Bahadur in his hostility to the British Government, and his territories were therefore occupied by British troops. But on his submission his estates were restored (No. IV) to him in 1806, with the exception of Kalpi and a few villages on the banks of the Jumna. In 1817 he was released (No. V) from the tribute and military service which Government had acquired a right to demand after the Peshwa had ceded to them all his sovereign rights in Bundelkhand; and he ceded to Government the district of Kande and some villages in the pargana of Churki. 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.

2. Jhansi.

The first Treaty (No. VI) with Jhansi was made with Sheo Rao Bhao in 1804. He was succeeded in 1815 by his grandson Ram Chand Rao, with whom a new Treaty (No. VII) was made in 1817, after the Peshwa had ceded his rights in Bundelkhand to the British Government. Ram Chand 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 Chand Rao only but of Sheo Rao Bhao also, the succession of Raghunath Rao, uncle of Ram Chand, was recognised. He also died without legitimate issue in 1838. The right of his brother Gangadhar Rao to the succession was admitted; but, owing to his incompetence, 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. VIII). Gangadhar Rao died childless in March 1853: and, as there was no male heir of any of the Chiefs who had ruled Jhansi since its first connection with the British, the State lapsed to the British Government.

3. Jaitpur.

The Jaitpur Estate was held by one of the descendants of Chhatarsal. The first Sanad (No. IX) of the British Government was given to Raja Kesri Singh in 1812. On his death the estate descended to his son Parichat, who was deposed for rebellion in 1842. The Estate was then conferred on Diwan Khet Singh who, as a descendant of Chhatarsal, had advanced claims to the State of Charkhari. On the death of Khet Singh in 1849 without male heirs, the Jaitpur Estate lapsed to the British Government. A descendant of the family, the widow of Diwan Jait Singh (Mussamat Rani Dulaiya, *alias* Raja Beti) receives a pension of Rs. 250 per mensem.

4. Khadi.

Khadi was a small Jagir granted (No. X) in 1807 to Parsuram, leader of a band of plunderers, with a view to the pacification of the province of Bundelkhand. Parsuram died in 1850. It was then ruled that the grant was merely for life, and the Jagir was accordingly resumed.

(II).—CONFISCATED STATES.

The six States or Estates which were confiscated in Bundelkhand were Chirgaon, Purwa, Tiroha or Kirur, Bijairaghogarh, Shahgarh and Banpur.

1. Chirgaon.

This was one of the eight Hasht-Bhaiya Jagirs (*q.v.*, *infra*) into which Diwan Rai Singh divided his Jagir of Baragaon. It was confiscated in 1841 on account of the rebellion of the Jagirdar Bakht Singh.

2. Purwa.

Purwa formed one of the Kalinjar Chaube shares (*see* Baghelkhand) and was held by Pokhar Prasad, son of Govind Das. It was confiscated in 1855 on account of the complicity of his son and successor, Bishan Prasad, in murder.

3. Bijairaghogarh.

When Maihar (*see* Baghelkhand) was divided in 1826 on the death of Durjan Singh (*see* Baghelkhand No. XVI), one share, Bijairaghogarh, fell to the lot of his second son Prag Das. The Estate was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of its holder Surju Prasad, son of Prag Das, and in 1865 it was included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

4. Shahgarh.

This Estate was confiscated for the rebellion of its Chief in 1857. Raja Bakht Bali, the ex-Chief, died at Bindraban in 1873.

5. Banpur.

This Estate was claimed by Scindia as forming part of the Chanderi district conquered by Gwalior in 1830. The claim was not admitted; but, after the confiscation of the Estate consequent on the rebellion of its Chief in 1857, it was made over to Scindia under the arrangements connected with the Treaty of 1860. The ex-Chief Raja Mardan Singh died at Muttra in 1879. The Government of India granted allowances

for the support of his grandson Diwan Nirbhe Singh and his family. These allowances have been continued in gradually decreasing amounts. At present a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem is enjoyed by a descendant, Diwan Sawant Singh.

6. Tiroha or Kirur.

Amrit Rao of Tiroha was the son of the Peshwa Raghoba. On the flight of Baji Rao to Bassein, Holkar wished to treat his flight as an abdication, and to put forward Amrit Rao as his successor. The advance of the British troops on Poona, however, defeated his plans. Amrit Rao opened a friendly correspondence with the British authorities, and an Agreement (No. XI) was made in 1803, guaranteeing to him and to his son a provision of seven lakhs of rupees a year. Amrit Rao at the same time abandoned his pretensions to the Peshwaship. He selected Tiroha in Bundelkhand as his residence, where a Jagir of Rs. 4,691 was conferred on him. Amrit Rao died in 1824, and was succeeded by his son Vinayak Rao. On Vinayak Rao's death in 1853 without issue, the pension of seven lakhs ceased. He left two sons by adoption, Narayan Rao and Madho Rao. These joined in the rebellion in 1857, and their family estates were confiscated. Narayan Rao died a prisoner at Hazaribagh in 1860. Madho Rao was pardoned in consideration of his youth. He attained his majority in 1866, and was permitted to draw the provision of Rs. 30,000 a year which had been made for him. In 1873 a sum of Rs. 50,000 was advanced to him for the purchase of landed property in Bareilly, the amount being deducted from the capital sum invested; in 1877 a similar transaction was sanctioned involving a further advance of Rs. 32,000. The allowance payable to Madho Rao was thus reduced to Rs. 26,720 a year. He was originally permitted to reside at Bareilly and to purchase lands there; but about 1894 he left Bareilly and settled at Beharghat in the Bulandshahr district, and in 1901 it was decided that there was no longer any reason for requiring him to reside in a specified place.

(III).—STATES HELD UNDER TREATIES.

The only three States in Bundelkhand with which formal treaties have been concluded by the British Government are Orchha, Datia and Samthar.

1. Orchha.

Orchha, which was fomerly known also as Tehri, is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States, and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa, though the Mahrattas severed from it the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

Rudra Pratap is said to have founded Orchha in 1501. Bir Singh Deo (1605-1626), who was the fourth in succession from him, is the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor Jujhar Singh (1626-1635) rebelled and was dispossessed of his Chiefship, the State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641, when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

Sawant Singh ruled over the State from 1752 to 1765 and received from Shah Alam, son of Alam Gir II, a royal banner and the title of "Mahendra" which is still borne by the Orchha Chief.

Raja Bikramajit Mahendra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, was the ruling Chief of Orchha when the British entered Bundelkhand, and a Treaty of friendship and defensive alliance (No. XII) was concluded with him on the 23rd December 1812. This Chief formally abdicated in favour of his son Dharam Pal; but, on the death of the latter without issue, Bikramajit again assumed the government of his State. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his brother Tej Singh, who died in 1841, having previously adopted his cousin's son, Sujan Singh. Sujan Singh's right was disputed by the Larai Rani, the widow of Dharam Pal, who claimed the right to adopt a successor to the State. The pretensions of the Larai Rani led to serious disturbances; but, as the adoption of Sujan Singh was acknowledged by the British Government and acquiesced in by the neighbouring Chiefs, Government established Sujan Singh in the succession and appointed the Rani as regent till he attained his majority. Sujan Singh died a few months after he had reached his majority. On his death his widow was permitted, with the advice of the principal Bundela Chiefs, to adopt Hamir Singh, a collateral relation of the family and then a minor.

The Maharaja of Orchha formerly paid a tribute of Rs. 3,000 to Jhansi for the Jagir of Terauli. This payment passed to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but was remitted as a reward for the services of the Maharaja in 1857. The istimrari revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was remitted at the same time.

In 1862 the Ruler of Orchha received a Sanad of Adoption (No. XIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

The Larai Rani died in 1867, shortly after Hamir Singh had been invested with the administration of his State. Hamir Singh died in March 1874. His younger brother Pratap Singh was recognised as his successor, and a British officer was temporarily deputed to supervise the administration of the State. Pratap Singh was entrusted with the government in June 1874, and the British officer was withdrawn in May 1876.

All transit duties were abolished in the Orchha State in 1880, and the fact was notified in the *Gazette of India.*

In 1882 Maharaja Pratap Singh was granted the hereditary title of Sawai, and in 1886 that of Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand or First of the Princes of Bundelkhand.

The Maharaja's eldest son Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh died in 1920; and his second son, Rao Raja Sawant Singh, was adopted by the Chief of Bijawar whom, with the sanction of Government, he succeeded in 1899, after renouncing all possible future claims to the Orchha State.

In 1884 the Maharaja made over land free of cost for the Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway (now the Great Indian Peninsula). Subsequently he claimed compensation which, in the special circumstances of the case, the Government of India paid. Civil and criminal jurisdiction in the lands acquired for the railway was ceded (No. XIV) by the Maharaja in 1888.

In 1887 the name of the capital of the State was changed from " Tehri " to " Tikamgarh," and the State and the Darbar were officially styled " Orchha," thus avoiding the former confusion with the Tehri (or Garhwal) State in the United Provinces.

Prior to 1909 the village of Dadpura had escaped actual incorporation with any of the States or Jagirs in Bundelkhand or with the Jhansi District. This omission was discovered in 1908: and Orchha, Dhurwai and Tori Fatehpur each laid claim to the village. It was decided in 1911 that it was dependent on the Orchha Darbar, to whom it was accordingly transferred.

For the construction of the Dhakwan weir of the Betwa Canal the United Provinces Government in 1915 acquired from the State, on payment of compensation and under certain other conditions, the land of the Karkigarh island in the Betwa River.

In connection with the construction of the Pahari Reservoir in the Dhasan River the United Provinces Canal Department acquired in 1915 an area of approximately 298 acres of State land under an Agreement (No. XV).

In January 1920 the Maharaja acquired from Kampta Rajaula, a Jagir in Baghelkhand, a plot of land for the construction of a temple.

Maharaja Pratap Singh died on the 3rd March 1930 and was succeeded by his grandson the present Maharaja Vir Singh, born in 1898.

The area of Orchha is about 2,080 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 284,948; and the revenue about ten lakhs of rupees, but about one-half of this amount is alienated to relations of the Chief and others.

The military forces consist (1926) of 130 Cavalry, 500 Infantry and 100 Artillery men, with 50 serviceable and 40 unserviceable guns.

2. Datia.

Datia was in origin an offshoot of Orchha, as regards both the State and the family of the Chief. Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received it and Beroni from his father in 1626. The territories of Datia came under the supremacy of the British Government with the other territories in Bundelkhand ceded by the Peshwa under the Treaty of Bassein (*see* Vol. VII, The Peshwa). The first Treaty with Datia was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804 (No. XVI). After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1817, a tract of land on the east of the river Sind was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Raja to the British Government, and a new Treaty, dated the 31st July 1818 (No. XVII), was made with him. Raja Parichhat died in 1839 without issue, having previously adopted a foundling, Bije Bahadur, whose succession was recognised. The succession of Bije Bahadur was opposed by Diwan Madan Singh of Beroni, a collateral branch of Parichhat's family, on the grounds of consanguinity and an old agreement that, in the event of the Datia Chief dying without male heirs, the succession would lie in the Beroni family. But, as Government had already recognised the adoption of Bije Bahadur, and as the country was fairly governed and the succession was agreeable to the people, the claims of the Beroni family were set aside. The Thakur of Beroni also endeavoured to obtain a recognition of the distinct tenure of his Jagir in independence of the Chief of Datia, but in this he did not succeed.

Bije Bahadur, who died in 1857, left an illegitimate son, Arjun Singh, but was succeeded by his adopted son Bhawani Singh, who was born in 1845. In consequence of disturbances caused by the advocacy of the claims of Arjun Singh, who was supported by the Rani Regent, Arjun Singh was removed from Datia. Subsequently a rebellion was raised by the Rani 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 Rani was placed under close surveillance. The claims of the Beroni branch of the family to the succession were again brought forward and rejected in 1861. In October 1861 Captain Thompson was deputed to Datia on special duty, and was not withdrawn till the young Chief was invested with ruling powers in May 1865. Arjun Singh died at Nowgong on the 30th September 1887.

In 1862 all transit duties were abolished in Datia.

In the same year the Ruler of Datia received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XIII).

In August 1865 the Government of India decided that in future the Chief of Datia should be called Maharaja, and in January 1877 the hereditary title of Lokendra (No. XVIII) was bestowed on him.

In 1867 the Ruler of Datia was granted a permanent salute of 15 guns.

In 1879 the Maharaja entered into an Agreement (No. XIX) regarding the manufacture, import and export of salt: and prohibiting the export of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug, or preparation thereof, by routes barred by the inland customs line. In consideration of the loss he would sustain by this agreement, it was arranged that he should receive Rs. 10,000 a year. The prohibition regarding the import of salt was tentatively withdrawn in 1884, and has not yet been re-imposed.

In 1882 a question of much importance to the State, which had been pending for many years, was decided. It related to the devolution of shares in the Beroni Jagir. The main point involved was the origin of this estate, and it was definitely ruled that the Jagir was a grant entirely independent of Datia, made from Delhi, and that the Maharaja could not therefore claim to stand in the same relation to Beroni as he might to jagirdars holding under a grant from his State, though the Thakurs must be considered as politically subordinate to Datia. In 1902 the Government of India re-affirmed their decision that in matters of succession Beroni is not subject to Datia, and that succession to shares in the Beroni Estate must be according to the rules of Hindu Law; this decision, however, in no way affects the general subordination of the Beroni Thakurs to the Datia State.

In 1882 the Maharaja ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving payment for the area acquired. In 1888 an Agreement (No. XX) was negotiated between Government and the Darbar regarding cession of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the Canal.

In 1888 the Maharaja ceded (No. XXI) civil and criminal jurisdiction in the lands which had been acquired in 1884 in the Datia State for the present Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A question of compensation arose, similar to that which was discussed in the case of Orchha; but the Maharaja declined to receive any payment from Government for the land he had made over for the railway.

The Darbar has adopted British currency as the sole legal tender for all transactions in the State, and reported that the work of conversion had been completed on the 9th January 1904.

Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907 and was succeeded by his son, the present Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur. Owing to maladministration the Maharaja was temporarily deprived of his powers in 1911, and the administration was carried on, under the

Political Agent's control, by a Diwan appointed by the Government of India.

Restricted powers were given to the Maharaja in 1913, and full administrative powers were restored to him in 1916.

In 1908 the State entered into an Agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure on certain conditions of the liquor and drug shops in the State village Pandri.

The Imperial Postal Department took over the postal arrangements of the State in 1921, since when a free grant of Service Postage Stamps of the face value of Rs. 5,000 is made annually to the State.

The Maharaja of Datia pays to Scindia, through the British Government, Rs. 15,000 (Nanak Shahi currency) on account of the pargana of Nadigaon.

The area of Datia is 911 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 148,659; and the revenue about Rs. 19,00,000.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Datia State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

1st Govind Infantry	187
Govind Infantry	115

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry	**140**
Infantry	**1,172**
Artillery	**92**
Armed Police	**97**
Military Transport	**31**

The State has 48 serviceable and 76 unserviceable guns.

With effect from the 1st January 1922 the designation "Imperial Service Troops" was changed to "Indian State Forces".

3. Samthar.

The State of Samthar was once a part of the Datia State. About 1735 Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to Naune Shah's son Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kilahdar of the Samthar Fort. Later, a Jagir of five villages was granted to Madan Singh's son Devi Singh, and from this Jagir the present State of Samthar developed. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817, when a Treaty (No. XXII) was concluded with him.

Ranjit Singh died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Hindupat. In 1858 the Rani was allowed to administer the State as Regent, the Raja being of unsound mind.

In 1862 the Ruler of Samthar received a Sanad of Adoption (No. XXIII).

Hindupat had two sons, Chhatar Singh and Arjun Singh, the latter of whom was commonly known as Ali Bahadur. In 1864 Chhatar Singh, having attained his majority, asserted his claims to rule the State, and they were recognised by the Government of India.

In 1865 the pargana of Amra, roughly equivalent to a quarter of the State, was assigned to the Rani for the maintenance of herself, her husband and her younger son. The Rani died in 1880; but the arrangements were not disturbed, the assignment of the Amra pargana continuing for the support of Ali Bahadur and the ex-Chief. In 1883, owing to inconveniences caused by Ali Bahadur's management, the pargana of Amra was restored to Samthar: and the detached village of Sami, as well as cash allowances, were assigned for the maintenance of Ali Bahadur and his father, who were directed to vacate the Amra fort as soon as suitable accommodation had been provided for them at Sami.

In 1867 the Ruler of Samthar was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

In 1868 the claims of the State to an annual payment of Rs. 730, formerly made to it by the Jhansi villages of Manikpura and Nandpura, were admitted; and in full satisfaction of them the village of Sajauni in the Jalaun district was transferred to Samthar.

In 1872 all transit dues were abolished in Samthar territory.

In connection with the general scheme for the equalisation of salt duties, an Agreement (No. XXIV) was made with Chhatar Singh in 1879. By this he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply free of cost of 500 maunds of salt for consumption within his State. The agreement also prohibited the export of all intoxicating drugs, preparations and spirits by all routes and in all directions barred by the inland customs line. In 1884 this agreement was revised (No. XXV): and the State now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply of salt mentioned above; while the restrictions contained in the Agreement of 1879 relative to the import, export and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn, and have not yet been re-imposed.

In 1882 Chhatar Singh ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal, and was paid compensation. In 1888 an Agreement (*see* No. XX) was negotiated regarding cession of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the Canal.

In 1888 Chhatar Singh ceded (No. XXVI) criminal and civil jurisdiction in the lands which had been acquired in 1884 for the present Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Questions as to compensation arose similar to those in Orchha and Datia, and the Government of India sanctioned the payment of compensation; but Chhhatar Singh declined to accept it.

The ex-Chief, Hindupat, died at Sami in 1890. Having regard to the length of time which had elapsed since Chhatar Sing had been *de facto* ruler of the State, the Government of India decided that there was no necessity for the formal recognition of his succession.

Chhatar Singh died on the 16th June 1896, and was succeeded by the present Ruler, his eldest son Bir Singh Deo, who was born on the 8th November 1865. On the 1st January 1898 the title of Maharaja was conferred on Raja Bir Singh Deo as a personal distinction.

In 1905 a canal telegraph line was opened along the Betwa Canal, a portion of which runs through the Samthar State territory.

The area of the State is 180 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 33,216; and the revenue about Rs. 3,50,000.

The military forces consist (1926) of 200 Cavalry, 250 Infantry and 50 Artillery men, with 6 serviceable and 40 unserviceable guns.

In 1862 the Samthar State was held liable to the payment of nazarana at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption; but at the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 the obligation to pay nazarana on direct successions was remitted: and at the Coronation Darbar of 1911 all Nazarana levies were abolished.

(IV).—STATES HELD UNDER SANADS.

Of the class of Chiefs who hold their States under Sanads and are bound by Ikrarnamas, or deeds of allegiance, there were twenty-six in Bundelkhand but seven of these were transferred to Baghelkhand in 1896. Of the twenty-six Chiefs eight are descendants of Raja Chhatarsal. Chhatarsal had twenty-two legitimate and thirty illegitimate sons. Four only of the former had offspring, namely, Padam Singh, Hirde Sah, Jagat Rai and Bharti Chand. Chhatarsal divided* his possessions between Baji Rao Peshwa and his two sons, Hirde Sah

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* The Peshwa's share consisted of the districts of Kalpi, Hatta, Saugor, Jhansi, Sironj, Guna, Garhakota, and Hirdenagar.

Hirde Sah's share, as belonging to the senior line under the name of the Raj of Panna, embraced the districts of Panna, Kalinjar, Amba, Shahgarh, etc.

To Jagat Raj, under the name of the Raj of Jaitpur, were allotted Bhonagarh, Banda, Ajaigarh, Jaitpur, Charkhari, etc.

and Jagat 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 Bahadur. On the death of Ali Bahadur, at which time actual possession formed the basis of the engagements between the British Government and the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, the following States were held by the descendants of Chhatarsal:—by the descendants of his second son, Hirde Sah, the States of Panna and Lugasi; by the descendants of his third son, Jagat Raj, the States of Charkhari, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Sarila and Jaitpur; the State of Jigni by a grandson of his eldest son, Padam Singh; and the State of Jaso by a great-grandson of Bharti Chand, the fourth son. The State of Beri was held by a descendant of Jagat Raj in the female line. Besides these States held by actual descendants of Chhatarsal, the following States were formed out of the territories over which he ruled: Chhatarpur, Baraundha, the Kalinjar Chaube Jagirs, Bihat, Alipura, Gaurihar, Naigawan Rebai and Garrauli.

A fundamental principle in the arrangements made by the British Government in Bundelkhand 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 Bahadur's government, subject to the conditions of their allegiance and fidelity to the British power; their renouncing all views of future aggrandizement; and their abandoning such parts of Ali Bahadur's conquests as had been acquired 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 them some territory with a 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 claims to the aid and protection of Government. Experience, however, soon showed the necessity of departing from this principle, and of declaring the Bundelkhand Chiefs to be subordinate to, and dependent on, the British Government. But it was not 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 been generally 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 Bundelkhand.

The engagements made with the States held under Sanads are nearly all alike. They declare generally that the territory was received by cession from the Peshwa 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. They are 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 had not been conferred were obliged to refer all heinous cases, involving sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for life, to the local officers of the British Government; but in 1921 all of them who enjoyed a salute, except Ajaigarh, received Sanads (No. XXXVI) empowering them to dispose of all criminal cases except those against Europeans, Americans and Government servants, subject to the condition that persons sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General. Ajaigarh received a similar Sanad in 1925.

All transit duties have been abolished in the Bundelkhand States at different dates during the last fifty-seven years, the abolition being usually notified in the *Gazette of India*, as in the case of Orchha in 1880.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the revenue of the Bundelkhand 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 Bundelkhand Chiefs pay tribute in respect of the whole of their States; but three, namely Charkhari, Ajaigarh and Bihat, do so for certain villages or districts. The total amount of tribute paid annually by these three States is Rs. 16,997-5-6. Panna pays a quit-rent of Rs. 9,955 (*q.v.*). (For a list of these payments see Introduction to Vol. IV).

1. Panna.

The Panna Chiefs are descended by blood from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Sah, Raja of Orchha, broke off all relations with Orchha and became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatarsal acquired much territory

east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna. On his death his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his senior son Hirde Sah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna.

When the British entered Bundelkhand, Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Sah, who was then a minor of about 12 or 13 years, was the Chief in possession of Panna, which was then in a most disorganised condition. A Sanad (No. XXVII) was conferred upon him in 1807 on his subscribing a deed of allegiance. This Sanad confirmed him in the possession of 802½ villages and three parganas. Many of the villages included in the Sanad were, however, in the possession of men who had wrested them from the Raja 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 Sanad. A fresh Sanad (No. XXVIII) was therefore granted to him in 1811, by which he received in perpetuity 1,363½ villages.

The oppressive conduct of Raja Kishore Singh forced the British Government on several occasions to interpose. In 1823 he entrusted the management of his State to Kuar Pratap Singh of Chhatarpur for four years, and the engagement was guaranteed by the British Government. But before the end of the period the conduct of Kishore Singh led to his expulsion from Panna, and the appointment of his son Harbans Rai as Regent. Kishore Singh died in exile in 1834. Harbans Rai, having no children, was succeeded, in 1849 by his brother Nirpat Singh; but the succession of Nirpat Singh was not acknowledged by the British Government till he had issued orders for the prohibition of *sati* throughout the Panna State.

For his services in the mutiny Nirpat Singh received, among other rewards, a khilat of the value of Rs. 20,000; 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.

In 1862 the Ruler of Panna received a Sanad of Adoption (No. XXIX).

In 1863 Nirpat Singh ceded certain lands required for railway purposes (No. XXX).

In 1867 the Ruler of Panna was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

Nirpat Singh received in 1867 a Sanad (No. XXXI), conferring upon him, under certain conditions, supreme criminal jurisdiction within his territories; it was specified, however, that the powers thus granted were not necessarily transmissible to his successors. In 1869 the title of Mahendar was conferred on him by a Sanad (No. XXXII) in recognition of his loyalty to the British Government. This title was made hereditary in 1875.

Maharaja Nirpat Singh, whose liberality in alleviating the distress which prevailed in Bundelkhand in 1869 had met with the marked approval of Government, died in June 1870, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rudra Pratap Singh.

In 1887 supreme jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh by a Sanad (No. XXXIII), it being laid down, as in the Sanad granted to Nirpat Singh, that the powers were not necessarily transmissible to his successors. In February 1891 it was ruled that this Sanad had no application to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any one of the persons accused, is a European British subject or of European or American nationality.

In 1893 Rudra Pratap Singh died, and was succeeded by his brother Diwan Lokpal Singh, on whom supreme criminal jurisdiction was conferred under the usual conditions by a Sanad in 1896. In 1898 Lokpal Singh died, and was succeeded by his only son Madho Singh.

The Saugor-Katni Railway, for which land in the Raipur Pargana had been ceded free of cost in 1896, was opened on the 1st January 1899. Full rights of civil and criminal jurisdiction, which had been originally ceded in 1896, were also conceded in the revised form in July 1899 (No. XXXIV).

In 1902 Madho Singh was deposed for complicity in the death of his uncle, Khuman Singh, by poison. He was interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. He was succeeded on the 20th June 1902 by his first cousin Yadvendra Singh, Khuman Singh's eldest son, who was born in 1893. During the minority of Yadvendra Singh the administration of the State was vested in a Diwan and Council supervised by the Political Agent.

In 1905 a lease of the Darbar's excise rights in certain isolated outlying villages situated wholly in the Damoh District was granted to the Central Provinces Administration. In 1910 and 1916 further agreements between the Government of the Central Provinces and the Panna State were entered into restricting the production, sale, etc., of country spirit, opium and hemp drugs in the villages of Urla and Papeti and leasing the excise rights in certain island villages of the State.

For the Ken Canal land was ceded in 1906, on payment of the usual compensation, and in 1908 the State entered into an Agreement (No. XXXV) regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Canal.

Maharaja Yadvendra Singh was invested with full ruling powers on the 4th February 1915. In 1921 a Sanad (No. XXXVI) conferring hereditary extended judicial powers was granted to him.

In 1921 the Imperial Postal Department agreed to take over the whole of the Postal arrangements in the State, and the Darbar were given a free supply of Service Postage Stamps for State correspondence of the face value of Rs. 900 a year.

The area of Panna is about 2,596 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 197,600; and the revenue about Rs. 10,68,299. A small and fluctuating revenue is also derived from the diamond mines near Panna. The Maharaja pays a quit-rent of Rs. 9,955 on the districts of Sheorajpur and Aktohan.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Panna State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

Panna State Chhatrasal Infantry	153

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry	15
Infantry and Artillery	214
Armed Police	121

The State possesses 13 serviceable and 21 unserviceable guns.

With effect from the 1st January 1922 the designation "Imperial Service Troops" was changed to "Indian State Forces".

The State was liable to the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

2. Lugasi.

Diwan Dhiraj Singh, grandson of Hirde Sah, was in possession of seven villages during the government of the Bundela Rajas and also during the period of Ali Bahadur's authority. After the establishment of the British Government he was maintained in possession, and on the 9th December 1808 received a Sanad (No. XXXVII) after executing the usual deed of allegiance.

In consequence of the infirmities of age Dhiraj Singh, in 1814, requested permission to abdicate in favour of his second son Sardar Singh, in preference to his eldest son Padam Singh, who four years before had rebelled against him, and had 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 Padam Singh being permanently secured in his jagir, 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 Sanad to Sardar Singh. Dhiraj Singh died in 1819.

During the mutiny of 1857 half the villages of Lugasi were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of the fidelity of Sardar Singh to the British

Government. In reward for his services Sardar Singh received a jagir of Rs. 2,000 a year, and a khilat worth Rs. 10,000. The privilege of adoption, accorded to him at the same time, was subsequently confirmed in 1862 by a Sanad (No. XXXVIII) granted to his successor.

Sardar Singh died in 1860, and was succeeded by his grandson Hira Singh, his son, Murat Singh, having died previously. Hira Singh engaged in 1862 (No. XXXIX) to keep clear roads through the jungles in the jagir which was granted to his grandfather. This agreement was in 1873 modified to the extent that certain " Rakhel " land in the village of Chaukhra was restored to the jagirdar, as it was culturable; while he, on his part, provided 600 bighas of grass land in Barat Sureri for the horses of the cavalry regiment quartered at Nowgong. Hira Singh died in 1872, and was succeeded by his son Khet Singh, with the hereditary title of Diwan. On the latter's death in 1902, his eldest son Chhatrapati Singh succeeded. He died on the 30th November 1917 and was succeeded by his infant son Bhopal Singh, born on the 31st October 1916. During his minority the administration of the Jagir is under the supervision of the Agency.

The area of Lugasi is 45·33 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 6,182; and the revenue Rs. 30,000.

3. Charkhari.

This Chiefship dates from 1765, when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatarsal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. During the subsequent dissensions among the descendants of Chhatarsal, Bije Bahadur, the son and successor of Khuman Singh, lost possession of the State of Charkhari; but, when Ali Bahadur invaded Bundelkhand Bije Bahadur accompanied him. All the Charkhari territory was conquered by Ali Bahadur, who assigned to Bije Bahadur lands yielding about four lakhs of rupees on his entering into engagements* of fidelity and allegiance.

Bije Bahadur was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government; and a Sanad (No. XL) was granted to him in 1804. A new Sanad (No. XLI) was given to him in 1811.

* Engagement made by Raja Bije Bahadur with Nawab Ali Bahadur in the Sambat year 1855 (1798 A.D.)—

The Nawab Ali Bahadur having secured to Maharaja Bikramajit his ancient territorial possessions, the Raja now promises and engages that his eldest son, Diwan Ishwari Singh, shall always remain in attendance on the Nawab Ali Bahadur, that his second son, Diwan Puran Mal 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 parganas of Samerpur, Modha, Jalalpur, Rath, and Panwari: 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 Maharaja, who hereby engages to preserve the tranquillity of these districts. From this obligation the Maharaja will never depart. He calls God to witness his sincerity.

after the settlement of disputes regarding his right to several villages not included in the Sanad of 1804.

The Raja's only legitimate son, Govind Das, died in 1822. The Raja then declared his wish that Ratan Singh, his grandson by his illegitimate son Ranjit Singh, should be nominated his successor, to the exclusion of collateral heirs with whom he was at feud; and the British Government, seeing no objection to Ratan Singh being considered the eventual heir should no legitimate son be born to the Raja, gave a formal and public recognition of his title. Bije Bahadur died in November 1829, when Ratan Singh was only fourteen years of age. The conflicting claims of the collateral relatives were the subject of much discussion. Ratan Singh was eventually confirmed in power, but was required to make provision for his relatives. In 1857 the question came under consideration whether, on the death of Ratan Singh, the State of Charkhari should escheat to the British Government; but it was ruled that the effect of the recognition of Ratan Singh in 1822 was to admit him to all the rights secured to the Raja of Charkhari by the Sanads granted in 1804 and 1811, and necessarily involved the right of his heirs, if he should have any, to succeed to the State. The Raja's son Jai Singh Deo was accordingly recognised as his future successor.

For his services in the mutiny Ratan Singh received, among other rewards, a jagir of Rs. 20,000 in perpetuity, and a khilat. Besides the pargana of Fatehpur, which was bestowed on the Raja as a reward, lands in Mahoba to the value of Rs. 9,500 were given to him for an equivalent in Meradeo.

Ratan Singh died in 1860, and was succeeded by his minor son Jai Singh Deo, whose mother, Rani Bakht Kuar, was appointed Regent, on the condition that she would be recognised as such only so long as she and the two ministers designated by the late Raja, Maulvi Siraj Husain and Diwan Anna Sahib, acted in harmony and without mischievous differences of any kind. The Rani, however, strove to assume an undue share of power, and this eventually led to her removal 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. On the death of Siraj Husain in 1866 the British officer was withdrawn, and the administration was left in the hands of Diwan Anna Sahib; who, however, died in the following year, when his son Tantia Sahib was appointed manager.

In 1862 the Ruler of Charkhari received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXXVIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

In 1866 the Charkhari State ceded (No. XLII) the parganas of Fatehpur, Hirapur and Meradeo, receiving in lieu thereof villages of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 29,525. A sum of Rs. 29,029 was also

paid to the State as compensation on account of past losses of revenue from the Meradeo pargana.

In 1874 the Maharaja was invested with full powers of administration in his State, a British officer being deputed to Charkhari for one year to aid the young Chief with his advice. Jai Singh Deo did not, however, profit much by his assistance; for shortly after the officer's departure gross mismanagement ensued, and another officer had to be deputed temporarily to Charkhari in 1879. Next year the Maharaja was deprived of all power and the political officer at Charkhari was nominated Superintendent of the State.

Jai Singh Deo died childless in 1880, without having adopted an heir. The Government of India recognised the succession of Malkhan Singh, son of Jujhar Singh, a distant collateral relation, who had been adopted by Jai Singh Deo's widow. The usual nazarana was levied, the value of the khilat of investiture being deducted from it. Malkhan Singh being a minor, the State remained under British superintendence (the administration being conducted under the Political Agent's orders by the Muntazim, Diwan Rao Jujhar Singh, the father of the minor Chief) until January 1892, when the Chief was given ruling powers but the grant to him of extended powers of criminal jurisdiction was reserved.

In January 1886 the separate Agency at Charkhari which had been created in 1879 was abolished, and the State was again incorporated in the Bundelkhand Agency.

In 1894 supreme criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was granted to Malkhan Singh (No. XLIII), it being specified that the powers were not necessarily transmissible to his successors.

In 1903 the Maharaja agreed to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory, on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

In 1905 he ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area required. In 1908 the State entered into an Agreement similar to the one executed by Panna (*see* No. XXXV) regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Ken Canal.

Malkhan Singh died without issue in 1908 and was succeeded by his father Jujhar Singh, who died, also without issue, in 1914 and was succeeded by his younger brother Ganga Singh.

In 1909 the Maharaja of Ajaigarh laid claims to the Chiefship of Charkhari; but his claim was rejected by the Government of India in 1914.

Ganga Singh died on the 5th October 1920 and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present ruler, Maharaja Arimardan Singh. During his

minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency, with the Maharaja's father Bhan Pratap Singh, Rao of Jigni, as Regent. Maharaja Arimardan Singh was invested with full ruling powers on the 6th December 1924.

A Sanad (*see* No. XXXVI) conferring hereditary extended criminal powers on the Maharaja was granted in 1921.

The Ruler of Charkhari enjoys the title of Sipahdar-ul-Mulk which was conferred upon them on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877.

The area of Charkhari is about 880 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 123,405; and the revenue about Rs. 6,00,000. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 8,583-9-6 for the Bhina and Chandla districts.

The military forces consist (1926) of 35 Cavalry, 176 Infantry and 44 Artillery men, with 24 serviceable and 18 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

4. Bijawar.

The founder of the Bijawar family was Bir Singh Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj. When Ali Bahadur invaded Bundelkhand, Bir Singh Deo refused to acknowledge his supremacy and was killed fighting against him near Charkhari. Raja Himmat Bahadur, however, made interest with Ali Bahadur on behalf of Kesri Singh, son of Bir Singh Deo, and procured for him his father's possessions on the same terms as those subscribed by the Raja of Charkhari.

Kesri Singh was the Chief who was in possession of Bijawar when the British Government obtained supremacy in Bundelkhand. Owing to complicated disputes with Raja Bije Bahadur of Charkhari regarding the pargana of Ramgarh, and with Kunwar Sone Sah of Chhatarpur regarding the villages of Dharampur, Bajra, Sathai and Karaiya, no Sanad was granted to Kesri Singh. He died in December 1810, and was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh, who on his accession in 1811 (the disputes with neighbouring States having in the meantime been decided) received a Sanad (No. XLIV) and was required to sign a deed of allegiance, the 10th Article of which was specially intended to prevent the revival of old, or the setting up of new, claims against neighbouring Rajas.

Ratan Singh died in 1833 without male issue; and, at the request of his widow, his nephew Lachhman Singh was recognised as his successor. Lachhman Singh was succeeded in 1847 by his son, Bhan Pratap Singh. For his services in the mutiny he received rewards, including a khilat.

In 1862 the Ruler of Bijawar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns. In 1866 the Government of India decided that in future the Chief of Bijawar should be called Maharaja: and in 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, he was granted the hereditary title of Sawai.

In 1867 Bhan Pratap Singh received a Sanad (*see* No. XXXI) granting him full criminal powers within his State; but in 1887 his powers of supreme criminal jurisdiction were withdrawn: and, owing to continued mismanagement on his part, the State had to be placed under the superintendence of the Agency. In 1898, having no male issue, the Chief adopted as his heir the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, Rao Raja Sawant Singh, who was born on the 25th November 1877: and the adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Bhan Pratap Singh died on the 15th September 1899, and Sawant Singh's succession was resented by the leading Thakurs; but their almost overt hostility was suppressed by the temporary internment of the ring-leaders at Nowgong, and the resumption of their jagirs till such time as they showed themselves ready to resume their allegiance. Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh was publicly installed on the 28th June 1900. In January 1903 he was given administrative powers under certain conditions, which were relaxed in October 1904. In the interval debts had been liquidated to the extent of several lakhs, and a substantial cash balance accumulated in the State treasuries; the succession nazarana had been paid by the State to Government and by the Thakurs to the State; and the recalcitrant Thakurs had been pardoned and replaced in the peaceful possession of their estates.

The regular revenue survey and settlement of the State by specially selected British officers were completed in 1905.

A Sanad (*see* No. XXXVI), conferring hereditary extended criminal powers on the Ruler, was granted in 1921.

The area of Bijawar is about 973 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 111,723; and the revenue about Rs. 3,34.000.

The military forces consist (1926) of 26 Cavalry, 103 Infantry, 20 Armed Police and 8 Artillery men, with 8 serviceable and 4 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

5. Ajaigarh.

In 1765 Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of Ajaigarh was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakht Singh,

or Bakht Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possessions by Ali Bahadur, and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of two rupees a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803 he received a pension of three thousand Gouhar Shahi rupees a month, until an adequate territorial provision could be assigned to him. At this time the fort of Ajaigarh and the greater portion of the territories forming the old possessions of Jagat Raj were in the hands of a military adventurer named Lachhman Dawa. With a view to the pacification of the country, it was resolved to confirm the occupancy of Lachhman Dawa, on condition of his making submission and tendering allegiance to the British Government. Lachhman Dawa was accordingly required in 1806 (No. XLV) to surrender the fort of Ajaigarh to the British Government at the end of two years, and meanwhile to pay a tribute of Rs. 4,000 a year. He broke these conditions, and was therefore dispossessed. A large share of his territory was given to the Raja of Ajaigarh who in 1807 received a Sanad (No. XLVI) restoring to him a portion of his possessions. His pension was discontinued in 1808. In 1812 the Raja asked for a Sanad, specifying in detail the villages which composed his State. This was granted in September of that year (No. XLVII); and at the same time, at the request of the Raja, the 5th and 6th Articles of the deed of allegiance, which he had executed in 1807, were cancelled.

Bakht Singh died in 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son Madho Singh, who died childless in 1849, and was succeeded by his brother Mahipat Singh. The question was raised at the time whether the engagement with Bakht Singh limited the succession to his lineal descendants, and whether the State should escheat to Government; but a decision was finally given in favour of the succession of Mahipat Singh.

Mahipat Singh died in 1853, and the succession of his son Bije Singh, a boy eleven years old, was recognised. He died in 1855; when the British Government considered that the State of Ajaigarh had lapsed, and declined, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, to recognise the wish of Bije Singh's mother to appoint Ranjor Singh, 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 rights of Bakht Singh's family as they existed before the grant of the Sanad to Bakht Singh. These instructions had not been acted on when the mutiny of 1857 broke out; and as the rebel Farzand Ali, by proclaiming Lokpal Singh, alleged to be an illegitimate son of Madho Singh, as Chief of Ajaigarh, retarded the pacification of the province, while the widow of Mahipat Singh remained steadfast in her allegiance to the British Government, it was determined in 1859 to waive the claim of Government to the lapse, and to recognise (No. XLVIII) Ranjor Singh,

on the same terms and conditions as those on which the State had been held by Bije Singh, with succession to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. Certain exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to which the British regulations were extended, were, however, excepted from this agreement.

In 1862 the Ruler of Ajaigarh received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

During the minority of Ranjor Singh, the State was administered by the widow of Mahipat Singh. On her death in 1868, the young Chief was entrusted with the management of the State. At the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 he received the title of Sawai as a hereditary distinction.

Supreme criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on the Chief by a Sanad (*see* No. XXXIII) in 1887. It was ruled in February 1891 that the Sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any one of the persons accused, is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

In 1905 the Maharaja ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area acquired. In 1909 the State entered into an Agreement, similar to that executed by Panna (*see* No. XXXV) regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Ken Canal.

In 1909 Ranjor Singh laid claim to the Chiefship of the Charkhari State; but this was rejected by the Government of India in 1914.

In the same year the State entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of liquor, opium and drug shops in certain villages of the Banda district and the Ajaigarh State.

Ranjor Singh died in 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present ruler, Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur, born on the 13th November 1866.

A Sanad (*see* No. XXXVI), conferring hereditary extended criminal powers on the Chief, was granted in 1925.

The area of Ajaigarh is 802 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 84,790; and the revenue about Rs. 5,00,000. The Chief pays, on account of the Khera and Bachon districts, a tribute of Rs. 7,013-12-0, a remission of Rs. 2,500 having been made on the separation of Jaso from his territories in 1816.

The military forces consist (1926) of 25 Cavalry, 216 Infantry and 41 Artillery men, with 9 serviceable and 4 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

6. Sarila.

The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, who was the son of Jagat Raj and grandson of Raja Chhatarsal.

Raja Tej Singh, Aman Singh's successor, was expelled from his possessions by Ali Bahadur, but recovered a portion of them through the influence of Raja Himmat Bahadur and, at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila in the district of Jalalpur, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month was granted to him until a suitable provision in land could be made. The villages he claimed yielded Rs. 23,600. They were conferred upon him in 1807 by a Sanad (No. XLIX), and his pension ceased.

Tej Singh was succeeded by his son Anrodh Singh, and he by his son Hindupat.

In 1862 the Ruler of Sarila received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXIII).

Hindupat died in June 1871, when the Government of India chose for the Chiefship Khalak Singh, a member of a distant branch of the family, who had been adopted by Hindupat's widow. Khalak Singh was a legitimate descendant of Kehri Singh, another of the sons of Jagat Raj. Khalak Singh died childless in 1882, without adopting an heir. The Government of India selected as his successor his brother Pahar Singh, then aged about six years. The Government were guided in this selection partly by the wishes of the deceased Chief's widow, who was prepared to adopt the boy and subsequently did so; but at the same time they ruled that adoption by the widow of a deceased Chief does not of itself confer a right to succession. As an act of grace the Government of India decided to treat the succession as that of an adopted son and to levy nazarana accordingly. Pahar Singh was installed in 1895, but died on the 22nd February 1898. He was succeeded by his posthumous son, the present Raja Mahipal Singh, born on the 11th September 1898.

In 1903 the State agreed to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through its territory, on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

Raja Mahipal Singh was invested with full administrative powers on the 5th November 1919: and in December 1926 he was granted a Sanad (No. L) conferring on him enhanced judicial powers as a personal distinction.

The area of Sarila is 35·28 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 6,081; and the revenue about Rs. 60,000.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

7. Jigni.

The founder of this Jagir was Rao Padam Singh, a son of Chhatarsal. The Jagir was much reduced during the Mahratta invasion, Lachhman Singh, Padam Singh's son, only managing to retain possession of the two parganas of Rath and Panwari.

Prithwi Singh, son and successor of Lachhman Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages at the time of the British occupation. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy; but two years later six of the villages were restored to him by a Sanad (No. LI) granted in 1810. On his death in 1830 without legitimate sons, it was proposed to resume the Jagir; but a posthumous son, Bhopal Singh, was born and was eventually recognised, the administration remaining in the hands of the widow. In 1840, in consequence of a feud between the Rani Regent and her confidential advisers, arising from the Rani having allowed an undue exercise of authority to her brother, a subject of Orchha, the British Government interfered and appointed managers, who were bound to act faithfully in the interests of the Jagirdar and to submit accounts of the income and expenditure to the Agent of the British Government in Bundelkhand. The administration was made over to Bhopal Singh in 1845.

Bhopal Singh 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 Rani, the Jagir was taken under the direct management of the British Government in 1855.

In 1862 the Chief of Jigni received a Sanad of Adoption (No. LII).

Bhopal Singh died in 1870, when the adoption, in accordance with his wishes, of Lachhman Singh, youngest son of Maharaja Nirpat Singh of Panna, was recognised by the Government of India. During Lachhman Singh's minority the Jagir remained under British supervision until 1881, when he was permitted to assume management.

Lachhman Singh died in 1892, and was succeeded by Bhan Pratap Singh, *alias* Fateh Singh, a scion of the Charkhari house, whose adoption

by Lachhman Singh's widow was sanctioned by the Government of India. Bhan Pratap Singh was born on the 18th May 1878, and during his minority the management was entrusted to Lachhman Singh's widow. The management of the Jagir was placed in his own hands on the 1st January 1918.

In 1903 the Jagirdar agreed to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory, on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

Bhan Pratap Singh's only son, Arimardan Singh, succeeded by adoption to the Charkhari Chiefship in 1920: and during his minority the Rao acted as Regent of Charkhari.

In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as the Rao of Jigni.

The area of Jigni is 20·48 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 3,642; and the revenue about Rs. 14,000.

By the terms of the Adoption Sanad of 1862, nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue, in cases where the succession did not go to a lineal heir, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

8. Beri.

Diwan Jugal Prasad, to whom a Sanad (No. LIII) was given in 1809 by the British Government, was a descendant of Jagat Raj in the female line. His grandfather, Acharju, married a daughter of Jagat Raj, who granted him in jagir the villages of Umri, Chili and Dadri. These were held in the family under the Bundela Rajas, and were confirmed to Jugal Prasad by Ali Bahadur. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, but the Diwan was left in possession of Umri. The village of Dadri was given to Nana Govind Rao, Chief of Jalaun, in exchange for villages in the district of Kalpi. Subsequently the right of Diwan Jugal Prasad to these villages was established. The village of Chili was therefore restored, lands of equal value in the pargana of Jalalpur were given in lieu of Dadri, 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 Diwan in exchange in 1811 (No. LIV).

Jugal Prasad died in 1814. He was succeeded by Phairan Singh, grandson of his full brother Gandharb Singh, the claim to the succession having been voluntarily renounced by Raoju, the father of Phairan Singh. In 1857 Phairan Singh was succeeded by his only son Bishwanath Singh. On the death of Bishwanath Singh in 1861 the widow

wished to adopt Balbhadra Singh, a distant relative of the family, to the exclusion of Bije Singh, son of Bishwanath Singh's first cousin. But Government installed Bije Singh, then thirteen years old, on the grounds that he was the nearer relative of the deceased; that he was living in Bishwanath Singh's house at the time of his death, and performed the funeral obsequies; that he was recognised as the rightful claimant by the principal Thakurs; and that the Political Officers were in favour of his recognition on grounds both of right and policy. In consideration, however, of the services of Bishwanath Singh during the mutiny of 1857, the nazarana, which in ordinary circumstances would have been claimed on the succession, was remitted.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (No. LV).

In 1885 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving the usual compensation. No formal engagements were concluded with Beri in regard to this cession of land or jurisdiction.

Bije Singh died in 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son Raghuraj Singh. Raghuraj Singh died in 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son Lokendra Singh, who was born on the 29th August 1891. During Lokendra Singh's minority the Jagir was administered, in accordance with Raghuraj Singh's last wishes, by his junior surviving widow, assisted by a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent. Lokendra Singh was granted restricted powers on the 3rd June 1914 and full powers in May 1915.

In 1908 the Jagir entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of the liquor, opium and drug shops in the villages of Bhojpur and Pathraita.

In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should be designated the Rao of Beri.

The area of Beri is about 32 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 4,621; and the revenue about Rs. 40,000.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

9. Chhatarpur.

Kunwar Sone Sah, whom the British Government established in the Raj of Chhatarpur, was a servant of Hindupat, grandfather of Raja Kishore Singh of Panna. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Mahratta power, Kunwar Sone Sah usurped a large tract of country for himself: and, on the British occupation of Bundelkhand, his influence was so great that the purchase of his submission by the guarantee of his possessions was considered an important political object

In the Sanad (No. LVI), granted to him in 1806, the town of Chhatarpur and four thanas which were in his possession during the lifetime of Ali Bahadur, with the towns of Mhow and Salat, which he had usurped after Ali Bahadur's death, were reserved by the British Government; and in consideration of this, Government remitted to him, as a provision for his son Pratap Singh, the tribute of Rs. 19,000 which he paid to Ali Bahadur.

Government, however, were of opinion that it might be expedient to restore Chhatarpur and the four thanas, on the understanding that Sone Sah would be responsible for the peace of his own territories. The restoration was not made till 1808, when Mhow was given to Sone Sah and Chhatarpur to his son Pratap Singh,* on the withdrawal of the British troops from that quarter.

In 1812 Sone Sah made a distribution of his territories among his five sons. Later he was persuaded by his younger sons to make another distribution, by which the share of Pratap Singh, 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 Pratap Singh and opposed to the policy of the British Government, which desired to prevent the dismemberment of the Bundelkhand States; and the Raja was informed that if, in consequence thereof, any necessity for interference arose after his death, Government would uphold the rights of Pratap Singh. Government also refused to recognise the hereditary descent of the shares of the younger brothers in their families, and directed the Agent, on the death of Sone Sah, to assume the first distribution of the State as the basis of an arrangement with Pratap Singh; the other brothers, Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh, Hindupat and Bakht Singh, holding their shares for life in subordination to Pratap Singh. These instructions were carried out on the death of Sone Sah in 1815, and were confirmed by Sanads granted in 1816 to the five brothers, from each of whom a corresponding engagement was taken (No. LVII). After the shares of the brothers had been allotted, some exchanges took place for mutual accommodation. Pratap Singh had incurred much expense in fortifying the fort of Deora, which commanded the passes through the hills. This was in the share allotted to Bakht Singh, but the possession of it was necessary to enable Pratap Singh to fulfil his obligation to keep marauders in check. The districts of Deora and Kariani were therefore given to Pratap Singh, in exchange for Rajgarh and Teloha, which were given to Bakht Singh. Prithwi Singh's share contained no town with a convenient place of residence, and to meet his wishes in this respect Bakht

* The Sanad granted on this occasion does not appear in the records of the Foreign Office. The Sanad given at page 196 of *De Cruz's Political Relations* was not granted to Pratap Singh, son of Sone Sah, but to Pratap Singh, Chief of Alipura.

Singh made over Rajgarh to him, in exchange for six villages of equal value.

The Sanad granted to Pratap Singh contained the names of thirty-nine villages not entered in the Sanad of Sone Sah. Many of these were hamlets dependent on villages named in the Sanad of 1806, but twenty-one of them were claimed by Raja Kishore Singh of Panna. It was found, however, that all these villages were in possession of Sone Sah at the time of Ali Bahadur's death, and his possession of them was therefore maintained. Possession at the time of Ali Bahadur's death was declared in this, as in other cases, to constitute the standard for the adjustment of all such claims.

On the deaths of Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh and Hindupat, their jagirs reverted to the Chhatarpur State. Bakht Singh was unable to manage his jagir and made it over to Pratap Singh, who gave him in lieu of it an allowance of Rs. 2,250 a month. In this jagir there was an assignment of three villages, which had been made to the Dichhit family of Nowgong by Hindupat. Pratap Singh made various attempts to resume these villages, but was always compelled by the British Government to withdraw, on the ground that the family had a right to the jagir by virtue of old grants from Hindupat. While, however, the right of the Raja of Chhatarpur to resume these villages was denied, his supremacy over the Dichhit family was recognised, and the family were declared to be guaranteed subordinates of Chhatarpur. Thus the Dichhit Jagirdar is not of the rank of a Bundelkhand Chief, nor has he any claim to a separate Sanad from the British Government. It is accordingly incumbent on him to refer such questions, as the abolition of transit dues within the jagir, to the Chhatarpur Chief for his concurrence. In 1919, on the resumption by the Chhatarpur Darbar of certain plots of land in the village of Mau, the status of the Chhatarpur State in relation to the Bilehri Muafi was more clearly defined, by the decision of the Government of India that the jurisdiction in the Estate, which had for some years been with the Political Agent, should be restored to the Chhatarpur Darbar on certain conditions. In accordance with this decision the State assumed control of the Muafi with effect from the 20th January 1920, and granted a Sanad to the Muafidar in respect of the lands in Mau.

When Sone Sah died in 1815, his second, third and fourth sons, Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh and Hindupat, had rebelled against Pratap Singh and had resisted his resumption of Sone Sah's jagir; but Prithwi Singh at last accepted, under British guarantee, a money stipend from Pratap Singh on condition of residing out of Chhatarpur: an arrangement by which Prithwi Singh was considered to have forfeited any rights that he might otherwise have had to the succession.

In 1852 Pratap Singh proposed to adopt and nominate as his heir Jagat Raj, grandson of his youngest brother, Bakht Singh, to the exclusion of

Kunjal Sah, son of Prithwi Singh. A reference was made to the Chiefs of Orchha, Charkhari, Bijwar, Panna, Ajaigarh, Datia and Shahgarh, as to the right of Pratap Singh to adopt Jagat Raj. They gave it as their opinion that, according to the practice of the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, Pratap Singh had a right to select Jagat Raj and to pass over Kunjal Sah. The Court of Directors, however, disapproved of reference to the arbitration of the Bundelkhand Chiefs as a means of settling such questions; but, before it was decided whether Pratap Singh should be allowed to adopt Jagat Raj, or whether the State should lapse on his death, Pratap Singh died in 1854. The Court of Directors ruled that Kunjal Sah had no right to the succession, the Sanad of 1806 being only a life grant: and that, as the Sanad of 1817 limited the succession to the lineal heirs male of Pratap Singh, and Pratap Singh had died childless, the State of Chhatarpur had clearly lapsed. Moreover, they declined to recognise any right on the part of Jagat Raj in consequence of his adoption by Pratap Singh. But in consideration of the fidelity of the family and the good government of Pratap Singh, Government consented in 1854, as an act of grace and favour, to grant the State to Jagat Raj under a new Sanad (No. LVIII), the succession being strictly limited to him and his male descendants. The widow of Pratap Singh was made Regent during the minority of Jagat Raj, but was removed from the Regency in 1863, in consequence of her unsatisfactory management, and because of the asylum she gave to rebels in the Chhatarpur territory. A British officer was deputed to Chhatarpur to superintend the administration and instruct the young Chief in his duties.

In 1862 the Ruler of Chhatarpur received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXIII): and in 1867 was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

Jagat Raj was entrusted with the management of the State early in 1867 but died in the following November, leaving an infant son Vishwanath Singh, born on the 29th August 1866, who was recognised as his successor. From 1867 to 1887, except for a short period (from 1876 to 1878) the State remained under British supervision. But on the 29th August 1887 the Chief, having then completed his twenty-first year, was invested with full administrative powers subject to the conditions usually imposed in such cases. In 1894 Raja Vishwanath Singh was empowered under certain conditions (No. LIX) to exercise criminal jurisdiction over heinous offences within his State as a personal distinction: these powers were made hereditary in 1921 (*see* No. XXXVI). On the 25th May 1895 the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction: and this was made hereditary (No. LX) in June 1919.

In 1905 Maharaja Vishwanath Singh ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area required: and on the 20th October 1908 the State entered into an Agreement similar

to the one executed by Panna (*see* No. XXXV) regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Ken Canal.

A yearly payment of Rs. 3,249-10-3 is made to the State of Chhatarpur for land acquired in 1869 for an addition to the Nowgong Cantonment. Similarly, compensation is paid to the muafidar of Bilehri, through Chhatarpur, amounting to Rs. 2,838-9, for land acquired for the Nowgong Cantonment in 1845 and 1869.

The area of Chhatarpur is about 1,130 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 166,549; and the revenue about Rs. 7,00,000.

The military forces consist (1926) of 21 Cavalry, 100 Infantry and 296 Armed Police, with 29 serviceable and 3 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911 when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

10. Bihat.*

The ancestors of the Bihat family, who are Bundela Rajputs, received service grants from the descendants of Hirde Sah and these were continued during the government of Ali Bahadur. Diwan Aparbal Singh and his relative, Diwan Chhatri, were found in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the usual Sanads (No. LXI) were conferred on them in 1807.

Aparbal Singh was succeeded by his son Bankat Rao, and he in 1828 by his son Kamod Singh. Kamod Singh was succeeded in 1846 by his son Hirde Sah, who died in 1859, and was succeeded by his uncle Govind Das, brother of Kamod Singh.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Govind Das died in 1872 and was succeeded by his son Mahum Singh.

The Jagirdar agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

Mahum Singh died on the 25th January 1908 and was succeeded by his son Bir Singh Ju Deo, born on the 16th May 1902.

In 1908 the Jagir entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of the opium and hemp drug shops in the villages of Alipura and Naikpura in the Bihat Jagir.

In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should be designated Rao of Bihat.

*DeCruz makes the mistake of including Bihat among the Chaube jagirs—*Political Relations*, page 48.

Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo was invested with full administrative powers on the 15th January 1925.

The area of Bihat is 16 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,786; and the revenue Rs. 27,000. The Jagirdar of Bihat pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the village of Lohargaon.

Under the terms of the Adoption Sanad, nazarana at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

11. Alipura.

The lands composing this Jagir were granted by Hindupat, grandson of Hirde Sah, to Achal Singh, a Parihar Rajput, and the grant was continued to his son Diwan Pratap Singh by Ali Bahadur. Pratap Singh was in possession at the time of the British occupation, and the Jagir was confirmed to him by a Sanad (No. LXII) in 1808.

Pratap Singh left four sons, the eldest of whom, Pancham Singh, succeeded him. In 1835 Pancham Singh divided the jagir between himself and his three brothers, Tilak Singh, Jawahir Singh and Kishore Singh, but the division was not reported to, or recognised by, Government. In 1846 Kishore Singh died leaving a grandson, Bakht Singh. As the subdivision of the Jagir had led to disturbances, Kishore Singh's share was re-annexed to the Jagir, Bakht Singh being allowed to retain lands yielding Rs. 3,000 a year. It was soon afterwards decided that no Jagir held under Sanad from the British Government should be converted by sub-division into a zamindari without the previous sanction of Government. In 1849 Jawahir Singh died after having adopted one of Bakht Singh's sons. Bakht Singh, who had resisted the resumption of his grandfather's share, seized that left by Jawahir Singh, but was compelled by force to yield and retire on an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a year from the Jagirdar of Alipura.

In 1852 an arrangement was effected by which lands of the annual value of Rs. 6,000 were assigned to Kishore Singh's family: this was subsequently modified and a cash payment of the same amount was substituted. In the meantime Tilak Singh had died, and his share had been allowed to descend to his two sons. This gave Bakht Singh ground for further agitation; but it was decided that he had received every consideration, and the Jagirdar was given permission to re-annex Tilak Singh's share on making a suitable provision for the family. Bakht Singh refused to accept this decision and, on the outbreak of the mutiny of 1857, took part in the rebellion. On his surrender in 1865 he was tried for dakaiti and murder, but was acquitted for want of evidence. In

1868 the cash allowance of Rs. 6,000 was divided among Kishore Singh's family. According to recognised custom Jagat Raj, the eldest son of Kishore Singh, would have received Rs. 2,300, and his two brothers Rs. 1,850 each. On the same principle, Bakht Singh, the eldest of the sons of Jagat Raj, received Rs. 880 out of his father's share of Rs. 2,300, and his younger brothers received Rs. 710 each. Both of these have since died, and their heirs receive half the allowance. To secure the peace of Alipura and its neighbourhood, Bakht Singh was kept under surveillance at Gwalior.

In 1862 the Chief of Alipura received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LII).

Hindupat, who was the great-grandson of Pratap Singh in the direct male line, and had succeeded in 1840, died in 1871 and was succeeded by his son Chhatarpati.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, receiving compensation for the area acquired, and in 1888 he ceded (No. LXIII) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

The Jagirdar consented in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

In 1916 the Jagir ceded land to the United Provinces Irrigation Department for the construction of the Pahari and Lachura reservoirs in the Dhasan river (Nos. LXIV and LXV).

Chhatarpati died on the 26th March 1922 and was succeeded by his son Harpal Singh, born on the 12th August 1882. Owing to his father's ill-health, he had assisted him in the administration of the Jagir from 1901 to 1919, and had held sole charge of it, with the approval of Government, since 1919.

In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should be designated the Rao of Alipura.

In 1931 the personal title of Raja was conferred on Rao Harpal Singh.

The area of Alipura is about 73 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 14,580; and the revenue about Rs. 50,000.

Under the terms of the Adoption Sanad the Jagir was held subject to the payment of nazarana, of a quarter of a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

12. Gaurihar.

Raja Ram was Governor of the fort of Burhagarh, in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Rajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times he rebelled against his master, and for a short while held the

fort successfully against Ali Bahadur. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand he was at the head of a band of professed plunderers, and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The Raja of Ajaigarh was bound by the 5th Article of his Engagement (No. XLVI), to reduce Raja Ram to obedience and to grant him subsistence; but he was unable to do this either by persuasion or force, and the resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned the offer of Rs. 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 Bundelkhand Chiefs. He received his Sanad (No. LXVI) on the 29th November 1807.

Raja Ram died in 1846, and was succeeded by his only surviving son Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh. For his services during the mutiny of 1857 Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh received a khilat worth Rs. 1,000.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. XXXVIII)

Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh died without issue in 1877. On his death-bed he requested the Political Agent to move the Government to permit his widow to adopt an heir to the Jagir. For three years no action was taken regarding the succession, and the widow in the meantime managed the Estate. In 1880 it was reported that she had adopted Gajadhar Prasad, a relative of the late Chief, and Government approved of his succession. Gajadhar Prasad died in 1887, leaving neither a natural nor an adopted heir: and Shamle Prasad, a member of a collateral branch of the family, was selected by Government as successor to the Chiefship.

Shamle Prasad died on the 2nd April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Prithpal Singh, born in 1886, during whose minority the Jagir was administered by his mother with the help of a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent. In August 1911 Prithpal Singh was granted full administrative powers, but these were withdrawn in December 1913 and the Jagir was placed under the supervision of the Political Agent. His powers were restored in April 1915 with certain restrictions, which were withdrawn in July 1918 but again imposed in December 1920. The family are Jijhotia Brahmans.

The area of Gaurihar is 71 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 9,486; and the revenue about Rs. 55,000.

The Jagir was liable to the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when all such levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

13. Garrauli.

Gopal Singh of Garrauli was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. He had been in the service of Durjan Singh and

Hari Singh, the grandsons of Chhatarsal, and on the invasion of Ali Bahadur he seized the pargana 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 Sanad (No. LXVII) was given to him in 1812.

As an inducement to Gopal Singh to submit, the Raja of Panna, whom Gopal Singh had befriended in distress, gave him eighteen additional villages. The Raja of Panna asserted that these villages were given on a service tenure; but in 1821, after full enquiry, it was decided that no such condition was annexed to the grant. The villages continued with Gopal Singh till his death in 1831, when they were resumed by the Raja of Panna, the original grant having been only for the life of Gopal Singh.

Gopal Singh was succeeded by Diwan Bahadur Parichat.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Diwan Bahadur Parichat died in 1884, and was succeeded by his infant grandson Chandra Bhan Singh, who was born on the 2nd April 1883.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, receiving compensation for the area acquired; and in 1888 he ceded (No. LXVIII) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

In 1898, on the death of the Superintendent appointed by Government, the administration was entrusted to the Jagirdar's mother. On the 1st July 1904 the management was transferred to Chandra Bhan Singh, on his attaining his majority; but his extravagance necessitated interference and the temporary restoration of the administration to his mother in 1905. She died in 1909, and administrative powers were restored to Chandra Bhan Singh on the 11th February 1910, on certain conditions which were subsequently withdrawn.

The Jagirdar agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

In 1908 the Jagirdar entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of opium and drug shops in certain villages of the Jagir.

In 1915 the Jagirdar ceded land to the United Provinces Irrigation Department for the construction of the Pahari Reservoir in the Dhasan River (No. LXIX): and in 1921 a final Agreement was executed in respect to this land (No. LXX).

The family are Bundela Rajputs.

The area of Garrauli is about 39 square miles, the population, by the Census of 1921, 4,817; and the revenue about Rs. 35,000.

Under the terms of the Adoption Sanad nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

14. Naigawan Rebai.

Lachhman Singh, one of the banditti leaders of Bundelkhand, was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a Sanad (No. LXXI) for five villages. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son Jagat Singh. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir of Naigawan Rebai is held merely on a life tenure, and ought to have been resumed on the death of Lachhman Singh. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, in 1862, a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV) was granted: and on the Jagirdar's death in 1867 the succession of his widow, Larai Dulhaiya, was sanctioned. In 1893 the Jagirdarin adopted Viswanath Singh, a distant connection: the adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India and his right of succession to Thakurain Larai Dulhaiya was recognised. Vishwanath Singh was granted administrative powers on the 8th March 1909.

In 1908 the Jagir entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of liquor, opium and drug shops in the villages of Churari and Ragauli in the Jagir.

The Jagirdar enjoys the title of Kunwar.

The area of Naigawan Rebai is 12·25 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 2,113; and the revenue Rs. 14,000.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, was taken up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

15. Baoni.

Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand. Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Khan, grandson of Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad, received from the Peshwa a grant of fifty-two villages near Kalpi. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand his son Nasir-ud-Daula was found in possession of forty-nine of these villages, three having been usurped by the subordinate agents of the Peshwa's Government without authority from the Poona Darbar. The Nawab submitted a paper of requests in 1806 (No. LXXII) 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 Peshwa's grant to his father. But the grant of a Sanad was withheld until the claims of the Nana of Kalpi could be adjusted, as the specific nature and extent of the Nawab's authority and privileges within his jagir might depend in a great measure on the nature of the settlement with the Nana. During the investigation of the Nana's claims it appeared that he stood to the Peshwa in the position of a tributary, and that the district of Kalpi, in which lay the Nawab's jagir, did not form part of the lands actually held by the Peshwa and ceded under the Treaty of Bassein (*see* Vol. VII, The Peshwa). It was therefore ruled that the British Government had no right to grant a Sanad for the villages constituting the Nawab's jagir, 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 recognising the validity of the Peshwa's Sanad; and this was accordingly done in a letter addressed to the Nawab by the Governor-General on the 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 Peshwa ceded all his sovereign rights to the British Government.

Nasir-ud-Daula died in 1815, and was succeeded by his son Amir-ul-Mulk, who was succeeded in 1838 by his son Muhammad Husain Khan. In 1856 the Nawab requested that he might be permitted to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and that his eldest son Mehdi Husain Khan might be recognised in the succession; and, with a view to prevent quarrels, he proposed to settle allowances amounting to Rs. 9,000 a year upon the other members of his family. These arrangements were sanctioned, but owing to the mutiny and other couses the Nawab did not go on the pilgrimage. Nevertheless Mehdi Husain Khan continued to be addressed as Nawab, and to have sole charge of the administration till the death of his father Muhammad Husain Khan, which took place in 1859. After the death of Muhammad Husain Khan, one of his sons, Abdulla Husain Khan, endeavoured to cast suspicion on Mehdi Husain Khan's birth and so secure the succession to himself; but after enquiry Government recognised Mehdi Husain Khan as the legitimate heir.

In 1862 the Ruler of Baoni received an Adoption Sanad (No. LXXIII).

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 Sanad (*see* No. XXXI), granting him, under certain conditions, supreme criminal jurisdiction within his lands; these powers were not necessarily transmissible to his successors.

In the same year the Ruler of Baoni was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns.

In 1874, at the special request of the Nawab, who was in ill-health, the management of the State was taken over by Government. In 1883 he abdicated, with the approval of the Government of India, in favour of his son Muhammad Hasan Khan, then about twenty-three years of age, receiving a cash allowance for his own maintenance.

In 1884 Baoni ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving the usual compensation, and in 1888 entered into an Agreement (*see* No. XX), ratified in 1889, regarding the cession of jurisdiction and other matters connected with the Canal.

Full criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on Muhammad Hasan Khan by a Sanad (*see* No. XXXIII) in 1887, the powers not being necessarily transmissible to his successors. In February 1891 it was ruled that the Sanad did not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused, or any one of the persons accused, was a European British subject, or of European or American nationality.

Muhammad Hasan Khan died at Mecca in 1893. He was succeeded by his first cousin Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan. The ex-Nawab Mehdi Husain Khan died in 1895. In 1903 the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was placed, under certain restrictions, in the young Nawab's hands.

Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mustaqul Hassan Khan who was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th February 1918.

A Sanad (*see* No. XXXVI) conferring hereditary criminal powers on the Ruler was granted in 1921.

The revised complimentary titles of the Nawab, which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India, are Azam-ul-Umara, Iftikhar-ud-Daula, Imad-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jah, Mihin Sirdar, and Safdar-Jung.

The area of Baoni is 121 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 19,734; and the revenue about Rs. 1,95,000.

The military forces consist (1926) of 5 Cavalry, 32 Infantry and 5 Artillery men with 2 serviceable guns.

In accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad the Baoni State was liable to the payment of nazarana at the rate of half a year's net revenue, whenever the succession did not go to a direct lineal heir, up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

16. The Hasht-Bhaiya Jagirs.

These jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha, who possessed the jagir of Baragaon. The name of Hasht-Bhaiya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his jagir of Baragaon into *eight* shares, Kari, Pasari, Tarauli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur and Banka Pahari, among his eight sons. The jagir of Kari (or Dudpur) became at an early date merged in the other shares; Tarauli reverted to Orchha; and Pasari was incorporated in the Jhansi district and is now British territory. The dismemberment of the Orchha State by the Mahrattas and the formation of the separate State of Jhansi led to disputed claims between Orchha and Jhansi as to the supremacy over the remaining five jagirs. A careful investigation was made in 1821, and it was decided that these jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, through whom the tribute levied by the Jhansi State would be paid; but that the jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Raja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family. The Jhansi Chief, however, had seized several of the villages belonging to these jagirs, and was allowed to retain them in lieu of the tribute* which would otherwise have been exacted. These arrangements were embodied in Sanads (No. LXXIV) which were granted in 1821 and 1823 to the jagirdars. For the jagir of Tarauli, which had reverted to Orchha, the Chief of Orchha was required to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 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 Raja of Orchha during the mutiny. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar Bakht Singh, so that of the original eight shares into which the jagir of Baragaon was divided, there remain now only the four holdings which are described below.

(*a*) Dhurwai.

Diwan Budh Singh of Dhurwai, to whom the Sanad was given in 1823, was succeeded by his son Nahar Singh, and he, in 1851, by his son Ranjor Singh.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

In 1882 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving compensation for the area acquired.

* Dhurwai	gave	4	villages	in lieu of	tribute of Rs.	3,501
Bijna	,,	9	,,	,,	,,	2,500
Tori Fatehpur	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	2,650
Pahari	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	1,042
					Total	9,693

In 1883 the orders regarding divisions and reversions of shares in two of the three groups into which the family is divided for the purpose of succession were modified, and it was ruled that future devolutions should be regulated by the claims of legal shareholders.

In 1898 the Jagirdar proved himself incapable of controlling his co-sharers; accordingly, to secure the regular repayment of the Gwalior famine loan, the jagir was taken under management by the Political Agent till 1902. In that year an arrangement was made under which the co-sharers were to contribute to the cost of the Jagirdar's administration. In 1906 the jagir, which had been reduced to bankruptcy by the improvidence of the Jagirdar and the co-sharers, was again taken under management by the Political Agent.

In 1908 the Jagir entered into an agreement with the United Provinces Government in respect of the closure of the opium and hemp drug shops in the villages of Richhaura and Garari.

Ranjor Singh died in November 1910 and was succeeded by his son Diwan Jugal Prasad Singh, the present Jagirdar, who was born in 1896. He was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. Owing to dissensions amongst Hissedars, the impoverished condition of the Jagir and the Jagirdar's inability to control the Hissedars, the powers granted in 1918 were modified in 1921, the revenue administration of the Jagir and the general supervision being placed in the hands of the Political Agent, whilst the Jagirdar continues to exercise judicial powers.

The area of Dhurwai is about 15 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 1,880; and the revenue about Rs. 14,000.

Dhurwai was liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad up to 1911, when all such levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

(*b*) Bijna.

Diwan Surjan Singh of Bijna was succeeded in 1839 by his son Khande Rao, and he, in 1850, by his son Makund Singh.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Makund Singh died in December 1908 and was succeeded by his grandson Himmat Singh, in preference to Himmat Singh's father Hira Singh, who was incapable of administering the Estate. Diwan Himmat Singh was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918.

In 1919 Mardan Singh, youngest son of Mukund Singh, advanced a claim to a half share in the Jagir, which was rejected; he was granted an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. In 1920 claims by Balwant Singh and Kalian Singh, Mashdars of Bijna, to shares in the Jagir were referred to the arbitration of the Maharaja of Panna, who gave his award on the

26th June 1920. Under this Balwant Singh enjoys an annual income of approximately Rs. 3,000 Gajashahi as under:—

(*a*) exclusive possession of Bagroni and its total income (approximately Rs. 1,200 Gajashahi).

(*b*) balance (approximately Rs. 1,800 Gajashahi) in cash in lieu of land:

and Kalian Singh an annual allowance of Rs. 1,300 Gajashahi.

The area of Bijna is 8 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 1,451; and the revenue about Rs. 8,000 a year.

Bijna was liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

(*c*) Tori Fatehpur.

Har Prasad, Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur, before his death in 1858, adopted Prithwi Singh from the Bijna branch of the family, and his succession was recognised by Government, the jagir being left under the management of the widow of Har Prasad during the minority.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Prithwi Singh died on the 6th February 1880. The Government of India sanctioned the succession of his nephew Arjun Singh, born in 1870, who, in accordance with her husband's wishes, had been adopted by the widow.

In 1882 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving compensation for the area acquired.

On the 15th August 1895 the Dowager Thakurain, who had been managing the Jagir during Arjun Singh's minority, died; and the administration of the estate was made over to Arjun Singh in October 1895. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907.

The area of the Jagir is about 36 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 6,580; and the revenue about Rs. 30,000 a year.

Tori Fatehpur was liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

(*d*) Banka Pahari.

Diwan Isri Singh of Banka Pahari, so called from the title "Banka" belonging to the Jagirdar, was succeeded in 1847 by his eldest son Bije Bahadur.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* No. LV).

Bije Bahadur died in 1871, and was succeeded by his eldest son Banka Piyariju, who died in 1887 without male issue, and was succeeded by his sole surviving brother Sukh Sahib. He died in 1890, without male issue, and was succeeded by his cousin Meharban Singh. The Government of India decided that, for the purposes of the Bundela Sanad, the succession should be regarded as direct, and that therefore nazarana of only one-fourth of the net annual revenue was leviable. Having regard, moreover, to the impoverished circumstances of the estate, the Jagirdar was called upon to pay a portion only of the nazarana thus taken.

Meharban Singh died on the 4th June 1915 and was succeeded by his son Diwan Baldeo Singh.

The area of Banka Pahari is 5 square miles; the population, by the Census of 1921, 1,613; and the yearly revenue about Rs. 4,000.

Banka Pahari was liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its Adoption Sanad up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

No. I.

AGREEMENT with RAJAH HIMMUT BEHAUDER,—the 4th September 1803.

Question 1.

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 1.

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 2.

Let there be no variation in that rank and splendour which the Almighty originally bestowed upon me.

Answer 2.

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 honour and splendour will consequently increase daily.

Question 3.

Let Rajah Omraogeer, my brother, who is in confinement at Lucknow, be released.

Answer 3.

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 pro-

perty, who must be responsible to the Government should any sinister design appear on his part after his release.

Question 4.

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 4.

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 5.

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 5.

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 6.

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 6.

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 7.

In prosecuting the conquest of every new country, whatever engagement may be entered into with

Answer 7.

As you are a servant of the State, any agreement that may be entered into, with the consent of Government,

the Zemindars and Rajahs, who, through me, offer obedience to the Company, let such engagements be strictly adhered to.

Question 8.

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.

with those persons who may offer obedience through you, shall not be deviated from.

Answer 8.

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 Maha Rajah 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.

J. MEISSELBACK,

T. T.

WAJAH-OO-DEEN KHAN.

No. II.

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.

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. III.

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 HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA,—1812.

ARTICLE 1.

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 honour 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 2.

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 moneed is hereby declared to be guarantey, 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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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

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

cook-room, and which the Peishwa's Government has resumed for some time past, whenever the British Government shall think proper it will interpose its friendly offices to effect the restoration of it to me.

J. Baillie in writing to the Nawab, the British Government will be prepared, at the requisition of the Nawab, to recommend it to the favourable consideration of His Highness.

ARTICLE 7.

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.

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.

MINTO.

Dated 31st December 1812.

No. IV.

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, etc., etc., etc., 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 Mohaba 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

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 9.

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 10.

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 Hijeree, 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 Raypore, 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	
	Pandypore	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	
	Carried over	54,761 1 6	

Schedule of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Govind Rao, etc.—concluded.

——	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward .	54,761 1 6	
	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	
	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 9 0	
	Semriah	1,388 0 0	
	Mahana	1,431 0 0	
	Mungrachoo	431 0 0	
	Curraurie Boozoorg	998 0 0	
	Curraurie 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 1 6

E. E.

J. BAILLIE,

Agent, Governor-General.

Schedule of the portions of Calpee and Raypore 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, etc., 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, etc., 3 villages	1,991 0 0	
	Munky and Murahanpore	896 0 0	
	Mohoharry, etc., 5 villages	908 0 0	
	Mavanahur	428 0 0	
	Murrah	238 12 0	
	Nurany	957 3 0	
	Meahry	75 0 0	
	Hurchundpore	1,626 7 0	
	Hurkoopore	666 8 8	
	Total—62 villages and one chuck		63,995 6 0

Schedule of the portions of Calpee and Raypore which are permanently annexed to the British possessions in Bundelcund—concluded.

——	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	VILLAGES IN THE ZILLAH OF RAYPORE.		
	Raypore 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, etc., 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.

J. BAILLIE,
Agent, Governor-General.

No. V.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and NANA GOVIND RAO,—1817.

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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 endeavour 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 endeavours 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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

Nana Govind Rao hereby engages to abstain from corresponding with foreign powers, excepting with the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7

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 8.

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 9.

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 per-

manently 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 bazaar.

ARTICLE 10.

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.

J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

SEAL OF THE NANA GOVIND RAO.

HASTINGS.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp, near Nuddee-ka-Gong, this 3rd day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

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. Archyepoorch.
Gossyaree.
Jegnowrah (rent-free).
Kerobee.
Khunurwah.
35. Koolkummah.
Kunhah.
Kymahkhur.
Ajmetha.
Ekona.
40. Bhumany.
Tendohee.
Koondohch.
Noorpeer.
44. Gubburah.

Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, on the banks of the Jumna.

1. Sohee with Jograjpoor.
Tekenee.
Joraraee.
4. Maunpore.

J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

SEAL OF GOVIND RAO.

GEO. SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. VI.

1804.

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, etc., etc., 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

If Rajah Ambagie Inglia at any time molest the possessions of the Bhao, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 8.

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 9.

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 Sheo 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 :—

1st.—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.

2nd.—The country and forts which I 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.

3rd.—As the English are now employed in the conquest of the territories and forts of Dowlut Rao Scindiah 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.

4th.—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.

5th.—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.

6th.—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.

7th.—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. VII.

TREATY with ROW RAMCHUND, the MINOR SOUBAHDAR of JHANSIE,—1817.

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 1.

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 2.

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 mort-

gage 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 3.

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 consequences 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 endeavour 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 endeavours 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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 bazaar.

ARTICLE 8.

Row Ramchund hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

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 10.

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 Kartic 1874 Sumbut, and seventh of Mohorum 1233 Hijree.

J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

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.

GEORGE SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. VIII.

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.

1st.—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 cost 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.	Name.	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	2,65,789	2,75,480
	Deduct 12-8 per cent.	28,433	..	..
	or Company's Rupees	2,27,458	..	..

2nd.—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.

3rd.—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.

4th.—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.

5th.—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.

6th.—That the Chief pay off the debt to the British Government by annual instalments of not less than fifty thousand Rupees.

7th.—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 Raja 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.

8th.—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 Orchha, Duttia, and Sumptur, to be continued.

Signed and sealed by the Rajah of Jhansie, Gungadhur Rao, on the 27th of December 1842.

W. H. SLEEMAN,
Agent, Governor General.

Approved by Governor-General on 20th January 1843.

No. IX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH KISSERY SINGH, the RAJAH of JEYTPORE, dated 20th September 1812.

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Zemindars of the Pergunnahs of Punwarree and Powey, etc., 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	5
Aznur	1	Khohey	1
Awrey	1	Kurrah	1
Butchowrah	1	Mundreah	1
Bumnowrah	1	Burkharrah	1 — 4
Carried over	5	Carried over	9

Statement of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud—contd.

	No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	9		
Poorwah	1		
Naggarah	1		
Khordah	1		
Boodwarro	1		
Suggoreah	1		
Inderhuttah	1		
Bizzowrey	1		
Ummerpoorrah	1		
Tickeyreah Buzoorg	1		
Buzjowrey	1		
Huslah	1		
Phoont	1		
Lummowrah	1		
Booddowrah	1		
Putcharrah	1		
Korthowrah	1		
Mungroul Buzroog	1		
Goorah	1		
Moorrawrey	1		
Sawungpoorah	1		
Bussowreah	1		
Lohurey	1		
	—	22	
Carried over		31	

	No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	31		
Kharreah Buzoorg	1		
Rummoopoorah	1		
Dandrey	1		
Mowabeyah	1		
Mowhabaund	1		
Pipoah	1		
Auckowrah	1		
Kharreah Khord	1		
Britchachur Buzoorg	1		
Aurgutnow	1		
Bhuggarry	1		
Buggowrah Buzoorg	1		
Buggowrah	1		
Auttoveah	1		
Joylwarro	1		
Purrahraorain	1		
Chitterwarro	1		
Bowrah	1		
Ghotobey	1		
Bhuggowrah	1		
Bodgepoorah	1		
	—	21	
Carried over		52	

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH POWEY.

Brought forward	52		
Simriah, with fort	3		
Tickrah	2		
Birraussin	2		
Chandrah	1		
Heerapore	2		
Burkhurrah	2		
Nadin	6		
Koolwa	1		
Lidrey	2		
Bunbhohy	1		
Nibowrey, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	1		
Muzrah	1		
Hurdoorah	1		
Ghottureah	1		
Gurlugaw	1		
Tanhangah	1		
	—	28	
Carried over		80	

Brought forward	80		
Khoyrey	1		
Khoyrah	1		
Bungrah Mulwarrah	1		
Proideyreah	2		
Putna Khord	1		
Roykurrah	1		
Dhimrey	1		
Kooney	1		
Boirgurrah	1		
Sirrohpoorwah	1		
Hurdooah	2		
Muzgowah Pipreah	2		
Tirhoo Pipreah	1		
Jhoopooah	2		
Purseyal Khord	1		
Songrah	1		
Joytoopoorah	1		
	—	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 .	127
Jummeah	1	Bandha	1
Koeteyah	1	Kurbarry	1
Illakhora	1	Khuzrey	1
Aumrey Khaoo	1	Supliah Khord and Buzoorg .	2
Singrah	1	Dhurrugpatty	1
Buckseyahboorah . . .	2	Poorbattah	1
Bhoysahey	1	Khurwarrow	1
	— 8		— 8
Carried over .	127	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
Puttey	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 tittle 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 tittle from those Articles in letter, spirit, or tendency.

ARTICLE 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

I promise not to retain in my service a greater number of troops, horse or foot, than may absolutely be necessary for the collection of the revenues of my villagea, snd for the purposes of personal state, without the authority and permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

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 9.

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 10.

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 11.

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. X.

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 anywhere 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

Answer.

It is contrary to the principles of the British Government to admit calumnious representations against any person. It is necessary how-

you, I request that no such representation may be admitted without investigation.

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 dependent on the favour of the British Government, I trust they may be increased.

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.

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.

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 with the Government, although they have not paid them to me. Whatever ever that you carefully avoid pursuing a line of conduct that might give rise to suspicion.

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.

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.

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.

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 of the Government. Although you possess no just claim to those sums, yet, after

portion of those sums shall be granted to me I shall consider as a favour, and I agree to prove the truth of this assertion.

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 1st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by PURSERAM,—1807.

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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 1st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

SUNNUD granted to PURSERAM,—1807.

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 Hon'ble the Governor-General this Sunnud shall be considered as valid.

STATEMENT OF VILLAGES.

	Number of villages.	Jumma.
Kudhee and Kutra (cultivated)	2	
Brimhulee and Kootra (uncultivated)	2	
	—	Rs.
Villages .	4	12,000
Jybrimha . . . . . Villages .	1	3,000
	—	
	5	15,000

Dated Wednesday, the 7th of October 1807, corresponding with the 21st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd November 1807.

No. XI.

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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

Amrut Rao must on all occasions exert himself cordially to forward the interests of the Honorable Company and His Highness the Peishwa.

ARTICLE 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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,

* 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.

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 7.

The meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao Bahadoor must take place nineteen days after this date.

A. WELLESLEY,
M. G.

AHMEDNAGUR;
14th August 1803.

No. XII.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH of OORCHA,—1812.

The Rajah Mahender 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 Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah Mahender 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 2.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Mahender 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 Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops 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 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 7.

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 8.

This Treaty, consisting of eight Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Mahender 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. XIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJA HUMEER SINGH of ORCHHA,—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 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.

FORT WILLIAM; ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

5th November 1862.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads dated 11th March 1862 were granted to the Rulers of Datia, Bijawar, Baraundha, Nagod, Sohawal and Maihar.

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of a KHARITA from the CHIEF of ORCHHA (to the address of Political Agent), dated 6th December 1888.

After compliments.—In these days I have received a Robkar of the Bundelkhand Agency, dated 15th September 1888, in which I am requested to send a Kharita ceding criminal and civil jurisdiction on lands (in Orchha territory) which come under the Indian Midland Railway. Correspondence has passed on this subject before, and I now inform you by means of this letter that I cede to Government the authority to hear criminal and civil cases that may arise on the lands which have come under the Indian Midland Railway. I therefore beg that you may inform the Government of India of this cession of the powers.

No. XV.

TERMS of REVISED AGREEMENT with HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of ORCHHA in regard to the land required for the construction of the PAHARI RESERVOIR, —1915.

(*a*) His Highness the Maharaja agrees to the submersion of the lands as generally shown in the map * accompanying and which as surveyed by the Canal Department are approximately of an area of 298·07 acres up to contour of crest of dam level R. L. 635·00 and 337·47 acres between contours of crest R. L. 635·00 and top of gate R. L. 643·00.

(*b*) The Maharaja will retain the whole of the lands in his own possession and agrees to make no claims for compensation for their submergence, nor for any damage to rabi crops which may be sown on the emergent area due to a rise of water level in the Reservoir from whatever cause, and no rate will be levied by the Canal Department for any benefits due to submergence which may accrue to the emergent land.

(*c*) The Darbar shall have the right to lift water for irrigating any of the State lands by the usual country methods such as Donri, Chant, Barat, etc., and no water rate shall be levied by the Canal Department for such irrigation.

MD. ZAMAN KHAN, *Khan Bahadur,*
Madarul Moham, Orchha State.

The 17th November 1915.

* Not reproduced.

No. XVI.

TREATY concluded between RAO RAJAH PAREECHUT of DUTTEEAH and CAPTAIN BAILLIE, Political Agent of HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., etc., 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 neighbour-

ing Chiefs who have professed their obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to avoid entering into quarrels with any of those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 favor under the British Government, so long as he shall continue faithful and attached to its interests.

ARTICLE 8.

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 9.

If Rajah Ambajee Inglia at any time molest the possessions of the Rajah, the British Government shall interfere to prevent him.

ARTICLE 10.

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 Sumbat, at Koonjun Ghat, 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. XVII.

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 jaghir, from the Peishwa by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, north of the Nerbuddah River was ceded to the British Government; and Whereas the Rajah of Dutteeah 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 acquiescence 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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

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 9.

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 10.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 11.

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 12.

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 31st day of July 1818, corresponding with 14th of Sawun 1225 Fuslee, and 1875 Sumbut, and with 26th 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.	Soonrapurarra.	Kirkah.
Louch.	Dabaoreh.	Bhudownah.
Andowreh.	Nundenah.	Teletha.
Khyrowneh.	Sèyoonee.	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 31st day of July 1888, corresponding with the 14th of Sawun 1225 Fuslee, and 1875 Sumbut, and with the 26th of Ramzan 1233 Hijeree.

No. XVIII.

SANAD conferring the title of "LOKENDAR" on the MAHARAJA of DATTIA, dated Delhi, 1st January 1877.

In recognition of the loyalty of your noble house, I hereby confer upon you the honorable title of "Lokendar".

LYTTON,

Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India.

1st January 1877.

No. XIX.

Datia Salt Agreeemnt,—1879.

Agreement for the security of the Salt Revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs line, and for the abolition of Salt duties within the Datia State between the British Government and the Maharaja Bhawani Singh Lokendr Bahadur of Datia his heirs and successors executed on the one part by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Central India, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by the Maharaja Bhawani Singh Lokendr Bahadur.

Article 1.

The Maharaja of Datia agrees that no salt shall be manufactured within the State of Datia except at the Works specified in Schedule A attached to the Agreement. The quantity manufactured at any single work in the schedule shall not in any year exceed double the quantity entered opposite to the work in the schedule.

Article 2.

Nothing in the foregoing Article shall be held to prohibit the *bonâ fide* manufacture of saltpetre rasi, sajji, or saline products other than edible salt at those Works which are already in existence and entered in Schedule B attached to this Agreement, but the Maharaja agrees that no new works of this description shall be opened.

Article 3.

The Maharaja agrees to prevent—

1st, the export from the State of Datia of any salt therein manufactured,

2nd, the import into and passage through the State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

Article 4.

Further the Maharaja agrees that no tax, toll, nor duty of any kind shall be levied within the State of Datia on salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

Article 5.

If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in the State of Datia be found to exist within the territories of such State on the date on which this Agreement comes into force, the Maharaja agrees, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by the Maharaja in concurrence with the Political Agent, or paying to the British Government such duty not exceeding two rupees eight

annas per maund on such salt as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharaja agrees to prohibit the export from his State of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium or other intoxicating drug or preparation by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland Customs line.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the enforcement of this Agreement by the Maharaja and of proclaiming throughout his State free trade and transit for all salt manufactured and excised at British Salt Works the British Government agree to pay him annually the sum of Rupees ten thousand (10,000).

The mode and date of payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE 8.

Returns of the produce of the works mentioned in Schedules A and B shall be furnished annually by the Maharaja on dates to be hereafter fixed.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government reserve to themselves the right of revising the above articles of agreement should experience prove that they are insufficient for the protection of the British Salt Revenue.

ARTICLE 10.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Datia on the ninth day of March A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

MAHARAJA BHAWANI SINGH
LOKENDR BAHADUR,
Maharaja of Datia.

H. D. DALY,
Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Simla on the 13th day of June A D, 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the number of Salt Works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein within the Datia Territory.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Number of salt works.	Amount of salt made.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	DATIA PARGANA.			
1	Datia	2	177	
2	Gurhi.	2	192	
3	Gohona	2	192	
4	Dagwan Gooiur	2	191	
5	Dhanowlee	8	662	
6	Oonchia	1	88	
7	Mahona	1	84	
8	Roni	1	91	
9	Sikri	1	83	
10	Chirooli	1	87	
11	Buswaha	2	134	
12	Doorsurra	1	87	
13	Sindwari	1	87	
14	Jhurya	1	87	
15	Kurkhurra	1	87	
16	Pitsoora	2	191	
17	Soonar	1	87	
18	Sookaita	1	87	
19	Rohnijah	1	87	
20	Richar	1	87	
21	Sahsooti	1	87	
22	Duryaopoor	1	87	
23	Kooa	1	87	
24	Koosowli	1	87	
25	Koolurya	1	87	
26	Brinda	1	87	
27	Koorera	1	87	
28	Koomurya Rai	1	87	
29	Oonao	1	87	
30	Nundpoor	1	87	
31	Parassall	1	87	
32	Rurwajewan	1	87	
33	Rurwa Rai	1	87	
34	Ooprai	1	87	
35	Pachokra	1	87	

Statement showing the number of Salt Works and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Datia Territory—contd.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Number of salt works.	Amount of salt made.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	DATIA PARGANA—*contd.*			
36	Koorthura	1	87	
37	Ghoogri	1	87	
38	Airai	1	87	
39	Seoni	1	87	
40	Sirol	1	87	
41	Mowha	1	87	
42	Koomhairee	1	87	
43	Puthra	1	87	
44	Dhawari	1	87	
45	Burrowni	1	87	
46	Churburra	1	87	
47	Sikowa	1	99	
48	Koomhurra	1	99	
49	Jowra	1	99	
50	Baroda	1	99	
51	Bunnaha	1	99	
52	Bhoolla	1	99	
53	Samai	1	87	
54	Puosi	1	87	
55	Kharrkhera	1	87	
56	Dheerpoora	1	87	
57	Sunurya	..	..	
	INDURGURH PARGANA.			
58	Khyrona	3	258	
59	Tighra	1	99	
60	Khoothenda	1	99	
	SEONDAH PARGANA.			
61	Giyara	2	202	
62	Purgana	4	397	
63	Derowli	1	87	
64	Sirsa	1	87	
65	Kunnerpoor	1	87	
66	Kunjowli	1	100	
	Total at Salt Works alone	..	7,575	
	Aggregate salt from saltpetre works in Schedule B	..	665	
	TOTAL	..	8,240	

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of Saltpetre Works in Datia Territory.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Saltpetre.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	
	DATIA PARGANA.			
1	Oonchia	45	15	
2	Mohona	45	15	
3	Buswaha	48	16	
4	Doosurra	42	14	
5	Kurkhurra	45	15	
6	Saimaee	43	14	
7	Poollia	40	13	
8	Baroda	47	15	
9	Burmaha	45	15	
10	Ooprai	45	15	
11	Dhurpoora	45	15	
12	Sikri	46	15	
13	Padree	44	15	
14	Rurwa	45	15	
15	Chirooli	50	17	
	INDURGURH PARGANA.			
16	Indurgurh	48	16	
17	Dohur	42	14	
18	Silori	45	15	
19	Jiginnia	45	15	
20	Ekona	45	15	
21	Tikhra	45	15	
22	Burgawan	48	16	
23	Bhurrol	40	13	
24	Bhundapara	45	15	
25	Joonnia	45	15	
26	Joojharpoor	45	15	
27	Neitwapoora	40	13	
28	Buddeiree	41	14	
29	Thylee	45	15	
30	Piprowa	45	15	
31	Pachokra	40	13	
32	Kurrowa	43	14	
33	Nudua	40	13	
34	Dailwa	16	5	
35	Kooleith	17	6	
	SEONDA PARGANA.			
36	Seigwan	45	15	

Statement of Saltpetre Works in Datia Territory—contd.

No.	Names of villages with their respective parganas.	Saltpetre.	Salt.	Remarks.
		Maunds.	Maunds.	
	Nuddigaon Pargana.			
37	Loki	50	17	
38	Seoni	43	14	
39	Akniwa	50	17	
40	Kylia	47	16	
41	Pajannia	45	15	
42	Buput	45	15	
43	Kunnapee	45	15	
44	Kheiree	48	16	
45	Kheira	42	14	
	Burrowni Pargana.			
46	Burron	45	15	
	Total	2,000	665	

No. XX.

Agreement between the British Government and the Datia * State regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the Betwa Canal,—1888.

1. Subject to any modifications or alterations which may hereafter appear necessary, His Highness the Maharajah of Datia will retain full jurisdiction on those portions of the Betwa canal which pass through the Datia State; provided that the charge and custody of the canal, its banks and sluices, as well as all arrangements for regulating the issue of water, will rest exclusively with the British canal officers.

2. In order to facilitate communication with British canal officers, the Datia State will appoint a responsible official to be called "the Canal Motamid," whose name will be reported to the Executive Engineer of the British Government for the canal and the Political Agent in Bundelcund; and this Motamid will be the medium of communication between the British Government and the Datia Darbar in all matters relating to the working of the canal.

3. The Maharaja hereby declares clauses 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 11 of section 70 of the Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. VIII of 1873, to be in force as law in the Datia State; and His Highness engages to deal expeditiously and

*Same for Samthar and Baoni.

in the manner contemplated by the aforesaid section with all complaints made by British canal officers in regard to the working of the canal in Datia territory.

4. Reports or complaints will ordinarily be made by or through the Executive Engineer to the Canal Motamid; but in all urgent cases, such as serious damage to the canal and consequent waste or apprehension of waste of water, chowkidars will report direct to the Motamid, who will invariably give a written receipt for every complaint so made.

5. The Datia Darbar will give the Executive Engineer due notice of the date, time, and place fixed for the trial of any offence under Section 70 of the above-mentioned Act, VIII of 1873, or of any criminal case to which a canal subordinate may be a party; and the Executive Engineer shall be at liberty to depute an officer not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer to watch the proceedings in the Darbar's Court.

6. The Datia Darbar will report monthly to the Political Agent in Bundelcund all complaints made during the month by British canal officers, and the manner in which such cases may have been disposed of.

7. (*a*) Any canal officer who is accused of having committed in Datia territory a heinous offence, such as murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and dakaiti, may be arrested by the Maharaja's authorities.

(*b*) Information of every such arrest shall be given by the Darbar at once to the nearest British canal officer.

(*c*) In all other cases in which the arrest of a canal officer is desired, a warrant of arrest will be sent by the Darbar for execution through the Sub-Overseer if the offender is a chowkidar, and to the Sub-Divisional Officer if the offender is of a higher grade.

(*d*) Police Officers and Magistrates of the Darbar may exercise, with respect to European British subjects, in Datia territory, the same powers as may be exercised with respect to European British subjects by Police Officers and by Magistrates who are not Justices of the Peace, respectively, in places in British India beyond the limits of the Presidency towns.

8. (*a*) The Datia State will be responsible to the British Government for all wilful damage to the canal, its sluices or banks, and for theft of water within Datia territory; but it will be open to the Darbar, when required by the Political Agent, to show cause why it should not be called upon to compensate the Canal Department for any such injury or theft of water.

(*b*) In such cases the award of the Political Agent as to the liability of the Datia State to pay compensation and as to the amount payable shall be binding on the Darbar, subject to an appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General, whose decision shall be final.

9. The British Government may, from time to time, after hearing any representations which the Datia State may wish to make, frame rules regulating the distribution of water, the collection of the water-rate, and any other matters

which further experience in the working of the Betwa canal may show to be necessary.

This agreement was executed at on the day of , one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

M. RAJAH DATIA.

The 5th July 1888.

M. RAJAH SUMTHUR.

The 2nd October 1888.

NAWAB BAONI.

The 7th July 1888.

No. XXI.

DATIA KHARITA, dated 20th September 1888.

After compliments.—(My) Durbar laid before me copy of the Bundelkhund Agency Robkar of 15th September 1888, in which it is requested that assent may be given for the cession of criminal and civil powers in lands which have come under the Indian Midland Railway (in Datia territory). As according to the wish of Government of India I am agreeable to cede to Government criminal and civil jurisdiction on the lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway in my State, I therefore inform you of my assent to the cession of the powers by means of this letter.

No. XXII.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH RUNJEET SINGH of SUMPTUR, dated 12th November 1817.

Whereas Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumptur, 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 1.

Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumptur, 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 2.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the attachment and fidelity of the Government of Sumptur, 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 3.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the Rajah of Sumptur 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 endeavour 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 4.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection extended by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah of Sumptur, 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 Sumptur troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time the Rajah of Sumptur 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 Sumptur, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Sumptur, according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah of Sumptur 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 7.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Sumptur, 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 Sumptur 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 8.

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 9.

The Rajah of Sumptur hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with Foreign States without the privity and consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

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 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of Sumptur, 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 18th 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. XXIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJAH HINDOOPUT of SUMPTUR,—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 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 net 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.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads were granted to the Rulers of Ajaigarh, Chhatarpur and Sarila.

No. XXIV.

SAMTHAR SALT AGREEMENT,—1879.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Central India, that the British Government have offered to allow me and my successors annually free of cost and duty at the Sambhur works five hundred (500) maunds of salt for consumption in my State (which salt shall not be re-exported from the Sumthur State), I do hereby covenant that, from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

I will not permit the manufacture of any salt in my State except at saltpetre works at present existing, nor the import into and passage through my State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government and the said 500 maunds of salt.

I will not permit any new saltpetre works to be opened in my State, nor any extension of those now existing, nor will I allow the outturn of salt from these works to exceed an annual limit of 1,500 maunds of edible salt, in accordance with the list attached to the agreement. I will furnish the British Government annually with a statement showing the quantity of edible salt passing out of each of these works.

Further, I will not permit any toll or tax whatever to be levied in my State on salt on which duty has been levied by the British Government.

If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in my State be found to exist within the territories of such State on the said date, I agree, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to British Government at such equitable valuation I may fix in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the British Government such duty of two rupees eight annas per maund on such salt as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

Lastly, the export of all intoxicating drugs, preparations and spirits (such as bhang, ganja and opium) by all routes and in all directions hereafter barred by the Inland Custom line shall be prohibited.

Signed at Nowgong on the seventh day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

M. R. CHATTAR SINGH,
Bahadur.

H. D. DALY,
Agent to the Governor-General
for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 31st March 1879.

List of Saltpetre Works in the Samthar State.

No.	Name of villages showing saltpetre works at which coarse edible salt is extracted.	Quantity of salt made.	REMARKS.
		Maunds.	
	PARGANA SAMTHAR.		
1	Augthari	40	
2	Barokhri	15	
3	Behna	40	
4	Bungri	20	
5	Dataoli	130	Both crude and refining works.
6	Shahjahanpur	300	Ditto ditto.
7	Kandaur	50	
8	Khajuri	140	Ditto ditto.
	PARGANA LOHARI.		
9	Tursanpura	10	
10	Sersa	15	
11	Sakin	10	
12	Karai	50	Both crude and refining works.
13	Khuja	15	

List of Saltpetre Works in the Samthar State—contd.

No.	Name of villages showing saltpetre works at which coarse edible salt is extracted.	Quantity of salt made.	Remarks.
		Maunds.	
	Pargana Sesa.		
14	Amgaon	30	
15	Babai	40	Both crude and refining works.
16	Dhoskha	10	
17	Jurha	10	
18	Chirgaon	10	
19	Chitguwan	15	
20	Dehri	50	
	Pargana Amba.		
21	Parjahna	30	
22	Garhuka	20	
23	Pasanja	25	Both crude and refining works.
24	Chhapar	80	Ditto ditto.
25	Lawan	120	Ditto ditto.
26	Basohai	50	Ditto ditto.
27	Magrora	50	
28	Karura	40	
29	Panari	15	
30	Bhujaund	15	
31	Amrokh	25	
	Total	1,470	

No. XXV.

Agreement supplementary to the Samthar Salt Agreement,—1884.

In supersession of that portion of the foregoing Agreement which relates to the delivery of 500 maunds of salt, free of cost and duty, at the Sambhur Works, it is now agreed between the British Government and the Maharaja of Samthar that a payment of Rs. 1,450 per annum be made to the Samthar State in lieu of the delivery of the salt above mentioned with effect from the 1st October 1883.

[Seal and signature of the Maharaja of Samthar.]

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General conveyed in Foreign Department letter No. 50-I., dated 4th January 1884.

P. W. Bannerman,
Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Central India.

Indore Residency, the 25th of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four (1884).

No. XXVI.

SAMTHUR KHARITA, dated 25th December 1888.

After Compliments.—I have perused a copy of the Bundelkhund Agency Robkar of 15th September 1888, copy of the A'hlmad's report bearing orders of 20th November, copy of another Robkar dated 23rd November, and copy of the A'hlmad's report bearing orders dated 17th December on the subject of my giving assent to the cession of criminal and civil powers in the lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway in my State. According to the wish of the Government of the Empress of India, I am agreeable to cede powers relating to the land alluded to above.

No. XXVII.

OBLIGATION of MAHARAJA 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, Maha Rajah Kishore Sing Behadur, descended from the late Maharaja 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 1.

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 2.

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 ascend-

ing 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 3.

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 4.

Whereas the British Government, from motives of justice and equity, have granted to me a Sunnud for a considerable portion of territory 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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 18th of Zeekad 1221 Hijree, corresponding with the 28th of January 1807, and the 5th 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 Hon'ble 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. XXVIII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH KISHORE SING BAHADUR, the RAJAH of PUNNAH,—1811.

Article 1.

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.

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.

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 4.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British

their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 8.	*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.	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.

27th March 1811.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH presented by the RAJAH KISHORE SING BAHADUR, the RAJAH of PUNNAH,—1811.

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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons, from ascend-

ing or descending the Ghâts, 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 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts 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 9.

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 10.

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 11.

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.

22nd March 1811.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to the RAJAH KISHORE SING BAHADUR, RAJAH of PUNNAH, in 1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, canoongoes, etc., of the pergunnah of Khuttolah and the pergunnah of Powey, etc., 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 Honourable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud, to the same effect, signed by the Right Honourable 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. XXIX.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJAH NIRPUT SING of PANNA,—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 the Punnah State.

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.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. XXX.

TRANSLATION of KHUREETA from RAJAH of PUNNAH, to POLITICAL ASSISTANT BUNDELCUND,—(dated the 4th April 1863).

(In reply to khureetta 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 for investigation and settlement.

The Tahsildar of pergunnah Birsingpoor has been instructed in accordance with the above, and will be guided thereby.

No. XXXI.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of SUNNUD empowering the CHIEF of PUNNAH in BUNDELCUND to exercise CRIMINAL POWERS within the LIMITS of his STATE,—1867.

From Secretary to Government of India, to Agent, Governor-General for Central India, No. 375, 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, Maharaja Bahadur Nirput Sing, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character:

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby gladly empowers the said Maharaja 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 Maharaja Bahadoor Nirput Sing continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads granted to the Chief of Bijawar and the Nawab of Baoni.

No. XXXII.

SUNNUD conferring the TITLE of "MOHENDUR" on the MAHARAJAH NURPUT SING BAHADOOR of PUNNAH,—1869.

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.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Dated 12th January 1869.

No. XXXIII.

SUNNUD conferring FULL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION upon the MAHARAJAH of PANNA, —1887.

Whereas it has been ruled that the minor Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund 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 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 Panna, His Highness Maharajah Rudra Pratap Singh, Mahendra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character:

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby empowers the said Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Panna on the following conditions, namely, that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, and be subject to confirmation by the Agent; and that periodical reports shall be 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.

It must be distinctly understood 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 Rudra Pratap Singh continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmissible to his successors.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads were granted to the Maharaja of Ajaigarh and the Nawab of Baoni.

No. XXXIV.

AGREEMENT entered into by the MAHARAJA of PANNA for the CESSION of JURISDICTION over the lands in the PANNA STATE required for the SAUGOR-KATNI RAILWAY,—1899.

I, Madhawa Singh, Maharaja of Panna, hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Saugor-Katni Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

DATED PANNA;
The 6th July 1899.

MADHAWA SINGH,
Maharaja of Panna.

No. XXXV.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the PANNA STATE regarding JURISDICTION and other matters connected with the working of the KEN CANAL,—1908.

1. Subject to any modifications or alterations which may hereafter appear necessary, His Highness the Maharaja of Panna will retain full jurisdiction on those portions of the Ken Canal which passes through the Panna State: provided that the charge and custody of the Canal, its banks and sluices, as well as all arrangements for regulating the issue of water, will rest exclusively with the British Canal Officers.

2. In order to facilitate communication with British Canal Officers, the Panna State will appoint a responsible Official to be called "the Canal Motamid", whose name will be reported to the Executive Engineer of the British Government for the Canal and the Political Agent in Bundelkhand; and this Motamid will be the medium of communication between the British Government and the Panna Darbar in all matters relating to the working of the Canal.

3. The Maharaja hereby declares clauses 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 11 of section 70 of the Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. VIII of 1873, to be in force as law in Panna State; and His Highness engages to deal expeditiously and in the manner contemplated by the aforesaid section with all complaints made by British Canal Officers in regard to the working of the Canal in Panna Territory.

4. Reports or complaints will ordinarily be made by or through the Executive Engineer to the Canal Motamid; but in all urgent cases, such as serious damage to the canal and consequent waste or apprehension of waste of water, Choukidars will report direct to the Motamid, who will invariably give a written receipt for very complaint so made.

5. The Panna Darbar will give the Executive Engineer due notice of the date, time and place fixed for the trial of any offence under section 70 of the above-mentioned Act, VIII of 1873, or of any criminal case to which a canal subordinate may be a party: and the Executive Engineer shall be at liberty to depute an Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer to watch the proceedings in the Darbar Court.

6. The Darbar will report monthly to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand all complaints made during the month by British Canal Officers, and the manner in which such cases may have been disposed of.

7. (*a*) Any Canal Officer who is accused of having committed in Panna territory a heinous offence such as murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and dacoity, may be arrested by the Maharaja's Authorities.

(*b*) Information of every such arrest shall be given by the Darbar at once to the nearest British Canal Officer.

(*c*) In all other cases in which the arrest of a Canal Officer is desired, a warrant for arrest will be sent by the Darbar for execution through the Sub-Overseer if the offender is a Chaukidar, and to the Sub-Divisional Officer if the offender is of higher grade.

(*d*) Police Officers and Magistrates of the Darbar may exercise, with respect to European British subjects, in Panna territory, the same powers as may be exercised with respect to European British subjects by Police Officers and by Magistrates who are not justices of the peace, respectively, in places in British India beyond limits of the presidency towns.

8. (*a*) The Panna State will be responsible to the British Government for all wilful damage to the Canal, its sluices or banks, and for theft of water within Panna territory; but it will be open to the Darbar, when required by the Political Agent, to show cause why it should not be called upon to compensate the Canal Department for any such injury or theft of water.

(*b*) In such cases the award of the Political Agent as to the liability of the Panna State to pay compensation and as to the amount payable shall be binding on the Darbar, subject to an appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General whose decision shall be final.

9. The British Government may, from time to time, after hearing any representations which the State may wish to make, frame rules regulating the distribution of water, the collection of the water rates, and any other matters which further experience in the working of the Ken Canal may show to be necessary.

This agreement was executed at Panna on the thirtieth day of September 1908.

KHALIL-UD-DIN AHMED,
Dewan of Panna Darbar.

H. V. COBB,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

SIMLA;
The 13th August 1909.

Similar agreements were executed by the States of Charkhari, Ajaigarh and Chhatarpur.

No. XXXVI.

SANAD granted to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHENDRA YADVENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAJA of PANNA,—1921.

The Government of India having regard to the status and position of the Panna State and reposing full trust and confidence in the sense of justice which has animated the Rulers of the State confer on Your Highness and Your Highness' successors authority to dispose of the trial of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by subjects of the State or others. This Sanad does not, however, apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any of the persons accused are Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants.

The Government in extending the powers of the Ruler of the State in the manner described desire that persons sentenced to death, transportation or imprisonment for life should be given every facility to present a petition for mercy to the Agent to the Governor-General. The consideration of such petitions would be the subject of communication between the Agent to the Governor-General and the Ruler of the State and pending such consideration execution of persons sentenced to death would be stayed. The British Government may at any time suspend or revoke the authority conveyed in this Sanad, should circumstances appear to call for such action.

DELHI;
The 1st March 1921.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

Similar Sanads were granted in 1921 to the Maharajas of Charkhari, Bijawar and Chhatarpur, the Nawab of Baoni and the Raja of Maihar (Baghelkhand) and in 1925 to the Maharaja of Ajaigarh.

No. XXXVII.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN DIORICH (DHIRAJ) 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 dismissal 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,—1808.

I, Dewan Dhiraj 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 1.

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 2.

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 dependent 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 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 4.

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 5.

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, etc., 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. XXXVIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to HEERA SING of LOGASSI,—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 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 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 obligations to the British Government.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

NOTE—Similar Sanads were given to the Maharaja of Charkhari and the Jaigirdar of Gaurihar.

No. XXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by RAO HEERA SING BUHADUR, JAGHIREDAR of LOGASSEE.

Dated 25th January 1862.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to bestow on me in jaghire, mouzahs Jheenjun, Neemkhera, and Chowkundeh, pergunnah 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.

NOTE.—The above agreement was amended in 1873, when the Jagirdar exchanged the Rakel land in mouza Chaukhra for land in mouzah Barat Sareri.

No. XL.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH BEJY BUHADUR of CHIRKHAREE, 29th July 1804.

Article 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observances, to which his ancestors were held to be entitled, be attended to in favor of the Rajah.

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 shewn to Rajah Bejy Buhadur.

Article 7.

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.

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.

Article 8.

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.

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 HONORABLE 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, etc., etc., etc., 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 rob-

bery 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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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,—1804.

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 Maha Rajah 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 lacs, four hundred and eighty-eight Rupees, which were formerly held by the ancestors of Maha Rajah 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. XLI.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH BEEKER MAJEET BEJY BUHADUR, the RAJAH of CHIRKAREE,—1811.

Article 1

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.

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 favourable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3.

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.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

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.

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), Maha Rajah 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 above-mentioned 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 Honor-

able 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts, 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 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts 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 9.

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 10.

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 11.

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, etc., of the pergunnahs of Raath and Sewndah and Katolla, etc., 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 Honourable the Vice-President of the Council of India on the 19th April 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. IV.

No. XLII.

SUNNUD transferring villages to the CHIRKARI STATE in lieu of the pergunnahs ceded to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT,—1866.

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:—

Pargunnah.	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
	Khoorar	332
	Kuruhree	975
	Carried over	16,924

Pargunnah.	Village.	Jumma.
		Rs.
	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

JOHN LAWRENCE.

FORT WILLIAM;

The 12th January 1866.

No. XLIII.

SANAD empowering the CHIEF of CHARKHARI in BUNDELKHAND to exercise CRIMINAL POWERS within the LIMITS of his STATE,—1894.

Whereas it has been ruled that the minor Chiefs of the province of Bundelkhand 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 above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelkhand, 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 Charkhari, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character;

Therefore the Governor-General in Council hereby empowers the said Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Charkhari 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 and that periodical reports shall be 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 further that this sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or anyone of the persons accused is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

It must be distinctly understood 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 Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

By order of Governor-General in Council.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Officiating Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 9th March 1894.

No. XLIV.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented on the part of RAJAH RUTTEN SING of BIJAWUR,—1811.

Article 1.

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.

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.

If any of my relations, or people of this country, or other, 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 Rajas 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.

Article 4.

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

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.

hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

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.

Article 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the

Answer.

In the same manner that the possessions of other Rajahs of Bundelcund are

British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

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,—1811.

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 lifetime, 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts 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 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts 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 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Marriadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gootee Jamadar, 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 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 10.

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 11.

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.

26th March 1811.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RUTTEN SING, the RAJAH of BIJAWUR,—1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, etc., of the pergunnahs of Khuttolah 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 demeanor 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 Ikrarnamah 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. XLV.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by LUCHMUN SING,—1806.

Article 1.

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 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—

1st.—Etwa.
2nd.—Punna.
3rd.—Aman Gunge.
4th.—Jodpoor.
5th.—Sheeorajpore.

Answer.

Maharajah Bejy Bahadur, Kooar Sonee Sah, Rajah Kisery Sing of Bijawur, and Chobee Dureea Singh, 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 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.

Article 2.

In whatever quarter it may be the intention of the Government to extend

Answer.

The approbation of the British Government is to be obtained only by promot-

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.

ing 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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

I request that the fort of Kishenpore and the villages which were

Answer.

Kishenpore was never promised to Rajah Ram, and that fort will never be

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.

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 1.

Whenever I surrender the fort, I trust that an adequate provision in territory shall be assigned to me by the British Government.

Answer.

In the event of your surrender of the fortress to the British Government 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 2.

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.

* There is no copy of this Sanad on record.

Article 3.	*Answer.*
Let me be considered as a dependant of the British Government only, and of no other power whatever.	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 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 favor 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 1.

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 2.

I hereby engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts which are subject to my authority in such a manner as to prevent all marauders from ascending or descending those Ghâts 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 3.

If at any time the British troops shall be directed to ascend the Ghâts 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 4.

As some of the villages above the Ghâts 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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

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 9.

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 Ghâts 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. XLVI.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented by RAJAH BUKHT SING,—1807.

Article 1.

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 2.

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, etc.

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 3.

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 4.

If any of my brothers, companions, servants, or dependants prefer

Answer.

With a view to the preservation of your dignity and consequence, the

any claim against me, I request that it may not be listened to.

British Government will not interfere in the adjustment of any claim which may be preferred against you by your brothers, companions, servants or dependants, but will consider such claim as dependant on your own decision.

Article 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 possession, 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 8.

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 9.

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 18th Jeyte 1214 Fuslie or 1st Rubbee-us-sanee 1222 Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE on the part of RAJAH BUKHT SING, —1807.

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 Alee 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 1.

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 2.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts, 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 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts 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 4.

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 5.

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 habit 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 refuse 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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

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 9.

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 10.

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 11.

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 18th Jeyte 1214 Fuslie or 1st 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 18th Jeyte 1214 Fuslie or 1st Rubbee-ul-Sanee 1222 Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 19th June 1807.

No. XLVII.

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 greatgrandson 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 Rs. 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. XLVIII.

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 attach-

ment 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.

The criminal powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Raja Mahipal Singh continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmitted to his successors.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. P. THOMPSON,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

DELHI;
The 21st December 1926.

No. LI.

TRANSLATION of WAJIB-UL-URZ of RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE, —1810.

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 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.	Applicant will obtain a Sunnud from Government, which, on condition 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 2,000 Rupees, 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 favor will always be bestowed on his condition.	The applicant has in the way of favor obtained the villages of his Jaghire from Government. While allegiance according to the Ikrarnamah is exhibited, consideration and favor 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	Whenever the applicant may complain to Government, that which may

and settle in the territory of Government, I hope that the Government Officers will make over the runaway to me.

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 ancestors, which are well known in all Bundelcund, should be recognized by Government.

So long as allegiance is practised there will be no diminution made in the protection of applicant's rank, etc.

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.

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.

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.

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 connection shall act improperly, you will have to be responsible.

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.

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 11th December 1810, or 1st Poos Sun Fuslee 1282.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE,—1810.

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 1.

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 2.

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 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 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 4.

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 5.

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 Allee 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 the 10th December 1810, or 3rd Aghin Sun Fuslee 1218.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD granted to RAO PRITHEE SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE, —1810.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums 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, etc., 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.	4. Umurpoora.
2. Bilgaon.	5. Gundur.
3. Itonlia.	6. Bangra.

Dated 11th December 1810, or 1st Poos Sun Fuslee 1218.

No. LII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to BHOPAL SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE,—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 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 Gov ernment.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

NOTE.—A similar Sanad was given to the Jaghirdar of Alipura.

No. LIII.

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.

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 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,—1809.

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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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.

Dated the 23rd August 1809.

THE SEAL OF DEWAN JOOGAL 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 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 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.

Chillee.

Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah and Berrettee.

No. LIV.

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 pergunah 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 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 favor 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, etc., were taken into 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 beeghas of land in a garden situated in the village of Aumeree.

No. LV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to BISNATH SING of BEHREE,—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 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.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads were granted to the Jagirdars of Bihat, Garrauli, Naigawan Rebai and Kothi, the Hasht-Bhaiya Jagirdars (Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, Banka Pahari) and the Kalinjar Chaubes (Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, Pahra, Kamta Rajaula).

No. LVI.

PAPER of REQUESTS presented on the part of KOOUR SONEE SAH,—1806

Article 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 favor of the British Government.

Article 4.

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 Purtab Sing and of the voluntary cession of the town of Chutterpore and the under-mentioned 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 Purtab 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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

As the mehals continued to me by the British Government have been

Answer.

Your vakeels have no doubt given accurate statement of the villages in

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.

Article 8.

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.

question. Should any inaccuracies however be discovered at any future period, you must consider yourself as responsible for the same.

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 16th day of March 1806 and the 12th day of Cheyt 1863 Sumbut.

IKRARNAMAH presented by KOOUR SONEE SAH,—1806.

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, etc., etc., all which requests have been signed and complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government, with a view to my greater security and satisfaction; and Whereas an obligation of allegiance has been required from me, I have accordingly prepared and do hereby present an obliga-

tion comprehending the following Articles, from which I promise never to deviate or depart in the smallest degree :—

ARTICLE 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 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 4.

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 5.

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 14th day of Mohurrum 1221, corresponding with the 4th day of April 1806 and the first 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.

19th 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 Alee Bahadur, together with the towns of Mow and of Salut and the villages dependent on them which he had obtained possession of since the demise of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur; And Whereas the said Koour Sonee Sah has deputed his eldest son, Koour Purtab Sing, to attend upon Captain Baillie, the Governor-General's Agent, for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his offence in not having formerly attended Captain Baillie in person, and has entered into and transmitted to that Officer under his signature a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government, containing five distinct Articles: Therefore, and with a view to the protection of the rights of those who profess obedience to the British Government, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned villages and forts, which were in the possession of Koour Sonee Sah from ancient times until the present year 1213 Fuslee, are hereby continued and secured in his possession, to be held by him under the authority of the British Government. And so long as Koour Sonee Sah shall practise obedience and submission to the British Government and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obligation and to the Articles contained in the Paper of Requests presented by him, he shall not in any manner whatever be molested in the permanent possession of the undermentioned villages and forts.

Statement of the Villages and Forts.

Khalusa villages		151
Nankar	92	
Padaruk	30	
Muddude Maash	21	
Nankar, etc., villages . . .		143
Total villages . .		294

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 5th June 1806.

No. LVII.

TRANSLATION of WAJIB-UL-URZ presented by KOOUR PERTAB SING on the 28th July 1816.

Article 1.

That for all and whatsoever villages have been conferred on me by you, a Sunnud under the seal and signature of Government confirming the grant in hereditary 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 2.

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 Artic'e 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 3.

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 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 4.

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 Soonee Sah's Wajib-ul-Urz.)

Article 5.

If any one bring a demand against me before you for past debts or on any other grounds, 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 6.

Whereas the villages, as detailed in the list which has been written out and presented to you, have been in our possession from ancient times; if therefore any one make a claim upon any of them, that such a claim be disregarded.

Answer.

This Article is sufficiently provided for by the 1st and 6th Articles of your obligation of allegiance.

Article 7.

That I be not amenable to the processes of the Adawlut of the Sircar, in the same manner as the Chiefs of Chirkary and Jeitpore and Bijawur are considered exempt from the orders of that Court.

Answer.

This request is complied with.

Article 8.

If any of my relatives or connections through malice and evil designing shall bring complaints against me before you, that they be not listened to.

Answer.

This is already answered in the 2nd Article.

Article 9.

But if I lay my claims before you for villages to which I have an un-

Answer.

The 1st and 6th Articles of your engagements sufficiently provide for the

doubted right, but of which I have not for some time been in possession, that my claims be heard.

Article 10.

If any Rajah or other Chieftain through a spirit of violence and aggression shall seize upon any of the villages included in the Sunnud which has been bestowed upon me by the Sircar, that you will grant me your aid and support.

Article 11.

If any of my relatives or connections shall emigrate into another country for service without my consent, that I give you intelligence of such circumstance.

object of this request.

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.

Answer.

This is sufficiently answered by the 8th Article of your engagement.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by KOOUR PERTAB SING,—1816.

Whereas in the year 1806 A.D., corresponding with 1863 Sumbut, my father Koour Sonee Sah 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 Sonee 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghâts 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 other necessary articles, or in co-operating with my own troops and followers in accomplishing whatever object he may have in view.

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 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 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages composing my jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the seizure and sur-

render 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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

I engage to give no assistance whatever, directly or indirectly, to any person or Chieftain 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 9.

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 10.

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 15th of July 1816, answering to the 6th of Sawun 1873 Sumvut.

FORM of a SUNNUD granted to KOOAR PERTAB SING under the Seal and Signature of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL.

Dated 11th 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 Chutterpore upon his eldest son Kooar Pertab Sing; and Whereas in consequence of the demise of Kooar Sonee Sah (which happened on the 4th May 1816, corresponding with the 20th Bysack, Sumbut 1873), and the unequal and inconvenient disposition which the Kooar before his death made of his lands, rendering all his sons independent of each other, it has become necessary for the British Government to interpose the power which its feudal supremacy legally vests in it, in order to prevent the public inconvenience that was likely to result from that unequal disposition; and Whereas the British Government by virtue of that power and in view to the public security and tranquillity, has been pleased to recognise Kooar Pertab Sing as successor to his father Kooar Sonee Sah, and to confirm him in possession of his father's jaghire, on condition of his making a suitable provision for his younger brothers and their families; and Whereas Kooar Pertab Sing has entered into and has this day presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising ten Articles, by which he binds himself among other stipulations to leave to his younger brothers the unmolested possession during their lifetime of the lands which are hereafter particularized in this Sunnud: Wherefore, and under the considerations and principles above set forth, the villages and lands specified in the subjoined schedule, with the reservation of the life-tenure to his younger brothers, which is also particularized

in the said schedule, are hereby granted to Kooar Pertab Sing and to his heirs in perpetuity rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Kooar Pertab Sing and his heirs shall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to all the terms and conditions of their engagements, they shall not be molested nor disturbed in the possession of their lands and villages aforesaid.

It is your duty therefore to acknowledge and obey Kooar Pertab Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to consider yourselves as accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining thereto. It is on the other hand incumbent on the said Kooar Pertab Sing 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 18th January 1817.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VII.

AGREEMENT signed by PERTAB SING'S YOUNGER BROTHERS on 12th September 1816.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government having been graciously pleased, out of a respect for the wishes of my father Kooar Sonee Sah, to confirm to me as a provision during my lifetime the 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 2.

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 3.

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,—1817.

Whereas Kooar Pertab Sing has succeeded by the death of Kooar Sonee Sah to the jaghire of Rajnagur, etc.; and Whereas the British Government, having, in consideration of the desire of Kooar Sonee Sah, and with a view to the support of Kooar Perthee Sing the second son of Kooar Sonee Sah and his family, determined that the said Kooar Perthee 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 Perthee Sing has executed and presented to Mr. Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs, an Ikrarnamah containing three Articles, expressive of his sincere obedience to the British Government, and stipulating a due subordination to Kooar Pertab Sing; and Kooar Perthee Sing having solicited a Sunnud for the villages that have been assigned to him: Therefore, and in compliance with the request of Kooar Perthee Sing, this Sunnud is hereby granted, after being approved under date the 11th April 1817 by the Right Honorable the Governor-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 Rs. 31,840, as is contained in the Sunnud of Kooar Pertab Sing.

The same verbatim to the other three brothers, *viz.*:—

		Rs.
Kooar Hindooput,	42 villages, jumma	29,815
Kooar Bukht Sing,	65 „ „	19,040
Kooar Himmut Sing,	22 „ „	6,965

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 11th January 1817.

No. LVIII.

SUNNUD granting the STATE of CHUTTERPORE to JUGGUT RAJ,—1854.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of Bundelcund:

That in consequence of the demise of Rajah Pertab Sing, late Rajah of Chutterpore, in the province of Bundelcund, without heirs male of his body, the said State of Chutterpore has become an escheat to the British Government and is absolutely at its disposal; But, having regard to the fidelity displayed towards the British Government both by Sonee Sah and his successor the late Rajah Pertab Sing, and also to the benefit which the State of Chutterpore is said to have derived from the good management and the good conduct of the late Rajah aforesaid; The British Government has been pleased to resolve that the villages and lands constituting the State of Chutterpore, as held and possessed by the late Rajah Pertab Sing, shall be granted to Juggut Raj, a grandnephew of the said Rajah Pertab Sing, and the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. And the villages and lands as aforesaid constituting the State of Chutterpore are accordingly hereby granted, as a special mark of favor, to the said Juggut Raj and the lineal heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with the title and dignity of Rajah.

Be it known, then, that so long as the said Juggut Raj and his lineal heirs male as aforesaid shall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to the British Government, they shall not be molested or disturbed in the possession of the villages and 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.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 5th September 1854.

No. LIX.

SANAD empowering the CHIEF of CHHATARPUR to exercise CRIMINAL POWERS within the LIMITS of his STATE,—1894.

Whereas it has been ruled that the minor Chiefs of the province of Bundelkhand 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 above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelkhand, 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 Chhatarpur, His Highness Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character ;

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby empowers the said Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Chhatarpur 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, and that periodical reports shall be 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 further that this sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any one of the persons accused is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

It must be distinctly understood 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 Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Officiating Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM ;
The 23rd January 1894.

No. LX.

SANAD granted to His Highness MAHARAJAH VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAJA of CHHATARPUR,—1919.

I hereby confer upon you the title of Maharajah as an hereditary distinction.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Govr.-Genl., India.

SIMLA ;
The 3rd June 1919.

No. LXI.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN APERBUL and DEWAN CHUTHARY,—1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been ranked among its dependants, we request that no malicious representations against us 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 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.

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.

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.

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. We request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing our 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 our relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British

malicious person misrepresent their intention in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

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 22nd September 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assin 1215 Fuslie, and with the 19th of Rajub 1222 Hijree.

Ikrarnamah or Obligation of Allegiance,—1807.

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 comprising 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 Fuslie, and with the 19th of Rajub 1222 Hijree, at Banda.

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN APERBUL SING,—1807.

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 Bundel-

cund, 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 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 him in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, etc., 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.

	Village.		Village.
Beith	1	Nypoora	1
Kotra	1	Aleepoora	1
Kooneean	1		—
Tikeereea	1		7
Neypoora	1		—

Dated Tuesday, 22nd of September 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assar 1215 Fuslie, and with the 19th of Rajub 1222 Hijree, at Banda.

NOTE.—A similar Sunnud was granted to Dewan Chuthary for the village of Lohargong.

No. LXII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN PERTAB SING, dated 1st February 1808, or 20th Maug 1215 Fuslie.

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 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.

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.

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

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the

direction in quest of service, and any malicious persons misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

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 Fuslie.

IKRARNAMAH OR OBLIGATION OF ALLEGIANCE,—1807.

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 1.

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 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 2.

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 obesrve 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 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 4.

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 5.

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 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 Tuesday, the 22nd of September 1807, corresponding with the 7th of Assin 1215 Fuslie, and with the 19th of Rajub 1222 Hijree, at Banda.

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN PERTAUB SING,—1808.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Punwarree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it 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, etc., 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. VIII.

No. LXIII.

ALIPURA LETTER, dated 1st November 1888.

After compliments.—I have received a copy of the Bundelcund Agency Robkar of 25th October 1888, requesting submission of a plain writing ceding to Government of India authority to hear criminal and civil cases arising on the lands which have come under the Indian Midland Railway (in Alipura). I agree and consent with pleasure to cede criminal and civil jurisdiction to the Government of India in the lands that have come under the Railway, and I, therefore, send you this letter in compliance with (your wish) and in reply.

No. LXIV.

TERMS of AGREEMENT with RAJA CHHATARPATI, C.S.I., of ALIPURA in regard to the LAND required for the construction of the PAHARI RESERVOIR, —1916.

1. The Raja agrees on the following conditions to the submersion of the lands as generally shown in the map accompanying * and which as surveyed by the Canal Department, are approximately as detailed in the statement below :—

	Acres.
A. Land up to contour of crest of Dam level, *i.e.*, up to R. L. 635·00—	
Area at present cultivated	47·27
Area at present uncultivated	161·91
Area of river bed and barren land	336·90
TOTAL	546·08
B. Land between contours of crest and top of gate, *i.e.*, between R. Ls. 635·00 and 643·00—	
Area at present cultivated	91·14
Area at present uncultivated	112·25
Area of river bed and barren land	185·74
TOTAL	389·13
GRAND TOTAL	935·21

2. The Raja agrees that the whole area of 935·21 acres of land be acquired by the Irrigation Department on a perpetual lease at an annual rental of Rs. 1,596-3-3. Of this the rental of Rs. 806-4-3 per annum for the portion below crest level as detailed in schedule A will be paid from the 1st April 1908 and for the portion between crest and gate level as detailed in schedule B amounting to Rs. 789-15-0 per annum from the 1st April 1910.

3. (*a*) The Irrigation Department agrees to lease the emergent lands to the Jagir tenants in preference to others at an all round rate of Rs. 4 per acre sown. This rate to include the right to use the water of the reservoir for irrigation by lift. The rate will not be raised without the consent of the Jagir.

(*b*) The Irrigation Department shall not be liable for any damage to the crops on such area caused by the rise or fall of the water level in the reservoir, but remissions of rent will be given in proportion to the damage done.

(*c*) Any land assessed as unculturable and which may become culturable in the course of years shall be leased out under the same conditions irrespective of the rental assessed for the purposes of this agreement.

4. The fuel and grazing rights over the whole area leased from the Raja under this agreement shall belong entirely to the Irrigation Department.

* Not reproduced.

5. The jurisdiction of the Raja in the land hereby leased to the Irrigation Department shall not in any way be impaired by this agreement.

F. E. BULL,
Superintending Engineer,
4th Circle, Irrigation Works.

CHHATARPATI,
Raja of Alipura.

Dated 4th April 1917.

No. LXV.

TERMS of AGREEMENT with RAJA CHHATARPATI, C.S.I., of ALIPURA in regard to the LAND required for the construction of the LACHURA RESERVOIR, —1916.

1. The Raja agrees on the following conditions to the submersion of the lands as generally shown in the map accompanying * and which as surveyed by the Canal Department, are approximately as detailed in the statement below :—

A. Land up to contour of crest of Dam level, *i.e.*, up to R. L. 590·00—	Acres.
Area at present cultivated	*Nil.*
Area at present uncultivated	102·79
Area of river bed and barren land	504·79
TOTAL	607·58

B. Land between contours of crest and top of gate, *i.e.*, between R. Ls. 590·00 and 598·00—	
Area at present cultivated	29·20
Area at present uncultivated	46·38
Area of river bed and barren land	161·23
TOTAL	236·81
GRAND TOTAL	844·39

2. The Raja agrees that the whole area of 844·39 acres of land be acquired by the Irrigation Department on a perpetual lease at an annual rental of Rs. 688-0-8.

Of this the rental of Rs. 358-6-7 per annum for the portion below crest level as detailed in schedule A will be paid from the 1st October 1905 and for the portion between crest and gate level as detailed in schedule B amounting to Rs. 329-10-1 per annum from the 1st April 1910.

3. (*a*) The Irrigation Department agrees to lease the emergent lands to the Jagir tenants in preference to others at an all round rate of Rs. 4 per acre sown.

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* Not reproduced.

This rate to include the right to use the water of the reservoir for irrigation by lift. The rate will not be raised without the consent of the Jagir.

(*b*) The Irrigation Department shall not be liable for any damage to the crops on such area caused by the rise or fall of the water level in the reservoir, but remissions of rent will be given in proportion to the damage done.

(*c*) Any land assessed as unculturable and which may become culturable in the course of years shall be leased out under the same conditions irrespective of the rental assessed for the purposes of this agreement.

4. The fuel and grazing rights over the whole area leased from the Raja under this agreement shall belong entirely to the Irrigation Department.

5. The jurisdiction of the Raja in the land hereby leased to the Irrigation Department shall not in any way be impaired by this agreement.

F. E. BULL,
Superintending Engineer,
4th Circle, Irrigation Works.

CHHATARPATI,
Raja of Alipura.

The 4th April 1917.

No. LXVI.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by RAJA RAM,—1807.

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

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.

be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaint in consequence of them 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 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.

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages have been granted in perpetuity to you those also to whom you may dispose 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

Answer.

Whatever, on an investigation as prescribed by the Regulations, shall

territory as in the ilakas of other Chieftains, be continued to us, and let that which may have been resumed be restored.

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.

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.

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 15th of Aughun 1215 Fuslie.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE entered into by RAJA RAM,—1807.

I, Raja 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 15th of Aughun 1215 Fuslie.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJA RAM,—1807.

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 Raja

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 Raja 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 Raja 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 Raja Ram to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contended 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 Raja 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 Raja 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 Raja Ram's jaghire.

Munwaro.		Theekara.
Chundwar.		Puhruha.
Pulta.		Eshurpoor.
Sesolur.		Nidhowly.
Gourhar.		Purey.
Keerutpore.		Budwar.
Kishenpore.		Harookera.
	Burwal.	

Dated this 29th day of November 1807, corresponding with the 15th of Aughun 1215 Fuslie

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 8th February 1808.

No. LXVII.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN GOPAUL SING,—1812.

Request 1.

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 favour, 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 2.

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 3.

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

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.

cattle, and other articles of every description. I request that no notice be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaints in consequence of them be listened to.

Request 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

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 9.

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 10.

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 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.

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, whether due by the zemindars or to be paid by Government.

Request 11.

If I perform any beneficial service to the Government, I am in hopes that my representations may be attended to.

Answer.

When you perform any praiseworthy service to Government, Government itself will confer upon you rewards equal to your services without your requiring them.

Request 12.

Property, cloths, and other articles, horses, camels, and cattle, etc., 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.

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,—1812.

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 1.

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 Bundel-

cund, 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 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, etc., 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 3.

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 dependent 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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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,—1812.

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, etc., 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 endeavours 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 Gerowli Cottah .	1	Brought forward .	10
Kurtoul	1	Sittarpore	1
Ranneypore . . .	1	Purrareah	1
Kunnowrah	1	Potoreah	1
Suttowrah	1	Putchwarrah	1
Amaunpore	1	Sullaheat	1
Richarrah	1	Butchore	1
Bharriahparrah . . .	1	Gungekurharra . . .	1
Koolwarro	1	Bhuttowrah Khurd . .	1
Luckhunneah . . .	1		18
Carried over .	10		

Dated this 24th day of February 1812, corresponding with the 27th Faugun 1219 Fuslie.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 3rd April 1812.

No. LXVIII.

BODY of ROBAKAR No. 318, dated 9th November 1888, from the MUNTAZIM (MANAGER) of GARRAULI.

This jagir consents to cede to the Government of India the power to hear criminal and civil cases which may arise in the lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway within the jagir. As it is necessary to inform the Agency of this.

It is ordered that a copy of this Robakar be sent to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for information.

No. LXIX.

TERMS of AGREEMENT with JAGIRDAR of GARRAULI in regard to the LAND required for the construction of the PAHARI RESERVOIR,—1915.

(*a*) The Jagirdar agrees to the submersion of the lands as generally shown in the map accompanying * and which as surveyed by the Canal Department are approximately as detailed in the statement below :—

	Acres.
A. Land up to contour of crest of dam level 635·00—	
Area at present cultivated	50.22
Area at present uncultivated	206·17
Area of river bed	386·65
TOTAL .	643·04
B. Land between contours of crest and top of gate levels 635·00 and 643·00—	
Area at present cultivated	84·00
Area at present uncultivated	208·04
Area of river bed	182·38
TOTAL .	474·42

(*b*) With regard to the land as shown in Statement A above the Jagirdar agrees that its valuation shall be assessed under the rules usually observed for the acquisition of land in Native States on its present value, *i.e.*, prior to the construction of the reservoir.

(*c*) As to the land shown in Statement B, the Jagirdar wishes to reserve his decision as to whether to accept compensation and give up the land to Government or to retain in his possession and take no compensation from Government. For the present he agrees to retain the said land in his possession and to intimate his final decision before the end of the year 1915. He further agrees that the valuation of the land should be made as for the land in Schedule A and in case he hereafter decides not to retain it in his possession that the compensation to be paid shall be decreased 1/25th for each year that it remains in his possession from and after the completion of the dam. In case he finally retains the land in his possession the Jagirdar clearly understands that Government will not be liable to pay any compensation for damage which may from time to time be caused to any rabi crops which may be sown on the land in question due to a subsequent refilling of the reservoir above its crest level from whatever cause.

(*d*) In addition to any compensation, which may be paid to the State as agreed above, the Government shall compensate the owners of any houses which will be submerged.

(*e*) Whether the Jagirdar retains or gives up to Government all or any part of the lands specified in Statements A and B the jurisdiction of the State in such and shall not in any way be impaired thereby.

* Not reproduced.

(*f*) In the event of any dispute arising in regard to the assessment of compensation the decision of the Political Agent shall be accepted as final by both parties to this agreement.

D. B. CHANDA BHANSINGH,
Jagirdar of Garrauli Jagir.

No. LXX.

TERMS of a final AGREEMENT with the JAGIRDAR of GARRAULI in regard to the LAND acquired for the construction of the PAHARI RESERVOIR,—1921.

1. The Jagirdar will refund to Government the sum of Rs. 34,000-4-10 being the amount received as compensation for the land acquired for Pahari Reservoir. This sum will be refunded in ten instalments of Rs. 3,400-0-6 to be paid on June 1st each year. No instalments will be paid in famine years and the Political Agent, Nowgong, will decide which years, if any, should be counted as famine years. The Jagirdar will also pay interest at 4 per cent. on the amount outstanding against him in each year until the whole sum has been repaid.

2. Government will perpetually lease the land required for the Pahari Reservoir in Garrauli Jagir from the Jagirdar as follows :—

——	Cultivated land.	Uncultivated land.	Area of river bed and barrer land.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Land up to contour of crest of dam level, *i.e.*, up to R. L. 635·00.	50·22	206·17	386·65	643·04
Land between contours of crest and top of gates, *i.e.*, between R. Ls. 635·00 and 643·00.	84·00	208·04	182·38	474·42
TOTAL .	134·22	414·21	569·03	1,117·46

The annual rental to be paid will be $\frac{1}{25}$ of Rs. 34,000-0-6, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,360 and this will also be paid on June 1st each year. This new arrangement will come into force from 1st April 1920.

3. (*a*) The Irrigation Department agrees to lease the emergent land to the Jagir tenants in preference to others at an all round rate of Rs. 4 per acre sown.

The rate to include the right to use the water of the Reservoir for irrigation by lift. The rate will not be raised without the consent of the Jagir.

(*b*) The Irrigation Department shall not be liable for any damage to the crops on such area caused by the rise or fall of the water level in the Reservoir but remission of rent will be given in proportion to the damage done.

(*c*) Any land assessed as unculturable and which may become culturable in the course of years shall be leased out under the same conditions irrespective of the rental assessed for the purposes of this agreement.

4. The fuel and grazing rights over the whole area leased from the Raja under this agreement shall belong entirely to the Irrigation Department.

5. The jurisdiction of the Raja in the land hereby leased to the Irrigation Department shall not in any way be impaired by this agreement.

WITNESSES :

PIRAG NARAIN,
Kamdar.

SHEO PARSHAD,
Mir Munshi, Jagir.

D. B. CHANDRA BHAN SINGH,
Chief of Garrauli Jagir.

WITNESSES :

A. B. BRIGGS.

A. E. LEWIS,
Executive Engineer.

A. W. E. STANDLEY,
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces, P. W. Department,
Irrigation Branch.

Dated 16th November 1921.

No. LXXI.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by KOOUR LUCHMUN SING,—1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence, I am ready to 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.

Answer.

You are not prohibited from entering the service of any person who is not in a state of enmity or rebellion 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 anyone 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, cattle, etc. 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 KOOUR LUCHMUN SING.

I, Koour 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, Koour 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 Raja 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,—1807.

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 Koour 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 Raja 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 kamil jumma of fifteen thousand and three hundred Rupees, as specified in the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in jaghire to Koour Luchman Sing. And so long as the said Koour 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 Koour 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 Koour 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.

* The actual jumma of these villages at the time of the grant was only Rupees 3,401. Teh nominal jumma of Rupees 15,300 was inserted to satisfy the vanity of Luchmun Sing.

No. LXXII.

TRANSLATION of a PAPER of REQUESTS delivered by the NABOB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLA and of CAPTAIN BAILLIE'S ANSWERS,—1806.

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 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 favour for a grant of the jaghire, together with the three villages which are in your occupation, and I shall accordingly now have the honour 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 favour 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 favour of your interests. The representations of interested persons shall not be attended to without investigation.

2nd Request.

Let the 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 Mahrattas; and of my friendly conduct in joining the British. In this arrangement let not the representations of

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

Moulla Jah or of any of my brothers be listened to, and I shall pay to each of them their usual allowances.

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 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, etc. Moreover some bankers have received the principal of their debts, of which the interest 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

Jah and your other brothers and dependants their usual monthly allowances. In this case no further demands upon you will be attended to.

Answer.

The settlement of your father's debts rests with yourself, and the British Government will not interfere in that business, and the British Government 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.

before that time, by the regulations of the British Government, are not cognisable by it. Notwithstanding these irrefragable arguments and the numerous portions which are payable to my brothers and others, however, I, for the honour 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 dissatisfied 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 honour 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,

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.

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 favour that those children and other individuals who had forsaken his roof during his lifetime should not return when he should be no more. If therefore any 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 Honourable 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. IX.

Dated 15th November 1806.

From—The Nawab NUSEER-OOD-DOWLAH,

To—The Honorable the Governor-General.

When I had last year an interview with Captain Baillie, I had the honour to address a friendly letter to you, which was forwarded through his assistance and cannot fail to have reached you and to have been honoured 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 Honourable 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.

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 52 villages in the district of Calpee, conferred on you by His Highness the Peishwa, I hereby recognise your right to the possession of those villages.

For further particulars I refer you to the communications of Captain Baillie.

Written 24th December 1806.

No. LXXIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to NAWAB MEHDI HUSSUN KHAN IMAM-OOD-DOWLA of BAONEE,—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 convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognise 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.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. LXXIV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT given in by RAO BAHADOOR BUKHT SING, Jaghiredar of CHURGAON, etc., 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, etc., 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 dependant 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 zamindar, 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 Bakht Singh (excepting the payment of tribute), were signed for jaghires:—

Toree, etc., by Jowahir Singh, Killadar, on the part of Kuar Hurpershad.

Witnesses:

BUKSHEE MANAIK of Bijna.

LOLLA DULEL SING of Dhorwye.

Bijna, etc., by Dewan Soorjun Sing and Dewan Bejye Bahadur, in the handwriting of Bukshee Manaik.

Witnesses:

JOWAHIR SING, Killadar.

LOLLA DULEL SING.

Dhorwye, by Dewan Boodh Sing, Dewan Sutterjeet Sing, Dewan Heera Lall, 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 Bahadur Sing.

Witnesses:

LOLLA DULEL of Dhorwye.

LOLLA JOWRAWUN of Toree.

SUNNUD for the undermentioned ten villages granted to RAO BAHADUR BUKHT SING of CHURGAON,—1823.

Let the officers for present and future affairs, the chowdries and kanoongoes of pergunnah Erich, zillah Bundelcund, know that: Whereas the British Govern-

ment has been pleased to confirm and acknowledge the undermentioned ten villages, Churgaon, etc., as a hereditary jaghire to Rao Bahadur 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 Bahadur 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.

Dated 11th April 1823.

List of villages of the jaghire.

Chergaong	1	Brought forward	5
Mond Kullan	1	Ghoosgawa	1
Mond Khoord	1	Peepureea	1
Jheronna	1	Sikree	1
Murronna	1	Dhumna	1
		Puharee	1
	5	TOTAL	10

Similar Sanad for the undermentioned villages granted to Diwan Surjun Singh of Bijna.

Pergunnah of Erich.

Bijna	1	Brought forward	3
Henotah	1	Bussaur	1
Bhuggowrah	1	Bagroun	1
		Moorhutta	1
	3	TOTAL	6

Similar Sanad for the undermentioned villages granted to Diwan Boodh Singh of Dhoorwye:—

Pergunnah Erich.		Pergunnah Juttahra.	
Dhoorwye	1	Sejoha	1
Khereea	1	Semree	1
Mowye	1	TOTAL	2
Lohurgowa	1		
Kuraree	1		
Reechora	1		
	6		
of Juttahra	2		
TOTAL	8		

Similar Sanad for the undermentioned fourteen villages granted to Kuar Hurpershad of Toree.

Pergunnah Juttahra.	
Toree	1
Bilgaon	1
Raootpoorah	1
Burwoho	1
Eteneeah	1
Dabur	1
Lutwaroo	1
Etwah	1
Kuhanpoorah	
Rajwarah	1
Bersingpoora	1
	10
of Erich	4
TOTAL	14

Pergunnah Erich.	
Reechorah Khoord	1
Dhowanee	1
Kurrey	1
Dhunrua	1
TOTAL	—

Similar Sanad for the undermentioned village granted to Diwan Banka Esurree Singh of Puharee.

Pergunnah of Juttahra.

Puharee Kullan . . . 1

The 11th April 1823.

II.—BAGHELKHAND.

THE Baghelkhand Agency, which then comprised the States of Rewa, Nagod, Maihar, Sohawal and Kothi, was established in March 1871. A British Agent was temporarily attached to Rewa in 1857, and shortly afterwards the confiscated Estate of Bijairaghogarh, and the States of Nagod, Maihar and Sohawal, which were under British management, were placed under his jurisdiction. The Political Agent was withdrawn in 1862 at the Maharaja's request, and his charge was added to that of the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, in whose hands it remained until the re-establishment of the separate Agency in 1871. For administrative convenience the State of Baraundha and the Jagirs of Jaso, Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, Pahra and Kamta Rajaula were in 1896 transferred from the Bundelkhand Agency to the Baghelkhand Agency.

Transit duties have been abolished by all the Chiefs in Baghelkhand. No separate extradition arrangements have been concluded with them; extradition is effected in accordance with the procedure for the time being in force in British India; but there are reciprocal arrangements on certain matters, *e.g.*, extradition, surrender of police and military deserters, service of summons, etc., between the States in Baghelkhand and certain other States in and outside Central India and adjoining British districts. Rewa is the only State in Baghelkhand held under treaty; the others are held under Sanads. None of the States or Jagirs pay any tribute, except the Jagir of Paldeo (*q.v.*).

The area of Baghelkhand is 14,706 square miles, with a population, according to the Census of 1921, of 1,638,623.

1. Rewa.

The Chiefs of Rewa are Baghel Rajputs, descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its capture by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

The first Ruler of Rewa with whom a treaty was made was Maharaja Jai Singh Deo. Overtures, made in 1803 after the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein (*see* Vol. VII, The Peshwa), were rejected by him. In 1812, however, a body of Pindaris invaded Mirzapur through Rewa territory, and the Maharaja was believed either to have abetted this enterprise through deliberate design, or to have countenanced it through weakness. He was accordingly required in 1812 to accede to a Treaty (No. I), by which he was acknowledged as the ruler of his possessions; 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.

Jai Singh Deo 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 the 2nd June 1813, another Treaty (No. II) was made, confirming the previous Treaty and defining more clearly the Ruler's relations with the British Government. The 5th Article of the Treaty acknowledged the right of the British Government to punish Lal Zabardast Singh, Jagirdar of Churhat, who had contumaciously refused to allow the Government post to be laid through his territories; and the 8th Article related to the punishment of certain landholders in the Singrauli district, who had attacked a party of British troops during an armistice which had been agreed on for the purpose of negotiating the Treaty. Zabardast Singh was pardoned on his engaging (No. III) never again to offend against the British Government. The landholders in Singrauli were deprived of their proprietary rights, which were conferred in 1814 by a fresh Treaty (No. IV) on the Maharaja, on his promising not to molest certain of his subordinate Chiefs who had rendered assistance to the British Government. The British Government have on two occasions directly interfered on behalf of the Thakur of Singrauli whose estates lie partly in Rewa and partly in British territory.

Jai Singh Deo abdicated in favour of his son Bishwanath Singh, who was succeeded in 1854 by his son Raghuraj Singh. According to local chronicles, he was the thirty-second of his line.

In 1847 the Maharaja prohibited *sati* throughout his dominions.

For his services in the mutiny of 1857 the district of Sohagpur and the village of Amarkantak were conferred in sovereignty upon Raghuraj Singh, who was informed that, in his dealings with the zamindars, he would be expected to adopt a course in conformity with the practice of the British Government.

In 1862 the Ruler of Rewa received a Sanad of Adoption (No. V).

In 1863 the Maharaja ceded the land required for railway purposes with all his sovereign rights thereon (No. VI).

In 1867 the Ruler of Rewa was granted a permanent salute of 17 guns.

In 1867 Raghuraj Singh, at whose request the British Agent temporarily appointed in 1857 to assist him in his government had been withdrawn in 1862, desired the direct interference of the British Government in effecting reforms in the administration of his State; but

the application was declined on the ground that it was incumbent on the Maharaja 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 disorganisation into which the State had fallen, appointed Raja Dinkar Rao as his Minister. 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. In 1870 Government agreed to the Maharaja's request for the re-establishment of the separate Agency. Since its withdrawal in 1862, the political supervision of Rewa affairs had been entrusted to the Bundelkhand Agent.

In 1873 the Maharaja, to avenge an insult alleged to have been offered to the Maharani, violated his treaty engagements by despatching into Sohawal territory an armed force, which plundered a house and murdered one of its inmates. For this offence he was fined Rs. 10,000, and the Sardars who had aided him in its commission were fined Rs. 1,000 each.

In 1875 the Maharaja represented his inability to manage the affairs of his State, and agreed (No. VII) to make over the administration to the Political Agent, aided by the Minister, Lal Randiman Singh, until the debts of the State should be liquidated and a proper government established. The proposal was acceded to on the understanding that, when the time should arrive for the British Government to withdraw from the direct management of the State, an engagement should be given by the Maharaja to maintain the system of administration introduced by the British Government, and to protect any rights which might have sprung up under British administration.

Maharaja Raghuraj Singh died in 1880, and was succeeded by his son Venkat Raman Singh.

In May 1881 Ram Raj Singh, the subordinate Chief of Madhogarh, who was heir presumptive to the Rewa *gaddi*, died without issue. The Estate was resumed by Rewa on the ground that the Maharaja was the nearest male relative of the deceased and that the Estate, which had been assigned in 1809 by Maharaja Jai Singh Deo as the portion of his second son, reverted, on failure of direct heirs, to the State. This action was upheld by the Government of India.

In February 1882 the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, who had continued since 1875 to administer Rewa, was appointed Superintendent of Rewa. A Council of Sardars was appointed as a consultative body to assist the Superintendent in the administration of the State, and to advise in matters connected with the Maharaja's family and the customs of the State.

In 1882 the State assumed responsibility for the maintenance of the portions of the Great Deccan Road, Rewa-Sutna Road and Sohagi Pass Road lying within Rewa territory.

In 1883 the State agreed to cede, with full jurisdiction thereon, the lands required for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (No. VIII).

In January 1885 the Rewa State handed over to the Government of India, with other necessary concessions for mining purposes, the surface and mining rights in the Umaria coalfields, a tract of about three square miles. The terms included the payment of a royalty to the Darbar. In April 1885 civil and criminal jurisdiction over the coalfields was ceded to the Government of India, who entrusted the immediate administrative control of the tract and the executive management of the operations to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The whole arrangement, which was subject to reconsideration on the Maharaja's majority, terminated at the Maharaja's request on the 1st January 1900, when the colliery was retransferred to the Rewa Darbar on the understanding that any proposal to transfer it thereafter to a company would be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India (No. IX).

In November 1895 the administration of the State was handed over to Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh under certain conditions, and the Council of Sirdars was dissolved from that date.

In May 1902 an agreement was made between the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company and the Maharaja, as the proprietor of the Rewa State colliery at Umaria, for the performance by the latter of certain services at the pit-head terminus of the Umaria branch line, for the purpose of developing the coal traffic between the colliery and the stations of the railway company and other connected railway lines *viâ* the Umaria station of the company.

Venkat Raman Singh died on the 30th October 1918 and was succeeded by his elder son the present Maharaja Gulab Singh, born on the 13th March 1903. During the ensuing minority the administration was, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the late Maharaja, carried on by his brother-in-law, Maharaja Sajjan Singh of Ratlam, as Regent, assisted by a Council.

The termination of the minority and the investiture of Maharaja Gulab Singh with full powers was announced by the Viceroy at a Darbar held on the 31st October 1922.

In 1924 the State consented to the construction of a Railway line from Hutra to Annupur through its territory.

In the same year the State entered into an agreement with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for the construction, working and maintenance of a siding to serve the Burhar State collieries. This was followed by

another, concluded in 1926; and by a supplementary agreement, made in 1929, regarding the working of coal under the siding.

In 1930 the title of Maharajadhiraja was recognised as a hereditary distinction in favour of the Ruler of Rewa, whose territorial designation of Maharaja of Rewa remains unaltered.

The area of the State is 13,000 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,401,524; and the revenue about 60 lakhs.

Under the reorganisation scheme of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Rewa State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

2 Troops Mule Transport (100 carts)	137

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Cavalry—	
Regular	388
Irregular	78
Infantry—	
Regular	506
Irregular	915
Artillery	186
Armed Police	383

The State possesses 40 serviceable and 33 unserviceable guns.

The liability of the State to the payment of Nazarana on successions had not been decided by 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

2. Nagod or Unchahra.

The founder of the Nagod family, who are Parihar Rajputs, is said to have been Bhoj Raj, who is supposed to have migrated from Kotara, through fear of death at the hands of his bastard brother, and settled in Unchahra in 1478. Like Kothi, the State of Nagod was originally included as one of the subordinates of Panna in the Sanad granted to Raja Kishore Singh. But, as Unchahra had been in the possession of the ancestors of Lal Sheoraj Singh before the establishment of the power of Chhatarsal in Bundelkhand, and the family had never been ousted either by the Bundela Rajas or by Ali Bahadur, a Sanad (No. X) was given to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809, confirming him in his possessions. He was succeeded in 1818 by his son Balbhaddar Singh, who was deposed in 1831 for the murder of his brother. Raghavendra Singh, son of Balbhaddar Singh, was then a minor, and the State was temporarily taken under British administration. On attaining his majority in 1838, Raghavendra Singh was installed; a new Sanad (No. XI) was given him, and a nazarana of Rs. 8,000 was taken. He soon became deeply involved in debt and, at his own request, the State was again taken under British management in 1844. The Raja rendered good

service during the mutiny, and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant (No. XII) of eleven villages from the confiscated Estate of Bijairaghogarh, which had at one time formed a portion of the Maihar State.

In 1862 the Ruler of Nagod received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. XIII).

In 1863 the Raja ceded lands (No. XIII) for railway purposes, with full rights short of sovereignty.

In 1865, at the Raja's request, the management of the State was again made over to him.

In 1867 the Ruler of Nagod was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

Raghavendra Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son Jadabindra Singh, called also Sambhu Das, who was put in full charge of the State in February 1882. The grave disorder existing in the State rendered it necessary in 1893 to require the Raja to appoint a qualified person, approved by the Political Agent, as his Diwan. He, however, resented this advice, and in 1894 went to Benares and settled there. The Government of India were therefore compelled to direct the Political Agent to assume charge of the State. The Raja lived in voluntary exile at Benares, declining the allowance that Government were prepared to grant him from his State, until September 1904, when he consented to live at Sutna and to accept an allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month, paid from the revenues of the State. In 1904 he formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Bhargvendra Singh, then aged about 17 years; but he subsequently contracted another marriage, and sons were born to him in 1912 and 1916. Restricted powers were restored to Jadabindra Singh in 1920. He died in 1922 and was succeeded by his elder son Narharendra Singh, who died on the 26th February 1926 and was succeeded by his younger brother the present Raja Mahendra Singh. Since the commencement of the minority in 1922 the administration has been carried on by a State Council with the Political Agent in Baghelkhand as President.

The area of Nagod is 501 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 68,166; and the revenue about 2½ lakhs.

The military forces consist (1926) of 11 Cavalry, 62 Armed Police and 5 Artillery men, with 8 serviceable and 1 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

3. Maihar.

The founder of Maihar was Beni Singh, known as Beni Hazuri, Minister to Raja Hindupat of Panna, who in about 1770 granted him in jagir the territory which now forms the State. On the occupation

of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh, a younger son of Beni Singh, was confirmed (No. XIV) in his possessions on his executing a deed of allegiance in 1806. In 1814 a revised Sanad (No. XV) was given to him. On the death of Durjan Singh in 1826 the State was divided (No. XVI) between his two sons, Bishan Singh and Prag Das, the former receiving the district of Maihar and the latter Bijairaghogarh. The Estate of Bijairaghogarh was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of the Chief, Surju Prasad, son of Prag Das, and in 1865 was included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Bishan Singh became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request the State was placed under British management in 1849, at which time an Engagement (No. XVII) was taken from him. He died in 1850, and was succeeded by his son Mohan Prasad, who died in 1852, leaving a son Raghubir Singh, who in 1865, on attaining his majority, was invested with the management of the State.

In 1862 the Ruler of Maihar received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. XIII).

In 1863 the State ceded land for railway purposes (No. XVIII) with jurisdiction thereon.

In 1869 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred (No. XIX) upon the Ruler of Maihar: and in 1878 he was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

Raghubir Singh died in 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jadubir Singh, who accepted an obligation to consult the Political Agent in all important matters connected with the State.

He died in 1910 and was succeeded by his younger brother Randhir Singh, who was murdered in December 1911, and was succeeded by his son the present Raja Brijnath Singh, born on the 22nd February 1896. During his minority the administration was carried on by a Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. Raja Brijnath Singh received ruling powers in 1917. In 1920 the Government of India decided that the Ruler of Maihar should be admitted as a Member of the Chamber of Princes. In March 1921 he was granted a Sanad (*see* Bundelkhand No. XXXVI) enhancing his powers to dispose of criminal cases.

The area of Maihar is 407 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 66,540; and the revenue about 3¼ lakhs.

The military forces consist (1926) of 14 Cavalry, 43 Infantry, 98 Armed Police and 10 Artillery men, with 8 serviceable and 3 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

4. Sohawal.

Sohawal was formerly a portion of Rewa territory, but about the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son Fateh Singh threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards the State became subordinate to Panna (*see* Bundelkhand), and was so entered in the Sanad granted to Raja Kishore Singh. But, for the same reasons that separate Sanads were granted to the Chiefs of Kothi and Unchahra on the British occupation of Bundelkhand, a Sanad (No. XX) was granted in 1809 to Rais Lal Aman Singh, the seventh Chief of Sohawal, confirming him in his State on his tendering a deed of allegiance. Aman Singh resigned the State to his eldest son Raghunath Singh. In 1830 Sohawal was taken under British administration to liquidate a private money claim preferred against the Chief, but three years later was restored to Aman Singh, his son Raghunath Singh having died in the interval. In 1840 Aman Singh made over the State to his second son, Sheo Singh, who in 1843 received a Sanad (No. XXI) recognising 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.

The eldest son of Sheo Singh, Indrajit Singh, died in 1856, leaving a son Sher Jang Bahadur Singh, who succeeded his grandfather in 1865, and was entrusted with the management of his State in 1871.

In 1862 the Chief of Sohawal received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. XIII).

In 1863 the Chief ceded (No. XXII) lands for railway purposes, with full jurisdiction short of sovereign rights.

Sher Jang Bahadur Singh died in 1899, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh.

In 1911 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred (No. XXIII) on the Chief of Sohawal.

Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh died on the 16th February 1930 and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Raja Jogendra Bahadur Singh, born on the 9th July 1899.

The territories of the State lie in two distinct districts separated from each other by the State of Kothi: the northern portion is also intermixed with lands belonging to Panna.

The area of Sohawal is 213 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 38,078; and the revenue slightly over one lakh.

The military forces of the State consist (1926) of 4 Cavalry and 50 Armed Police, with 30 serviceable and 20 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

Raigaon.—The Jagir of Raigaon belongs to a junior branch of the Sohawal family. This Jagir was originally granted by Mahipat, fifth in descent from Fateh Singh, to his brother Sarup Singh, on condition of service and of contribution towards the exigencies of the State. In 1829 Raghunath Singh, then administering the Sohawal State, claimed the right of either resuming the Jagir or of levying tribute and exacting allegiance from its holder. These demands were not supported by Government. In 1855, on the death of the Jagirdar, a quit-rent (ubari) was imposed on the Jagir by the British officer administering the Sohawal State; but on appeal this was disallowed by Government, on the understanding that the Jagirdar faithfully performed his allegiance to the Chief of Sohawal. His claims, however, to independence of Sohawal, and to certain other privileges inconsistent with his subordinate position, were absolutely negatived; for in the Sanads of 1809 and 1843 the Chief of Sohawal had been referred to as the hereditary Chieftain of the Sohawal and Raigaon *tappas*, and had been guaranteed in the permanent possession of them under certain conditions of allegiance to the British Government.

In October 1883, owing to the continued refusal of the Thakur, Bikramajit Singh, to comply with the just demands of his Chief, the Raja of Sohawal was permitted, under the orders of the Government of India, to attach the Raigaon Jagir. But, the Thakur having submitted in November 1885, the Chief restored his Jagir, the Jagirdar executing an agreement binding himself to accept the supremacy of the Sohawal Darbar and to fulfil the proper obligations of his tenure.

The Jagirdar of Raigaon enjoys a revenue of Rs. 40,000 per annum.

The present Jagirdar, Raghubansman Prasad Singh, succeeded to the Estate in November 1896.

5. Kothi.

In the Sanad granted to the Raja of Panna in 1807 (*see* Bundelkhand) Kothi is entered as one of his subordinates. The founder of the Jagir was Jagat Raj Singh Baghela. The family is of the Baghel caste and had long held their Jagir, paying submission to the successive conquerors of Bundelkhand. They were never dispossessed either in the time of the Bundela Rajas or of Ali Bahadur, and therefore in 1810 a Sanad (No. XXIV) was granted to Rais Lal Duniyapat, the Jagirdar then in possession, making him directly dependent on the British Government, like the other Bundelkhand Chieftains.

Lal Duniyapat was succeeded in the Chiefship by his son Lal Abdhut, who was in turn succeeded by his son Lal Ran Bahadur Singh.

In 1862 the Chief of Kothi received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. LV).

In 1863 the Chief agreed (No. XXV) to make over lands for railway purposes free of cost, and to surrender all transit duties on goods passing through his territory.

In 1878 the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the Chief of Kothi (No. XXVI). Ran Bahadur Singh died in 1887, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhagwat Bahadur Singh, who died in 1895, and was succeeded by his eldest son Avadhendra Bahadur Singh. He died on the 7th August 1914 and was succeeded by his eldest son the present Raja Bahadur Sitaraman Pratap Bahadur Singh, born in 1892.

The area of Kothi is 169 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 20,087; and the revenue about Rs. 75,000.

The military forces of the State consist (1926) of 10 Cavalry, 17 Infantry, 20 Armed Police and 3 Artillery, with 29 serviceable and 4 unserviceable guns.

Under the terms of its Adoption Sanad, Kothi was subject to the payment of Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and a half year's net revenue on successions by adoption, up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

6. Baraundha or Patharkachhar.

This family is very ancient. It belongs to the Raghubansi caste of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gauri Chand, a Chief of Baraundha who died in 1549. Under the rule of the Bundela Chiefs, the State seems to have been held under a Sanad from Hirde Sah. Mohan Singh was confirmed by the British Government in the territory which he held under the Bundelas and Ali Bahadur, and a Sanad (No. XXVII) was given to him in 1807. He died in 1827 without male issue, leaving a will in which the whole of his property was bequeathed to his nephew Sarabjit Singh. Although Sarabjit Singh was not formally adopted, Government recognised his succession to the exclusion of his two elder brothers.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. XIII).

In 1863 Sarabjit Singh ceded lands (No. XXVIII) for railway purposes, with jurisdiction thereon.

Shortly before the death of Sarabjit Singh, which occurred in 1867, an unsuccessful attempt was made by his third son, Ram Dayal Singh, to secure for himself the Chiefship to the exclusion of Chhatarpal Singh, the son of Bishwanath Singh, who was the second son of Sarabjit Singh and had predeceased his father. Chhatarpal Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by his only surviving uncle Raghubar Dayal Singh.

In 1878 the Ruler of Baraundha was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

Raghubar Dayal Singh died in 1885, leaving neither issue nor near relations and without having exercised the right of adoption. In 1886 the Governor-General in Council selected Thakur Prasad, a descendant from the late Chief's original stock, as successor to the Chiefship. The recognition of Thakur Prasad was held to constitute a re-grant of the State, to which it was within the competence of the Government to attach such conditions as might seem to be necessary. For his complicity in an affray on the Baraundha border in April 1892, in which two Kamta Rajaula sepoys were killed and one man wounded by an armed party of the Baraundha State, a fine of Rs. 4,000 was imposed on Thakur Prasad, and he was debarred until further orders from attendance at Darbars. The latter portion of the punishment was however remitted in December 1897 in recognition of his creditable behaviour during the famine.

Thakur Prasad Singh died on the 8th July 1908 and was succeeded by his only son the present Raja Gaya Prasad Singh, who was born in 1865.

The area of the State is 218 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 15,912; and the revenue about Rs. 40,000.

The military forces of the State consist (1926) of 13 Cavalry, 92 Infantry, 6 Armed Police and 2 Artillery men, with 20 serviceable and 10 unserviceable guns.

The State was liable to the operation of the Nazarana rules up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

7. Jaso.

In the partition which Chhatarsal made of his possessions the parganas of Kotra and Jaso were included in the share of Jagat Raj, who in 1766 divided his State between Guman Singh, from whom the Ajaigarh Raja is descended; Khuman Singh, the ancestor of the Charkhari family; and Pahar Singh, the founder of the State of Jaitpur, now extinct. In this division the Kotra and Jaso districts were divided between Guman Singh and Khuman Singh. Bharti Chand, the fourth son of Chhatarsal, held the district in subordination to his elder brother and left it in two shares to his sons,

Durjan Singh and Hari Singh who, during the quarrels in the family of Chhatarsal, managed to maintain themselves in independent possession. Durjan Singh, dying childless, left his share to Chait Singh, son of Hari Singh, who was succeeded by his infant son Murat Singh, in the whole of the Jaso territory. Jaso, like the other Bundelkhand States, was conquered by Ali Bahadur, by whom Gopal Singh, a rebel servant of Chait Singh, was established in possession on condition of submission and allegiance. Gopal Singh took the infant Murat Singh into his protection.

In the arrangement made with Bakht Singh of Ajaigarh in 1807 the pargana of Kotra, in which Murat Singh's possessions lay, was included in the Ajaigarh territory. Murat Singh, however, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Bakht Singh, and the peace of the country was disturbed by the quarrel. In 1813 the British Government decided in favour of the Raja of Ajaigarh, and directed the Agent in Bundelkhand to endeavour to persuade Murat Singh to acknowledge the Raja's supremacy, and pay his revenue of Rs. 2,500 a year through the British Government, if not direct, to the Raja. But Murat Singh would listen to no terms which involved a recognition of his subordination to Bakht Singh in any form. The inability of the Raja to coerce Murat Singh led to further enquiries into the claims of the latter. It was then clearly proved that, although the Jaso Jagir had never been actually separated from the territories originally ruled over by Jagat Raj, yet the authority of the Ajaigarh branch of the family over Jaso had never been more than nominal; that several influential Chiefs of Bundelkhand were in favour of the recognition of the claims of Murat Singh; and that, had the existence and claims of Murat Singh 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 Bahadur's death. A separate Sanad (No. XXIX) was therefore conferred on Murat Singh in 1816, confirming him in the possession of Jaso independently of any subjection to Bakht Singh. At the same time it was considered unjust, under a new and more accurate view of the case, to insist on the cession by Bakht Singh, without compensation, of what had been acknowledged by the British Government in 1813 to be his right. A remission of the quit-rent of Rs. 2,500, which the Raja of Ajaigarh claimed from Jaso, was therefore granted to Raja Bakht Singh from the amount of his annual tribute; and, in consideration of the injury done to Murat Singh by his long exclusion from his rights, Government resolved to bear the loss and not to exact the quit-rent from Jaso.

Murat Singh had two sons, the elder of whom died childless, and the second, Isri Singh, succeeded to the Jagir. Isri Singh was long at

variance with two of his relatives, Raghunath Singh and Satarjit Singh, whom, in consequence of their rebellion, he had ousted from their respective Jagirs of Richul and Duraha. From 1832 onwards the dispute had been frequently referred to the Agent in Bundelkhand for settlement, but it was contrary to the policy of Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the Jagir. As, however, the continuance of the quarrel threatened the disturbance of the public peace, Government at length interfered in 1845. Raghunath Singh was restored to the Estate of Richul on condition of paying an annual quit-rent of Rs. 1,000 to the Jagirdar of Jaso; and an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a year was given to Satarjit Singh.

Isri Singh died in 1860, leaving a minor son Ram Singh, who died soon afterwards, the direct descendants of Murat Singh thus becoming extinct. The Raja of Ajaigarh 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 recognise and confirm the antecedent rights of the Jaso family, and thereby to entitle the collateral relatives of Murat Singh to succeed in direct subordination to the British Government. Satarjit Singh, of the Duraha branch of the family and nephew of Murat Singh, was considered the nearest heir; and as he himself wished to succeed in preference to his youngest son Ranjit Singh, whose adoption had been proposed by the widows of the late Jagirdar, he was recognised (No. XXX) as successor to the Jaso Estate in 1862.

In the same year the Chief received a Sanad of Adoption (No. XXXI).

Satarjit Singh died in 1869, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhopal Singh, who died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son Gajraj Singh. On his death in 1888, without male issue, he was succeeded by his only surviving brother Chhatarpati Singh, who died in 1889, and was succeded by Jagat Raj, Ubaridar of Richul, representative of the nearest collateral line. In 1900 the Government of India accepted the voluntary resignation of his Jagir by Jagat Raj. Owing to the minority of his son Girwar Singh, the Jagir remained under Government management until 1911, when the young Jagirdar received administrative powers subject to certain restrictions. Girwar Singh died in 1918 and was succeeded by his minor son Ram Pratap Singh, born on the 7th March 1910. The Jagir thus came again under management, and is now administered by a Kamdar under the general control of the Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

In 1923 the Government of India recognised the title of Dewan as the proper territorial designation of the Chief of Jaso.

The area of the Estate is 72·1 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 7,221; and the revenue about Rs. 40,000.

The military forces of the Jagir consist (1926) of 1 Cavalry man and 15 Armed Police, with 3 serviceable and 2 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana of Rs. 2,500 was taken, according to the terms of the Adoption Sanad (No. XXXI), from the Jaso Estate on all successions, whether direct or by adoption, up to 1911, when all Nazarana levies were abolished on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar.

8. The Kalinjar Chaubes.

The district of Kalinjar formed part of the territories of Chhatarsal which fell to the share of Hirde Sah. Chaube Ram Krishna was governor of the fort. During the distractions which followed the invasion of Ali Bahadur, the Chaube family seized the fort for themselves, and successfully resisted for ten years the siege laid to it by Ali Bahadur, who died in the course of it. At the time of the British occupation the fort was held by the sons of Ram Krishna, of whom there were originally seven.* Baldeo, the eldest, was dead, and his son, Dariyao Singh, was commandant of the fort. Although the family, being merely rebellious servants of the family of Chhatarsal, had no claim to a settlement on the same terms as the descendants of the old Bundela Rajas, 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, Dariyao Singh on behalf of the family was confirmed in 1806 in the possessions they held on condition of allegiance (No. XXXII). Many of the villages, however, claimed by Dariyao Singh were in possession of the Killadar of Ajaigarh, and for this reason it was impossible at the time to grant Dariyao Singh a formal Sanad.

The impolicy of leaving this family in the possession of the fort of Kalinjar soon became apparent. The strength of the fortress induced Dariyao Singh persistently to oppose the British authority, and to give secret encouragement to the predatory leaders who disturbed the peace of the country. It was therefore resolved to dispossess him. An attack made on the fort in January 1812 failed, but Dariyao Singh 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 in 1812 to grant separate Sanads (No. XXXIII) to each member for his individual share, and also to grant a separate Sanad to Gopal Lal, the family vakil, 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, Govind Das and Gajadhar, were dead, and were represented by their sons, Pokhar Prasad and Gaya Prasad. Two of the shares were held by women, one

* Baldeo, Bharatju, Govind Das, Gajadhar, Nawal Kishor, Salig Ram and Chhatarsal.

by the mother of Chhatarsal and the other by the widow of Bharatju. The share of the former was, at her own request, and with the consent of the several sharers, joined in the Sanad granted to Chhatarsal Chaube; that of the latter in the Sanad granted to Nawal Kishor. Shortly after this settlement had been effected, quarrels broke out between Nawal Kishor and the widow of Bharatju: and in 1817 it became necessary to separate their shares, and to grant them distinct Sanads (No. XXXIV)

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 Bharatju who died in 1836, and that of the mother of Chhatarsal, were absorbed. Of the remaining seven shares, Purwa, which formed the share of Pokhar Prasad, was confiscated in 1855 on account of the complicity of his son and successor, Bishan Prasad, in murder. Naegaon, the share of Chhatarsal, was absorbed under the following circumstances: Chhatarsal was succeeded by his son, Jagannath, who in 1843 was succeeded by his widow, Nanni Dulahin. Under the Sanad granting her the right of adoption Nanni Dulahin wished to adopt one Bans Gopal; this was objected to by the other members of the family, on the ground that Bans Gopal was not directly descended from Ram Krishna, the founder of the family, but from one of Ram Krishna's ancestors. Without laying down any general rule which might limit the terms of the Adoption Sanad, Government considered that it was more in harmony both with the principle of Hindu law as to adoptive heirs, and also with the rights and customs of the Chaube family, that the female Jagirdar should select an heir from among the direct descendants of Ram Krishna. Further than this Government would not circumscribe her privilege of adoption. Shortly after this decision Bans Gopal died, and his death was followed in January 1864 by that of Nanni Dulahin, who left a deed adopting Bihari Lal, the son of Bans Gopal. The adoption was however disallowed on the ground that it did not come within the conditions of the Adoption Sanad, and the partition of the Jagir in equal shares among the other branches of the Chaube family in accordance with the rule of succession was authorised. A suitable provision was made for Bihari Lal and for the widow of Chhatarsal, the first Jagirdar; each share will 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 Krishna Chaube, and one by the family of Gopal Lal, the vakil. In each case a Sanad of Adoption (*see* Bundelkhand No. LV) was granted in 1862, and by the terms of the Adoption Sanads, the holding was subject to the payment of nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on

* Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, Pahra, Kamta Rajaula.

succession by adoption. In 1911, however, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all Nazarana levies were abolished.

(*a*) PALDEO.

This Jagir was left by Dariyao Singh to his son Nathu Ram, who was succeeded by his son Raja Ram in 1840. Raja Ram died without issue in October 1842, and was succeeded by his uncle Sheo Prasad. Sheo Prasad was succeeded in 1865 by his eldest son Makund Singh, who died in 1874 and, on failure of lineal male heirs, was succeeded by his brother Chaube Anrudh Singh. A nazarana of half a year's net revenue was taken on this occasion.

In 1883 the existing arrangements, whereby certain ladies of the family enjoyed land for maintenance, were modified, the Jagirdar engaging to substitute suitable cash allowances.

Anrudh Singh died in 1891, and the succession of his first cousin Narayan Das was recognised by the Government of India. As in the Banka Pahari case (*see* Bundelkhand), the succession was considered direct, and a nazarana of one-fourth of a year's revenue only was exacted.

Narayan Das died in 1894, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jagat Raj, who died on the 2nd October 1923 and was succeeded by his grandson Chaube Shiva Prasad, born on the 1st March 1908. During his minority the Estate is being managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Political Agent.

The area of Paldeo is 53·14 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 9,038; and the revenue about half a lakh. The Estate pays annually a tribute of Rs. 242 on account of Jagir and a share of Seha diamond mine.

The military forces of the Estate consist (1926) of 1 Cavalry man, 12 Infantry, 12 Armed Police and 2 Artillery men, with 15 serviceable guns.

(*b*) TARAON.

Taraon fell to the share of Gaya Prasad, who in 1840 left it to his son Kamta Prasad, who was succeeded in 1856 by his son Ram Chand. Ram Chand died in 1872, and was succeeded by his son Chaturbhuj.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (now Great Indian Peninsula) Railway, receiving payment for the area acquired: and in 1889 he ceded (No. XXXV) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

A long standing dispute for precedence between the Jagirdars of Pahra and Taraon was decided in 1891 in favour of the former.

Chaturbhuj died on the 31st January 1895, and his younger brother Brij Gopal, who was born on the 21st September 1864, was recognised

as his successor. In 1911 he became afflicted with homicidal mania and was eventually sent for detention in the Lunatic Asylum at Nagpur, where he still remains. Meanwhile the Jagir was administered by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Political Agent. In recent years, Chaube Ganga Prasad, eldest son of the Jagirdar and born on the 13th November 1905, has been closely associated with the administration. In November 1925 the management of the Jagir was made over to him subject to certain restrictions, the removal of which is to be considered after a period of five years.

The area of Taraon is 16·5 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,390; and the revenue about Rs. 20,000.

(*c*) Bhaisaunda.

Bhaisaunda was the share of Nawal Kishor, who was succeeded by his son Acharju, who in turn was succeeded by his second son Tirath Prasad. Tirath Prasad died in 1885, and was succeeded by his eldest grandson Chhatarsal Prasad.

During the minority of Chhatarsal Prasad the Jagir was administered by a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The management was handed over to the Jagirdar in 1895. He died in January 1916 and was succeeded by his younger brother Bharat Prasad, who died in November 1916, when the Estate passed to the third brother, Chaube Govind Prasad, who was born in 1884.

The area of Bhaisaunda is 32 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,390; and the revenue about Rs. 20,000.

The military forces of the Estate consist (1926) of 32 Infantry and 4 Artillery men, with 1 serviceable gun.

(*d*) Pahra.

Salig Ram wished to divide his share during his life among his three sons, but this sub-division of the Jagir of Pahra was not sanctioned by Government. Salig Ram died in 1843 and was succeeded by his son Ram Prasad. He was succeeded in 1855 by his nephew Makhsudan Prasad, who had been adopted from Taraon. On the succession of Makhsudan Prasad it was ruled that he had no right to alienate the revenues of the Estate beyond his own life. Makhsudan Prasad died in 1868, when he was succeeded by Chaube Radha Charan, who died on the 20th August 1930, and was succeeded by his grandson the present Jagirdar Chaube Laxmi Prasad, who was born in January 1907.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (now Great Indian Peninsula) Railway, compensation being awarded for the area acquired; and in 1888 he ceded (No. XXXVI) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

In 1891 a long standing dispute for precedence between the Jagirdars of Pahra and Taraon was decided in favour of Pahra.

The area of Pahra is 27 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,183; and the revenue about Rs. 20,000.

The military forces of the Estate consist (1926) of 6 Cavalry, 66 Infantry, 6 Armed Police and 4 Artillery men, with 12 serviceable guns.

(*e*) Kamta Rajaula.

Kamta Rajaula was the share granted to the family vakil, Rao Gopal Lal, who was not a member of the Chaube family, but belonged to the Kayasth caste. He died in 1873, and was succeeded by his eldest son Rao Bharat Prasad, who died in December 1891 and was succeeded by his eldest son Ram Prasad, born in 1870.

In 1923 the title of Rao was recognised by the Government of India as the proper territorial designation of the Chief of Kamta Rajaula.

The area of Kamta Rajaula is 13 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,055; and the revenue about Rs. 8,000.

The military forces of the Estate consist (1926) of 10 Infantry, 7 Armed Police and 1 Artillery man, with 7 serviceable and 3 unserviceable guns.

No. I.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the RAJAH JEY SINGH DEO, RAJA of REWAH and MOOKUNDPORE,—1812.

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 1.

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 2.

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 endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert such design, and if its endeavours 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 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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 endeavours 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 6.

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 7.

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 8

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 9.

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 indispensibly 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 10.

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 11.

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 Hindee, 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. II.

SECOND TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH JEY SING DEO,—1813.

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 honour 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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 favourable disposition they may have shown. The friends of the British Government shall be his friends, and its enemies his enemies.

ARTICLE 8.

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 9.

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 :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
On the 8th June 1813 or 25th Jyte 1870 Sumbut . . .	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
	45,173	0	0

ARTICLE 10.

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 second day of June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE to the TREATY concluded between the HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and RAJAH JEY 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 2nd 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 hurcarrahs, 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.

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.

J. MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. III.

ENGAGEMENT taken from LALL ZUBBURDUST SING, Jaghiredar of CHOURHUT, —1813.

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 lie in my power: I do

therefore hereby engage to exert myself to the utmost of my power to obstruct the approach of Pindaries 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 requisitions shall be made to me directly by Officers of the British Government, or through the Government of Rewah.

J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent,
Political Affairs in Bundelcund.

No. IV.

THIRD TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the GOVERNMENT of REWAH,—1814.

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 please 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 1.

All the stipulations in the Treaties and Engagements heretofore concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah are hereby de-

clared 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 2.

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 3.

The Rewah Government hereby disclaims all right to levy from Lal 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 4.

The British Government being desirous that Lal 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 Lal 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 5.

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 6.

Lal Zubberdust 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 7.

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 Jey 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.

No. V.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to MAHARAJA RUGHOORAJ SING of REWAH,—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; 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 conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. VI.

TRANSLATION of KHUREETA from MAHARAJA of REWAH to the SECOND POLITICAL ASSISTANT, BUNDELCUND,—(dated the 16th-2nd Sawund, Sumbut 1920.) —1863.

(After acknowledging receipt of Khureeta, dated 31st July 1863.)

According to your instructions the required conditions are entered in the Agreement, *viz.*—

1st.—All the land that may be required by Government for the Railway or its works, etc., 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.

2nd.—All disputes between the officers and the dependants 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. VII.

1875.

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.

MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR
RAGHOORAJA SINGH *of Rewah, G.C.S.I.*

GOVINDGHUR PALACE;

The 1st Feb. 1875.

No. VIII.

TRANSLATION of MEMORANDUM by the REWAH COUNCIL of SIRDARS respecting the UMARIA COAL and the proposed RAILWAY from KATNI to BILASPUR through UMARIA, etc.,—1883.

We, the Sirdars of the Council, came to Sutna this day, and the Superintendent of Rewah has informed us that the Government of India propose to open up the Umaria, Johilla and Sohagpur coal-fields, and to construct a railway from Katni to Bilaspur through the above-named places.

Having understood the intention of Government, we consider that the Rewah State should grant land for the construction of the line of railway, together with full jurisdiction thereon, according to the arrangements observed when the East Indian Railway line was constructed, that is to say, the land and jurisdiction should now be granted to Government by the State, and the State should arrange to compensate landholders.

As to the coal mines of Umaria, Johilla and Sohagpur, a contract is to be given to a company of capitalists for 99 years, and the agreement which may be entered into by Government on behalf of the Rewah State should be observed by this State.

The Superintendent of Rewah has explained to us that, without making a railway, the coal cannot be developed, and the greater the facility of means for conveying it, the greater will be the extent to which the coal mines will be worked,

and the consequent profits to the State. We believe that this line from Katni to Bilaspur will cost above two krores of rupees.

We understand from what the Superintendent of Rewah has told us that the opening of this line will greatly facilitate the conveyance of coal; that it will also give an impulse to trade in the districts through which it passes; that foodgrains, timber, etc., which are now exported with great difficulty for want of roads and transport, will be easily carried to markets by rail and there sell to advantage: that, in addition, the prosperity of towns and villages will increase, as will also the trade of the State. The rail will secure safety and comfort to the country, and improve the condition and civilisation of the people. In times of famine, food will be easily carried from place to place.

We are aware that the conditions under which the contract of the coal is to be given cannot now be precisely determined. The royalty to be charged on the coal is a point which the Government will settle with the company. This is a matter of great importance to Rewah. The Government will, of course, act as it thinks best in respect of the terms on which the coal mines will be given on contract, the amount of coal to be extracted and all other matters connected therewith.

We fully trust that the arrangements which the Government will make in the matter will prove of great benefit to the Rewah State, and we concur entirely in the views expressed by the Government. In 1863 when arrangements were made for the Singrowli coal in the time of His Highness Maharaja Rughuraj Singh, the rate of royalty was fixed (by His Highness) at 6 pies per maund, or 14 annas per ton; and we trust that, when fixing the royalty to be paid for the Umaria, Johilla and Sohagpur coal, the Government will bear in mind the proposals of 1863 referred to.

HET RAM,

Dewan of Rewah.

SHRI LALL KULIAN SINGH JI.

SHRI LALL RAMANEY PRASAD SINGH.

PUSHKAR SINGH.

SHRI NUR HARI SINGH JI.

SHRI LALL JANARDAN SINGH JI.

SHRI SIRDAR BHAGWAT SINGH.

Dated 9th October 1883.

No. IX.

From JANARDAN SINGH, Secretary to His Highness the MAHARAJA of REWA, to the POLITICAL AGENT, BAGHELKHAND, SUTNA—No. 861, dated Rewa, the 27th April 1899.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 689, dated 28th ultimo, regarding conditions on which Umaria Colliery will be transferred to the State.

2. I beg to say in reply that the Darbar agree to the proposal that for the purposes of account the colliery will be transferred to the Darbar from the 1st of April 1899, and that the Government of India will continue working for a short time until it is possible for the Darbar to take over the actual possession after the arrangements for the transfer of services of the Manager and the staff are made and other minor points, if any, are settled.

3. The Darbar note that the selling price of colliery on the 31st March 1899 will be treated as a loan from the Government of India at an interest of Rs. 4 (four) per cent. per annum, and the Darbar will be at liberty to pay the capital in fixed instalments.

4. The Darbar quite understand that any proposal to transfer the colliery to a Company must be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

No. X.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAUL SHEW RAJE SING of OUCHEERAH and NAGODE,—1809.

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 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 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 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 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, in 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 Ali Bahadur 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 11th March 1809, equal to 10th 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 condi-

tions 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. I.

No. XI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RUGHOBIND SING of NAGODE and OUCHEERA,—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 excuted 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,

* No copy of this Agreement is on record.

enumerated in the former Sunnud, might be restored to him: The undermentioned villages 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 11th Ughan 1890 Sumbut

No. XII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting a JAGHIRE to the RAJAH of NAGODE,—1859.

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.

	Rs.
1. Amtara	780
2. Dhurree	280
3. Imeelceah	350
4. Koorowah	685
5. Kurwah Mujgowah	560
6. Dhurrumporo	105
7. Peepra	650
8. Chooree	172
9. Koolaree	230
10. Hurdooah	240
11. Dhunwahee	950
	5,002

No. XIII.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAJAH of NAGODE, to SECOND 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—

1stly.—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

2ndly.—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. XIV.

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 Nagpore; 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. XV.

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 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 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 attachment 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. II.

No. XVI.

TRANSLATION of the ENGAGEMENT taken from THAKOOR BISHEN SING,—1826.

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 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 18th 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 lifetime had given in a Wajib-ool-urz, 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. III.

No. XVII.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH of THAKOOR BISHEN SING, CHIEF of MYHERE. —1849.

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 favour. 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. XVIII.

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 dispute between the officers and servants, etc., 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."

E. P. GURDON,
Supdt. of Myhere State.

The 23rd October 1863.

No. XIX.

SUNNUD conferring the title of RAJA upon THAKOOR RUGHOOBEER SING of MYHERE in BUNDELCUND,—1869.

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 begotten or adopted the title of "Raja".

JOHN LAWRENCE.

FORT WILLIAM;
4th February 1869.

No. XX.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAUL AMAUN SING of SOHAWUL and RYGAWN,—1809.

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 andservants 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 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 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 16th July 1809, corresponding with the 19th 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 18th July 1809, corresponding with 21st Assar Sanee, Sumbat 1216 Fuslie.
For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. IV.

No. XXI.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAL SEW SING, CHIEF of SOHAWUL,—1843.

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 submission 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 1.

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 any 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 2.

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 3.

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 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 time 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 7.

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 8.

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 nine 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 eight 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 zeminders 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.

ELLENBOROUGH.

Schedule of Villages granted to Lal Sheo Sing—217½ villages.

Tuppa Sohawul . . . . . 50 villages.

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Sohawul	1	Ummodhaw	1
Chooraaree and Muzreah*	1	Buchwai	1
Bhowur	1	Dhourera Khoord	1
Diloura Khoord and Muzrah.	1	Oomurdhuree	1
Bhutgowah.	1	Oorkee	1
Koorgowah	1	Hinota	1
Dhunkher Khoord and Buzrug †	2	Saris Tal	1
Lallpoor	1	Kurhaee	1
Koochee	1	Kurouree Chukbundee	1
Gurlugga and Gurlugee	2	Bhuggundee Lamtara	2
Reora and Diloura	2	Sohalah	1
Etowra	1	Moraha	1
Gorah	1	Rahotah	1
Rahtee	1	Karee and Burha	2
Mahadeva and Rungwa	2	Hummeerpore	1
Diloura Kullan	1	Mujbhoongawah	1
Dhawarree	1	Betoura	1
Soonbursa	1	Jhugra Jhugree	1
Balaita	1	Pantah	1
Dilouree	1		
Kurrewrah	1	Total	48‡
Purrounth	1		
Cheemraha	1		

* Muzreah means hamlet.—P. W. B.

† Little and large.—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 Oorkeey and Kurouree Chukbundee are entered as each having two villages, not one, which accounts for difference.—P. W. B.

Tuppa Ryegaon . . . . . 26 villages.

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Ryegaon	1	Kursura	1
Kulharee	1	Jumoonhai	1
Dhowrerah Kullan	1	Kuchra	1
Gudrah	1	Mohuta	1
Jeerwar	2	Bahura	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	Gulooroo	1
Doorjunpoor	1	Koreiah	1
Muttah	1	Neimowah	1
Gunnesha	1	Umeliah	1
Dureah	1	Sidoorah	1
Dilowra	1	Muroran	1
Chuckdahee	1	Sidhowlee	1
Lukaha	1	Simrah	1
Tikoorah	1	Mujear	1
Bhahara	1	Koolwah	1
Utturhah	1	Burahah	1
Ritcharee	1	Dhoonchee	1
Konaree	1	Gouree	1
Surahee	1	Munwazeer	1
Puttehar and Kolunkar *13 villages.*	1	Mujgowaw	1
		Kulesur	1
Bhugdera	1	Kungoura	1
Poorwah	2	Etowra	1
Lillahah	1	Mahawah	1
Bhernahee	1		
Gurlokhur	1	Total	42
Baree	1		
Bursa	1		

Tuppa Birsingpoor . . . . . 99½ villages.

Khalsa . . . . . 77½* „

Kootahah	2	Simrah Mow	1
Puggar Khoord	1	Tigrah	1
Bareeumrahee	1	Putnah	2
Bhutgowa	1	Kurrereah	1
Kotahah	1	Khoondee	1
Lukha	1	Kurrereah Deegur †	1
Mujear	1	Kurroundee Khoord	1
Louleen	1	Jhota.	1
Gotah	1	Deorabhur	1
Soojawul	1	Purreah Kullun	1
Malmaw	1	Ledurrie	1

* 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.

	No. of villages.
Barrah	1
Bhummouree	1
Pursaunjah Shahbazpoor	1
Pursojah Khoord	1
Gurlaga	1
Jumtar Seetul	1
Miswassee Khera	1
Tootua	1
Rewaree	1
Modah	1
Sillaha	1
Goorkhat	1
Lukhunwar	1
Bahmoorha	1
Oomree	1
Amirtee	1
Jheer	1
Burraha	1
Bitmah	1
Sirwee Kullan and Khoord	2
Bichowriah	1
Borrah	1
Nugowra	1
Puchlelle Kullan	1
Mujear	1
Shudah	1
Doonaoh	1
Hinota	1
Sonbursa Deegur	1
Kurkantee	1
Dhewut	1
Kharura	1
Nuggur	1
Urhah	1
Kuchballah	1
Tihaee	1
Purewah Doucem	1
Jeetwar, Chilla, Paharee	3
Bhadee, Tilnee, Sumrah	3
Purrewah, Jummue, Cawnpoor ½	2½
Gulbul	1
Amilpoor	1
Goorsanee	1
Saliah	1
Purewah	1
Bhillhah	1
Pepurha	1
Bahmnakut	1
Burkhera	1
Bulherah	1
Bheriah	1
Total	81½

Pudarak . . . . . 22 villages.

Purwah	1
Kulleah	1
Missgowa	1
Mohar	1
Hurdawah	1
Majein	1
Soojawul	1
Burrendah	1
Shersah	1
Anichee	1
Pursuddia	1
Kehauj	1
Deoree	1
Sukrourah	1
Nippuniah	1
Hurdu	1
Rajookhun	1
Puttorah	1
Sonbursah Bhat Furoshaw	1
Purremiah	1
Ookah	1
Pichlee	1
Total	22

Total 217½ villages.

No. XXII.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from the RAIS of SOHAWUL to SECOND 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 per-

petuity, with the entire jurisdiction thereof: nothing shall be done contrary to the following conditions :—

1st.—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.

2nd.—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. XXIII.

SANAD granted to RAJA BHAGAT RAJ BAHADUR SINGH, RAJA of SOHAWAL, —1911.

I hereby confer upon you the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

DELHI;
12th December 1911.

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by LAUL DHOONIAHPUT,—1810.

1st 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.
2nd 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.
3rd Request.	*Answer.*
If any of my relations disobey and should be dispossessed of any maafee money, etc., 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.
4th Request.	*Answer.*
That a perpetual Sunnud of Nankar for eighty-two villages, my hereditary property, which I have mentioned to you, with all profits, etc., etc., be given to me.	A Sunnud as requested will be given.
5th Request.	*Answer.*
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.	No complaints for debts or revenue will be heard by the British Government.
6th Request.	*Answer.*
If any of the Boondellah Chiefs or persons of your Government attack or plunder my country, it is hoped that you will remedy it.	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 possession it will be adjusted upon complaint.

7th Request.

That when your army may be going up the Ghâts, 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, etc., 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 Ghâts, 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 Bhadoon, 1217 Fusli.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by 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 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 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 Ghâts 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 Ghâts 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 Ghâts 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 16th August 1810, corresponding with 2nd 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 17th August 1810, corresponding with 3rd Bhadoon, 1217 Fuslie.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 7th December 1810.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. V.

No. XXV.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAIS of KOTEE to POLITICAL ASSISTANT for BUNDELCUND, dated 12th Chaith Soodhi, Sumbut 1919,—1863.

(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.

No. XXVI.

SANAD conferring the title of RAJA BAHADUR upon the CHIEF of KOTHI in BAGHELKHAND,—1878.

In recognition of your loyalty, public spirit and benevolence, I hereby confer upon you and your heirs and successors in the Chiefship of Kothi, the title of "Raja Bahadur".

FORT WILLIAM;
The 1st January 1878.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India.

No. XXVII.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by RAJAH MOHUN SING,—1807.

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 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, 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 2.

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 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 Sirdar or leaders 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 will 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 respectable and intelligent persons 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 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 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 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.

As the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government was prepared from the schedule 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 ascertained that any of the aforesaid villages had not been in my possession during the Government of the late Nawab Ally Bahadur, but had been acquired by me since the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to deliver up such village 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.

RAJAH MOHUN SING.

"Whatever is written in the above Ikrarnamah, I engage to fulfil."

This 21st June 1807, equal to 1st of the month Assar 1214 Fuslie, Banda.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH MOHUN SING,—1807.

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. VI.

No. XXVIII.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAJA of BERONDA to POLITICAL ASSISTANT, BUNDELCUND,—(dated the 15th Sawun Budhi, Sumbut, 1920),—1863.

Your roobocaree, No. 1213, dated the 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 required for the railway, with the entire jurisdiction thereof.

Any persons living within the limits of the railway, whether the subjects of Government or of this State, shall be under the authority of the officers who may be appointed by Government to exercise authority within those limits, and any

cases of disputes between the residents of my ilaka outside the railway limits and the persons residing within those limits shall be investigated and settled by the Political Officer.

On the ground I have given according to your former writing for the use of the railway there are no dwellings of my subjects near it, but outside of the railway limits there is a chowkey on the east side and Mouzah Rampoorah is on the west side.

No. XXIX.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by DEWAN MOORUT SING,—1816.

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 any of the subjoined Articles and never to depart from the conditions they contain :—

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 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 2.

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 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 any other direc-

tion, 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 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 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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

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 9.

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 10.

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,—1816.

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. XXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to SUTTURJEET SING,—1862.

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.

CANNING.

Dated 20th January 1862.

No. XXXI.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAM SING of JUSSOO,—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 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.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. XXXII.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented on the part of the KILLADAR CHOBEY DERIAO SING —1806.

Article 1.

A country yielding a revenue of four lakhs of rupees and fourteen diamond mines, together with the fortress of Calinger, were promised to me by the Nawab Allee Bahadoor. A part of the country in question is situated above the Ghâts in the pergunnah of Pubey, and a part in the district of Atturputhee. In consequence of the above engagement, Shumshere Bahadoor, on his arrival from the Dekan, granted me a Sunnud for the whole of the possessions described, and this Sunnud is now in my possession.

The following is a statement of the territory which I have uniformly hitherto held :—

The fortress of Calinger with the villages appertaining to it.

The pergunnah of Joipoor.

The village and lands of Purbaee above the Ghâts.

The village of Deea above the Ghâts.

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.

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 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.

Article 2.

After the acceptance and confirmation of the terms of my submission, should any inhabitant of this province, whether he have been a plunderer or

Answer.

With a view to the increase of your respectability and consequence, if any inhabitant of this province, either above or below the Ghâts,

Article 4.

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 5.

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 6.

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 Government, 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.

Article 7.

Whereas the lands which I have received are in lieu of my share of my former jaghire: This being the case, I

Answer.

Whatever lands are now included in the limits of the villages now granted to you in jaghire shall be

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.

continued to you. The British Government will require no part thereof.

Article 8.

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 9.

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 10.

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 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.

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 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 11.

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 12.

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 13.

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 possession shall be protected from oppression on such occasions in the same manner as the Company's internal dominions are protected.

Article 14.

In the villages of the former jaghire of Calinger, which have been transferred to the British Government on account of tuccavie and other claims, 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,

Answer.

Whatever debts may be due to you from the ryots, zemindars, and inhabitants of that part of your former jaghire which has been transferred 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

Article 15.

There is one entire diamond weighing 64 rutties or carrots, which is the joint property of the eight brothers, etc., 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 16.

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, etc., 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 17.

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 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.

Answer.

As the balances in such cases will be due by the ryots, zemindars, etc., 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 not taken proper precautions to secure the property of such defaulters, the responsibility will be yours.

not, become desirous of abandoning his former practices and of submitting to your Government, I request that negotiation with him be conducted through my mediation.

make a voluntary offer to treat for the terms of his allegiance to the British Government through your mediation, such offer shall be accepted.

Article 3.

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.

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.

Article 4.

I request that the same degree of respect and consideration which was shown to our family by the former Rajahs of the country be continued under the British Government.

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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 abovementioned.

Article 8.

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 Ghâts,—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,—1806.

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-ul-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 1.

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 2.

I hereby engage to guard and defend all the passes through the Ghâts, as far as my authority extends, and to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending and descending the Ghâts 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 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts 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 4.

Some of the villages above the Ghâts, which have been conferred as Nankar on me, containing diamond mines, I hereby promise and engage* not 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 5.

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.

* This restriction was removed by order of Government.

ARTICLE 6.

I hereby 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 7.

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. VIII.

No. XXXIII.

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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

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 1.

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 2.

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 3.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and all ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts, 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 4.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts 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 5.

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 6.

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 7.

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 8.

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 9.

Whereas the villages of Paldeo, etc., 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 authorised Agent with the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

If in the villages of Paldeo, etc., 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—

Pokur Pershad.
Gya Pershad.
Newul Kishore and the relict of Bhurtjoo.
Salig Ram.
Chuttersaul and his mother.
Gopal Lall, omitting Articles 3 to 6.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to CHOBEY DERIAO 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, etc., 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 Deriao 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, etc., seven shares; consequently the aforesaid Chobey has delivered in a request to receive the villages of Paldeo, etc., 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 to the aforesaid Chobey Deriao Sing, in perpetuity, generation after generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. As long as the aforesaid Chobey Deriao 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 Deriao Sing and his heirs for ever, free and unmolested. It is necessary that you should consider the aforesaid Chobey Deriao Sing the rent-free landholder and controller of the said villages, and that you do repair to his presence, and in all things en-

deavour to promote his advantage. It also is proper and incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Deriao 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, etc.

	Villages.
Paldeo	1
Behanal	1
Bughobey	1
Rhottahha	1
Rewtah	1
Sayer Nowah Gowah, 8th part. included in the Sunnud of Chobey Chuttersaul and his mother.	
	5

Villages of Pergunnah Burghur.

	Villages.
Suzwar	1
Lallahpoor	1
Doorwah	1
Khurha	1
Burhowley	1
	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

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

In case of further demand I will produce the zemindars, etc. Let me not be made responsible on account of such defaulters.

Article 18.

With respect to the 9th Article of my Ikrarnamah, which has reference to the realisation 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 1 to 14 the same as in the Wajib-ul-Urz of Chobey Deriao Sing. Articles 15 and 16 the same as Articles 17 and 18 in ditto ditto.

Article 17.

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, etc., sharers, remained in the distinct possession of each, no account was taken of the value of the above caskets of jewels to equalise the division of them

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.

amongst the brethren. I am therefore in hopes that at the time of my 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 18.

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 19.

The villages in the pergunnah of Jeypore are the joint property of all the brother sharers in the former jaghire of Calinger. The Chobey Deriao 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 Deriao 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 Deriao Singh's) Sunnud, but were in the possession of Luchmun Dewah, on the expulsion of that Chief were, by the Chobey Deriao 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 by the surrender of the fortress of Calinger,

under these circumstances your claim against the Chobey Deriao Sing on account of your share of the aforesaid pergunnah is inadmissible.

Article 20.

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 term as that of Newul Kishore was presented by Chobey Chuttersaul.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ of GOPAUL LAL.

Article 1.

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 Deriao 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 2.

As the Chobey Deriao Sing, etc., 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 that in future, with respect to the aforesaid villages, the said Chobeys shall have no occasion or authority in the said villages.

Answer.

Whereas the Sunnud for the villages in question has been granted at the request of Chobey Deriao Sing aforesaid, and his brethren sharers; this being the case, no authority but that of the British Government can interfere with you on account of the aforesaid villages.

Article 3.

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 (Deriao Sing and his brethren, etc., sharers) I may have no responsibility.

Answer.

You shall not be responsible for the conduct of the Chobeys.

Articles 4 and 5 are the same as Articles 17 and 18 of the Wajib-ul-Urz of Deriao Sing.

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMAH of the CHOBEY DERIAO SING, LATE KILLADAR OF CALINGER.

Dated 19th June 1812.

I, Chobey Deriao 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, etc., in the pergunnah of Bhetry and Konis, etc., 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.

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.
Puthtahliah, 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 relics of Bhurtjoo for the following villages :—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.
Bhysunt	1
Bhuggunpore	1
Burwara	1
Bemhar	1
Muckree	1
Baraich	1
Thanee	1
	7

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.	Villages.
Koharee	1
Gauzeepore, with diamond mine	1
Roypanee, with diamond mine	1
Seho, with diamond mine, 4th share	1
	4

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Salig Ram for the following villages :—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.
Pahara	1
Patamah	1
Urroopore	1
Mohokum Ghur	1
Putrah, which is inserted in the Sunnud of Chobey Chuttersaul, 400 beegahs of land.	
Mowye, two-thirds in the name of Kesso Roy Chobey and Munaloll, except one-third, which is inserted in the Sunnud of Chobey Gya Pershad	1
	5

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.	Villages.
Saligpore, with diamond mine	1
Seho, with diamond mine, one part of the 8th share	1
	2

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 diamond mine, 4th share, 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 Deriao Sing and Newul Kishore, etc., 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 term as the Sunnud of Deriao 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.

	Beegah
In garden	24
Land known by the name of Cutchra, Gutchee, and Buggah .	26
	50

No. XXXIV.

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 Deriao 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, Burwarra, 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 hence forth 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 land holder 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. Baggunpore. Burwara. Thurree. Khoaree.	Ghazeepore with its diamond mines, and one-eighth of the village of Seho with its diamond mines

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A similar Sunnud, with the necessary alterations, dated the 11th January 1817, was granted in favour 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 mine.

No. XXXV.

TARAON LETTER, dated 3rd January 1889.

After compliments.—I have received your orders, dated 10th December 1888, on the subject of the cession of Criminal and Civil powers to Government in lands which have come under the Jhansi-Manakpur Railway in this ilaka. In reply I beg to state that I have no objection to Government exercising powers within the Railway lands, that is, lands included in Railway boundary and enclosed within wire-fencing and I agree and consent to the cession.

No. XXXVI.

PAHRA LETTER, dated 3rd October 1888.

After compliments.—I have received the (Agency) Robkar, dated 15th September 1888, on the subject of the cession of the powers to hear Criminal and Civil cases on lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway (in Pahra). I gladly agree to cede powers within the line of the above Railway.

PART III.

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads

relating to

the States, etc.,

in

Central India

in Political Relations

with the

Government of India

through the

Resident at Gwalior.

INTRODUCTION.

IN 1921 the Gwalior Residency was separated from the Central India Agency and placed in direct relations with the Government of India.

The Residency includes, besides the Treaty State of Gwalior and the Sanad State of Khaniadhana, 36 guaranteed land and tanka holders. For a historical account of the genesis of the mediatised States and Estates of Central India, see Introduction to Volume IV.

There were originally, under the Resident at Gwalior, one mediatised State (Amjhera) and seven mediatised Estates—Agra Barkhera, Bhadaura, Kathaun, Paron, Raghugarh (including Dharnaoda and Garha), Sirsi and Umri (including Khiaoda). The Estate of Umri, and

its offshoot Khiaoda, were not included in the 1893 edition of this work, presumably on the ground that they were not formally guaranteed. They, however, having for many years past been treated in practice as separate Estates and as possessing a prescriptive guarantee, were included in the 1909 edition. The Thakur of Umri claims independence and his case is still *sub judice*, as the question of his status *vis-à-vis* the Gwalior Darbar is pending decision by the Government of India.

In 1908 the following Estates, being feudatories of the Gwalior State, were transferred to the Gwalior Residency:—

From Bhopal Agency.	*From Malwa Agency.*
Daria Kheri.	Ajraoda.
Dhabla Dhir.	Bardia or Barra.
Dhabla Ghosi.	Bichhraud I.
Dugri.	Bichhraud II.
Jabria Bhil and Jabri.	Dabri.
Jhalera.	Datana.
Kamalpur.	Dhulatia.
Khajuri.	Kalukhera.
Kharsia.	Karaudia (including Arnia and Kheri Rajpura).
Patharia.	Lalgarh.
Piplianagar.	Narwar.
Sadan-Kheri.	Naugaon.
Tappa.	Piplia.
	Tonk.

In 1921 the Estate of Bagli was transferred from the Malwa Agency to the Gwalior Residency.

The State of Amjhera was confiscated in 1857, and passed to Gwalior. Maksudangarh, which at the time of its lapse was under the Bhopal Agency, lapsed to the Gwalior Darbar in 1909: Kamalpur in 1911, and Bhadaura in 1920: and Ajraoda in 1916, and Dhulatia in 1919, lapsed to the Gwalior and Indore Darbars.

The Estates of Basoda and Pathari, though holding only from Gwalior, are under the charge of the Political Agent, Bhopal: and their accounts appear under that Agency (Vol. IV, Part II, Bhopal). Basoda was, in the past, treated as guaranteed by the British Government; but the question, whether it should be so treated in future, is now under consideration.

Between 1913 and 1917 certain Thakurs executed Ikrarnamas resigning their excise rights in favour of the Darbar, who in return granted

them Parwanas promising to pay the amount of the compensation in perpetuity.

In 1921, on the separation of the Gwalior Residency from the Central India Agency, it was decided that the Estates named below who, besides their holding from Gwalior, either hold lands or receive tankas from the States shown against their names, should in regard to their Gwalior holdings deal with the Gwalior Residency, and for the others with the Agencies entered against their names:—

Name.	*Land or Tanka held from*	*Agency.*
Agra Barkhera	Kurwai	Bhopal
Arnia	Bhopal	Bhopal
Bara (Mota) Barkhera	Dhar	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Bardia	Indore, Dewas	Central India*
Bichhraud I	Indore, Dewas	Central India*
Bilauda	Indore	Central India
Daria Kheri	Bhopal, Dewas	Bhopal
Dhabla Dhir	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas	Bhopal
Dhabla Ghosi	Bhopal, Dewas	Bhopal
Hirapur	Indore, Bhopal, Dhar	Central India
Jamnia	Indore, Dhar	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Jawasia	Indore, Dewas	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Jhalera	Dewas	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Kalukhera	Indore	Central India
Karaudia	Bhopal	Central India
Kharsia	Dewas	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Lalgarh	Indore, Dewas	Central India
Narwar	Indore, Dewas	Central India*
Naulana	Indore	Central India
Patharia	Indore	Central India
Piplia	Indore	Central India
Ramgarh	Indore, Bhopal, Dewas.	Bhopal
Sarwan	Mandawal	Southern States of Central India and Malwa.
Sheogarh	Indore	Central India
Tonk	Indore, Dewas	Central India*

In 1921, in view of the Gwalior Darbar's representations regarding the position of their guaranteed feudatories, the Government of India, relying on the assurance given by Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia of his personal goodwill towards his feudatories, and bearing in mind the great progress which had been made in the administration of the Gwalior State, decided, after consultation with the Maharaja, so to modify the existing system, under which the guarantee holders had assumed a *quasi* independent position and had neglected their proper duties towards the Maharaja's Government, as to secure the exercise by the Maharaja

* In respect of Indore tankas: in respect of Dewas tankas, with Southern States of Central India and Malwa.

of his suzerain rights over the guaranteed Jagirdars and Tankadars, while at the same time maintaining inviolable the plighted word of the British Government.

In order to inaugurate the new system the Viceroy summoned the following guarantee holders to his Darbar at Delhi on the 14th March 1921:—

1. Agra Barkhera.
2. Arnia.
3. Bagli.
4. Bara (Mota) Barkhera.
5. Bardia.
6. Bichhraud No. 1.
7. Bichhraud No. 2.
8. Bilauda.
9. Dabri.
10. Daria-Kheri.
11. Dátana.
12. Dhabla-Ghosi.
13. Dhabla-Dhir.
14. Dharnaoda.
15. Dugri.
16. Garha.
17. Hirapur.
18. Jabria-Bhil.
19. Jamnia.
20. Jawasia.
21. Kalukhera.
22. Karaudia.
23. Kathaun.
24. Khajuri.
25. Kharsia.
26. Kheri-Rajpura.
27. Lalgarh.
28. Narwar.
29. Naugaon.
30. Naulana.
31. Paron.
32. Patharia.
33. Piplia.
34. Piplianagar.
35. Raghugarh.
36. Ramgarh.
37. Sadan-Kheri.
38. Sarwan.
39. Sheogarh.
40. Tappa.
41. Tonk.
42. Jhalera.
43. Sirsi.

and addressed to them a Pronouncement (No. XLII) on the subject.

The accounts of these Estates follow the order given: also (44) Umri and (45) Khiaoda, whose Thakurs were not summoned to the Darbar. Their status is now under consideration by the Government of India.

With regard to the dates given in the documents, it is to be noted that there are two (Vikrama) Samvat eras (the Northern and Southern) differing from each other by six months: two Fasli eras (the Northern and Deccan) differing from each other by two years: and two Arabic eras—Hijri (A. H.), the Lunar year, and Arabi (A. A.), the solar year that begins and ends on the same dates as the Fasli year, which runs from June to June. The Arabi year is seven years behind the Northern, and nine years behind the Deccan Fasli; thus 1219 A.A. (June 6th 1818 —June 5th 1819 A.D.)=1226 Northern Fasli and 1228 Deccan Fasli, while the approximately corresponding lunar year was 1234 A. H.

In 1924 the Gwalior Darbar issued fresh sanads to all the Estates restored to them. In virtue of the authority allowed to them by the

Viceroy's Pronouncement, the Darbar have levied certain cesses on some of the guarantee holders.

The Gwalior Darbar now pay and receive tankas in British currency.

I.—1. GWALIOR.

Ranuji, the founder of the Scindia family, began his career in the service of Balaji Baji Rao, Peshwa, by whom he was appointed to a command in the Paigah or body-guard. From this point his rise to the first rank of the Mahratta Chiefs was rapid. He died in 1750 in Malwa, where he had acquired some possessions, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jayapa, who was killed at Nagor in 1759. Jayapa was succeeded by his son Jankuji, who in 1761 was taken prisoner at Panipat and put to death. His uncle Madhuji Scindia, the youngest son of Ranuji, then succeeded to the Chiefship.

Madhuji Scindia was present at the battle of Panipat in 1761, in which he was severely wounded. After the disastrous flight of the Mahrattas Scindia, like other Mahrattas Chiefs, lost his possessions in Malwa. On the return of the Mahrattas to Northern India in 1764, the most active of the predatory leaders was Scindia, whose formidable army, organised under French officers, made him in reality the ruler of Northern India, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa.

Madhuji Scindia played a most important part in the struggle which took place for the Peshwaship after the death of Madhav Rao Balal in 1772*. He was the chief support of the party of Nana Farnavis. It was the policy of the British Government to secure peace by concluding a separate treaty with Scindia, and then using him as a mediator with the other parties; but Scindia's ambition, and his insistence on some of the inadmissible conditions of the Convention of Wargaon (1779)*, defeated the negotiations which had more than once been begun. The reverses, however, which he met with from a force, which had invaded his territories from Bengal for the purpose of creating a powerful diversion, brought him to terms: and a Treaty (No. I) was concluded with him by Colonel Muir on the 13th October 1781, by which the forces of Colonel Muir and Scindia were withdrawn, and Scindia agreed to use his good offices to effect a peace, and failing that to remain neutral. Peace was concluded with the Mahrattas by the Treaty of Salbai in 1782*, Scindia being the guarantee for its observance. Under the third article of this treaty the right of the British Government to the pargana and town of Broach was recognised. In June 1782, Government conferred these on Scindia (No. II) in consideration of his services, on condition of trade remaining unmolested. A separate Treaty was concluded on

* *See* Vol. VII, The Peshwa.

the 30th September 1785 (No. III) for the regulation of trade and the duties to be levied at Broach.

By the Treaty of Salbai the independent power of Madhuji Scindia in his relations with the British Government was first recognised; but in all other respects he continued ostentatiously to profess subjection to the Peshwa. The system of neutrality which the British Government then pursued left Scindia at liberty; and he availed himself of the opportunity to establish his power over Northern India, and to obtain control over the person of the Emperor of Delhi. In 1790 Scindia made overtures to share in the alliance against Tipu, but the conditions he proposed, that the British Government should defend his possessions in Northern India and aid him in his wars with the Rajput States, were inadmissible. After the peace with Tipu in 1792 (*see* Vol. IX, Mysore No. VIII) the feelings of Scindia, who was probably jealous of the increasing ascendancy of the British Government, were rather hostile than friendly. It was partly through his influence that the proposals made by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 to the Nizam and the Peshwa for a definite treaty of guarantee against Tipu were defeated.

Madhuji Scindia died in 1794 and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Daulat Rao Scindia, who was too young to carry out any dangerous designs which Madhuji Scindia might have entertained. During the distractions which followed the death of Madhav Rao Narayan Peshwa in 1795, Scindia gained an ascendancy which enabled him to place Baji Rao in power; to usurp most of the possessions of Holkar; and to secure to himself the fortress of Ahmadnagar, which gave him the key to the entrance into the territories of the Peshwa and the Nizam. The power of Scindia, whose army was commanded by French officers, was at this time most dangerous to the British Government. When by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802* the British Government had recovered its influence at Poona and established a subsidiary force there, Daulat Rao Scindia entered into a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the treaty. The deceit and evasion with which Scindia met the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences rendered war inevitable. In the campaign which followed the power of Scindia was completely broken both in Upper and Central India. He was compelled to sue for peace, and to sign the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon in 1803 (No. IV). By this he ceded his territories in Northern India and south of the Ajanta hills, with the exception of some hereditary villages, and resigned his claims on subordinate Chiefs with whom the British Government had made treaties.

Article 15 of the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon left Scindia the option of becoming a party to the defensive alliance concluded by the British

* *See* Vol. VII, The Peshwa, No. XIII.

Government with the Peshwa and the Nizam, and bound the British Government, in the event of his so doing, to maintain a subsidiary force of six battalions to be paid for out of the territories ceded by that Treaty. Scindia agreed to the alliance; and by a separate Treaty (No. V) concluded on the 27th February 1804, arrangements were made for the subsidiary force to be stationed near Scindia's boundary, but within British territory.

When the schedule of places to be surrendered was presented four months after the signing of the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, Daulat Rao Scindia was incensed to find the fortress of Gwalior and the pargana of Gohad included in it. He at once represented the matter, and his representation was supported by General Wellesley and Colonel Malcolm, then acting Resident at Scindia's Court. General Wellesley declared that Scindia had signed the Treaty on the distinct understanding that article 9 did not apply to the fortress of Gwalior and the pargana of Gohad; but the British Government disagreed.

The discontent which Scindia felt at the determination to deprive him of Gohad and Gwalior, induced him to enter into a correspondence with Holkar which nearly led to an open rupture. Among other acts of hostility he attacked and plundered the Resident's camp and detained the Resident a prisoner. As Scindia refused to release the Resident, he was informed that his conduct had annulled the treaties with him; that Government were at liberty to deal with him as they might think fit; and that the surrender of the Resident must precede any friendly intercourse. The change, however, in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis who, independently of any reference to the settlement of differences with Scindia, deemed it expedient to retain possession of Gohad and Gwalior, led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring these territories.

A Treaty (No. VI) was accordingly concluded on the 22nd November 1805, which confirmed the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon except in so far as it might be altered by the new Treaty; ceded Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia; abolished the pensions of fifteen lakhs a year paid by Government to Scindia's officers; constituted the Chambal the northern boundary of Scindia's territory; deprived Scindia of all claim to tribute from Bundi or any State north of the Chambal and east of Kotah; bound the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, or other Chiefs tributary to Scindia in Malwa, Mewar, or Marwar, or to interfere with the arrangements which Scindia might make in regard to them; and granted an assignment of four lakhs a year to Scindia, and jagirs of two lakhs to his wife Baiza Bai, and of one lakh to his daughter Chimna Bai.

In the Pindari war the plundering Chiefs looked for support to Daulat Rao Scindia as the most powerful of the Mahratta Princes, and one whose

feelings were hostile to the British Government. He was also subjected to strong solicitations from the Peshwa, who was endeavouring to restore the broken Mahratta confederacy. Scindia made no movement indicative of a design to aid the Peshwa, although he was no doubt hesitating as to the line he would take. When it was decided to form a system of political alliances against the Pindaris, negotiations were early opened with him, and the disposition of troops was so made as to compel him either to conform to the views of the British Government or range himself on the side of the Pindaris at the very outset. The points at issue were his co-operation against the Pindaris and the abrogation of article 8 of the Treaty of 1805, which restrained the British Government from forming engagements with the Rajput States. This Treaty indeed had been regarded as substantially annulled in consequence of Scindia's repeated infractions of it by his secret intercourse with the Pindari leaders. Still Government were willing, if Scindia cordially entered into their measures, to leave him in all other respects the full benefit of former treaties and to guarantee to him the tribute of those States. To secure his co-operation, he was required to surrender the tribute for three years; to put his troops in fixed positions, whence they were not to move without the consent of the British Government; and to give up the forts of Asirgarh and Hindia, both as security for the lines of communication and as a guarantee for the performance of his engagements. These objects were secured by the Treaty of the 5th November 1817 (No. VII).

The open defection of the Peshwa and the Raja of Berar shook the fidelity of Scindia to his engagements. The strong fortress of Asirgarh was not surrendered as stipulated by the treaty, and it therefore became necessary to reduce it by force. In the captured fort a letter was found in which Scindia directed the Governor to obey all orders of the Peshwa who, by attacking the Residency at Poona, had declared war on the British Government. In consequence of this want of good faith Scindia was required permanently to cede the fort of Asirgarh.

On the 25th June 1818, a Treaty (No. VIII) was made with Scindia for the adjustment of boundaries, the British Government receiving Ajmer and other districts, and ceding lands of equal value.

Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. He left no son, and had repeatedly evaded the advice of the Resident to adopt a successor, leaving it to the British Government to do what they might think proper. In accordance, however, with what were believed to be the last wishes of Daulat Rao, a youth of eleven years, named Mugat Rao, of an obscure branch of the family, but declared to be the nearest relation of Daulat Rao, was adopted; was married to the grand-daughter of Daulat Rao, by Baiza Bai; and was placed in power, with the title of Ali Jah Jankuji Rao Scindia, under the regency of Baiza Bai. Baiza Bai acknowledged this succession most reluctantly, and maintained that it was her late

husband's intention that she should hold the government during her life. She even pressed on the British Government the conclusion of a new treaty, in order that she might obtain the formal recognition of her right to exercise the powers of regent during her life. Although Government declined to conclude a new treaty, and although in 1830 they insisted on Baiza Bai using the young Maharaja's seal in all official communications, she still clung to the hope of keeping the government in her own hands, and took no steps to train the young Chief for the future exercise of power. The restraints under which the youth was held by the Regent became at last intolerable to him, and he fled from the palace and took refuge with the Resident. A reconciliation was with difficulty effected; and, as Government gave no definite decision on the rights of the parties, the seeds of dissension remained and the quarrel came to a crisis in 1833.

Baiza Bai's rule had then become most unpopular, and the cause of the young Maharaja was espoused by a large portion of the army; she was compelled to retire from Gwalior territory and the Maharaja was acknowledged by the British Government. To such a length was the principle of absolute neutrality carried at this time that Government declared it was a matter of indifference to them whether the Maharaja or Baiza Bai was at the head of the Gwalior State, and that the only object of Government was to preserve the general tranquillity and their own reputation, recognising such ruler as might be placed by the popular voice at the head of the administration. Baiza Bai was prohibited from using her asylum in British territory or any dependent State for the purpose of organizing an invasion of Gwalior, but she was left at liberty to return to Gwalior and rely on the support of her own subjects. The Resident was even censured for having called in the contingent in support of the Maharaja's authority: and it was ruled that the legitimate purpose for which the contingent was formed was the suppression of plunderers and the repulse of external enemies.

By the Treaty of 1817 Daulat Rao Scindia had engaged to furnish a contingent* of 5,000 horse and had assigned for its support the annual payments made to him by the British Government and the tribute from the States of Jodhpur, Bundi and Kotah. After the close of the war the contingent was reduced to 2,000 horse at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,20,000, but this amount was in excess of the funds allotted to meet it. It was therefore agreed (No. IX) in February 1820 that the force should be reduced so as to bring its cost within the sum originally assigned, and that, for the debt due from Scindia on account of it, certain districts should be temporarily transferred to the British Government. On the death of Daulat Rao his annual grant of four lakhs, which he had assigned

* This account of the early history of the contingent up to the year 1833 is taken from Sutherland's Sketches, pages 152, 153 and 160.

in part payment for the contingent, ceased: and some other arrangement became necessary. A loan of eighty lakhs of rupees at 5 per cent. was taken from Baiza Bai; but, as this arrangement proved inconvenient, the loan was paid off, and in 1830 the funds allotted for the payment of the contingent stood as follows:—

	Rs.
Allowance of Baiza Bai from the British Government .	2,00,000
Kotah tribute	1,06,118
Kotris tribute	10,998
Jodhpur tribute	1,04,004
Ratlam and Sailana tribute	1,21,380
Revenues of Garhakota	35,000
Revenues of Malthon in Saugor	20,000
Revenues of Yawal, Chopra, etc., in Khandesh . .	90,000
TOTAL .	6,87,500

The total was still less than the cost of the contingent, which was Rs. 7,09,224.

When Baiza Bai fled from Gwalior, the revenues of her jagir were no longer available for the payment of the contingent, and a corresponding reduction of the force became necessary. But this was no sooner resolved on than the Darbar demanded that the revenues of the Khandesh and Saugor districts, which had formed part of the territories restored to Scindia under the 6th article of the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, should be given back; that only the tributes from the Rajput States, amounting to Rs. 3,42,500, should be retained; and that the contingent should be still further reduced to correspond with this diminution of the funds. By the Treaty of 1820 it was optional with the British Government, on the extinction of the debt, either to restore these districts, to pay rent for them, or to give other lands in exchange.

It was finally arranged that, besides receiving the Rajput tributes, the British Government should retain the management of the districts of Garhakota and Malthon in Saugor; that the Khandesh districts should be restored to Scindia; and that in lieu of them Scindia should pay a sum of Rs. 66,926-8 a year, which was equivalent to their net revenues. No written engagement was concluded, but the contingent was reorganised in accordance with this arrangement: and Scindia promised to take measures for the proper management of the country and to respect the settlements which the British Government had made with the Bhils.

The Court of Directors, however, were of opinion that the restoration of the districts was not required by the terms of the engagement of 1820; that Scindia was not likely to respect the Bhil settlements; and that there was danger of the country relapsing into anarchy by its transfer to Scindia's government. They therefore desired that measures should be taken for obtaining the retrocession of the districts to the British Govern-

ment; but the Darbar were unwilling to part with them, and Government at last resolved not to press the matter. The Darbar, however, were emphatically told that Government would not permit these districts to become centres of oppression and disorder dangerous to neighbouring territories and that, if mismanagement should occur of a nature to endanger the security of the surrounding districts, the parganas would at once be taken possession of by the British Government and not again restored.

In 1823 the districts of Kandwai, Barwai, Punasa, Sailani and the village of Dhangaon, and in the following year the districts of Asir (with the exception of three towns), Bhamgarh, Mundi, Bilora, Atud, Deori and Piplod, were made over (No. X) by Scindia to the management of the British Government.

In 1831 the exchange of the pargana of eastern Shujawalpur for Scindia's districts of Deori, Gaurjhamar, Chanwarpatha, Tendukhera and Naharmau was negotiated. The revenues of Shujawalpur were about Rs. 90,939, and those of Scindia's districts Rs. 87,305. A money payment of Rs. 3,634 remained therefore to be made to the British Government by the Gwalior Darbar. The Court of Directors disapproved of this exchange of territory; but, as the arrangement was convenient for both parties and its cancellation would have been very unpalatable to the Gwalior Darbar, Government finally resolved not to disturb it. The Resident, however, was required, without inviting complaints, to use his influence to prevent injury to the inhabitants. Guarantees were given for life to four persons who had received jagirs in Shujawalpur from the British Government. Rajan Khan, a Pindari leader, brother of the notorious Chitu, had also received a life grant* of lands in Shujawalpur.

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* *Translation of the Sanad Granted to Rajan Khan, dated 5th March 1826.*

Be it known to the Chaudhris and Kanungos of pargana Shujawalpur that, in accordance with the orders of Government, three villages in the pargana have been granted in jagir and two villages on an istimrar lease to Rajan Khan during the period of his own life. He will accordingly possess the undermentioned villages without molestation. He will conciliate the inhabitants of the above five villages and maintain their prosperity, evince his attachment and obedience to the government, and pay the established rent into the Government Treasury.

Jagir Villages.

Piplianagar, Khajuria Alidad, Jabria Bhil.

Istimrar Villages.

	Rs.
Dugri and Jabri, to pay for the Fasli year—	
1233	400
1234	420
1235	440
1236	480
1237	500

After the last mentioned period Rs. 500 will be annually taken for the two villages.

[*Note.—See Mediatised Estates, Pindara Jagirs, Jabria Bhil (No. LXXIX).*]

He died during the negotiations for the exchange: and the lands, the value of which had been excluded from the estimated value of Shujawalpur, were continued to his family, and Scindia was required to abstain from any arbitrary measure of resumption. Questions of succession to this jagir are usually decided by the British Government and the decision communicated to Scindia.

The Agreement of 1823 was in a manner forced on the Darbar, who long continued to urge their right to the restoration of the districts (other than Deori) placed by them under British management. In 1837 it was decided that the arrangement was not revocable at the will of the Gwalior Darbar, and that the districts could not be relinquished without disappointing the expectations of their people and causing danger to the general tranquillity and to the freedom of commercial intercourse with Bombay. The districts were eventually ceded in full sovereignty to the British Government under the Treaty of 1860 (No. XII).

The rule of Jankuji Scindia was very weak. Although Baiza Bai* had no strong party within Gwalior territories, she did not cease to intrigue and to use for this purpose a sum of Rs. 37,00,000, deposited in the Benares treasury, which, by the arbitration of the British Government, acquiesced in by Scindia, had been declared to be her private property. The Mama Sahib, the Maharaja's maternal uncle, occupied the post of minister during the greater part of his rule; but the court was a constant scene of feuds and struggles for power among the nobles, while the army was in a chronic state of mutiny. The weakness of the internal government prepared the way for the hostilities with the British Government which broke out shortly after the Maharaja's death, and resulted in an entire change of British policy towards the Gwalior State.

Jankuji Scindia died in 1843. He had no children, and had expressed no wish regarding the succession, although repeatedly and earnestly urged by the Resident to do so. Tara Rani, the Maharaja's widow, a girl twelve years of age, adopted, with the concurrence of the Chiefs of the State and the army, Bhagirat Rao, a boy of about eight years, son of Hanwant Rao, usually called Babaji Scindia. He was the nearest relative, though a very distant one, of the late Maharaja, and the adoption was recognised by the British Government. On his accession he assumed the title of Ali Jah Jayaji Rao Scindia: and the Mama Sahib, who appeared to possess the greatest influence and was attached to British interests, was chosen by the Chiefs of Gwalior as Regent. His selection was reported to give universal satisfaction to the troops and people; and he was accordingly recognized by the British Government as the responsible head of the State during the minority, and was assured of support. For three months affairs went on smoothly; but palace intrigues were

* Baiza Bai was eventually permitted to return to Gwalior, where she died in 1863.

carried on against the Mama Sahib by a party headed by Dada Khasgiwala, who gained over a portion of the army to his cause. The commencement of the intrigue is attributed to apprehensions instilled into the mind of the young Maharani that the Mama Sahib, whose daughter was married to the Maharaja, would supersede her authority: and it ended in the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior and the establishment of the influence of Dada Khasgiwala, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Resident and the British Government.

Dada Khasgiwala showed himself hostile to the interests of the British Government. Offices were taken from those who were supposed to be favourable to the maintenance of friendly relations, and persons, who at the request of the Resident had been expelled from Gwalior by the late Maharaja, were recalled and restored to office. These proceedings were accompanied by the assemblage of large bodies of mutinous troops at Gwalior, by a threatened attack on Sironj in the territories of the Nawab of Tonk, where the Mama Sahib had taken refuge, and by disorders on the frontier at a time when war on the Sutlej was impending, and it was necessary to secure the communications of the British army by the re-establishment of a friendly government in its rear at Gwalior.

Accordingly, the British representative was withdrawn from Gwalior until either a settled government should be established there, or his intervention should be solicited by the Maharani and the Chiefs for the restoration of order. Before final measures were taken, the Resident wrote to the Maharani, in reply to a letter in which she had invited his return, stating the conditions under which alone friendly relations could be re-established and requiring the banishment of Dada Khasgiwala, whose presence was the only obstacle to the restoration of friendship. This letter was intercepted by Dada Khasgiwala, whose right to interfere in the affairs of the State had never been admitted by the British Government, and its contents concealed from the Maharani. This act was considered as a virtual assumption of the powers of government by Dada Khasgiwala and a supersession of the authority of the Maharani and the young Chief, whose position and supremacy the British Government were bound by treaty to maintain. A demand was therefore made for Dada Khasgiwala's surrender, as the preliminary condition of further friendly intercourse. Dada Khasgiwala was seized by the Chiefs who were favourable to the restoration of peace, but was released by the portion of the army whose support he had bought; and it was only on the advance of a British force towards Gwalior that he was surrendered.

It remained now to negotiate measures for the formation of an efficient government and the reduction of the mutinous army, which possessed the real power in Gwalior and overawed the government of the State. For this purpose an interview was agreed upon between the Governor-General and the Maharaja, to take place at Hingona on the 26th December 1843.

The day passed without the appearance of the Maharani and her son, who were held in restraint by the mutinous troops. On the 29th December, when the British force was taking up its advanced ground, it was fired on by the Gwalior troops. The battles of Maharajpur and Panniar were fought on the same day and ended in the total defeat of the Gwalior army, and the conclusion on the 13th January 1844 of a Treaty (No. XI) by which it was agreed that territory yielding eighteen lakhs a year should be ceded to the British Government for the maintenance of a contingent force, and other lands for the payment of the expenses of the war and the debts of the State to the British Government; that the army should be reduced to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns; that the government, during the minority, should be conducted according to the advice of the British Resident; and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

From this time till the mutiny of 1857 there was little change in the relations of the British Government with the Gwalior State. The mutiny of the contingent in June 1857 forced the Political Agent to quit Gwalior. The counsels, however, of the Maharaja's able Minister Dinkar Rao who, during the four preceding years of his tenure of office, had reformed the internal administration, were strongly in favour of British interests. In June 1858 the Maharaja was deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi, and compelled with his Minister to seek refuge at Agra. On the 19th June Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace. From that date the confidence of the Maharaja was withdrawn from his Minister, for whom he conceived an intense dislike. Dinkar Rao vacated office in November 1860, and Balaji Chimnaji was appointed in his stead, with the concurrence of the British Government. In 1868, Balaji Chimnaji having become incapacitated by old age for the performance of his duties, Ganpat Rao Khadke was appointed Diwan. After Dinkar Rao's removal the Maharaja himself superintended the whole of his affairs until his death in 1886.

For his services during the mutiny Scindia was informed that lands yielding three lakhs of rupees a year would be added to his territories; that permission would be given to him to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, and his artillery from 32 to 36 guns; that the arrears due to the British Government, on account of the deficiency in the revenues of the districts assigned under the Treaty of 1844, would be remitted, and no payments would in future be claimed should these revenues fall short of eighteen lakhs; and that the annual payment of Rs. 10,000 out of the revenues of Barwa Sagar in the Jhansi district would be hereditary. These modifications of the Treaty of 1844 were embodied in a new Treaty (No. XII) concluded on the 12th December 1860, based upon

certain proposals which had been made in 1854, but had in the interval remained in abeyance, for an exchange of territory with Scindia. The new Treaty provided for the restoration to Scindia of lands from the assigned districts yielding three lakhs of rupees a year; for the cession of the town of Burhanpur and the district of Zainabad in exchange for the town and part of the district of Jhansi; for the exchange of Scindia's five districts in Gujarat, the pargana of Kanjia, the annual payment from Barwa Sagar, and all his territories south of the Narbada with the exception of seven hereditary villages, in return for lands of equal value on the Sind and Betwa rivers; for the cession to the British Government in full sovereignty of all the districts, etc., assigned in 1844 which might remain after the above exchanges should be effected; and for the substitution of a subsidiary force costing not less than sixteen lakhs a year in the place of the extinct contingent.

All pensionary and charitable allowances and religious endowments assigned on the lands transferred to Scindia under the Treaty of 1860 in exchange, whether originally ceded districts or British territory, are paid by the British Government; because, though the Treaty of 1860 provided for the calculation of the value of the lands to be mutually exchanged on the gross revenues, all cash assignments of the nature in question, which were very common with the Mahrattas, were deducted in the valuation statement of the Gwalior Darbar. In the case of the pargana of Neemuch, which was given as a reward to Scindia for services during the mutiny, the Maharaja was informed that the continuance of pensions and allowances was discretionary. The aggregate annual charge on both the lands exchanged and those given in reward was Rs. 7,462-11-5; deducting from this Rs. 5,189-13-9, chargeable to the revenues of Neemuch, an annual payment of Rs. 2,272-13-8 is made on this account.

Subsequently to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1860 it was ascertained that the Char Thana estate, which formed one of the items of the assignments under the Treaty of 1844, had never been taken over by the British Government and had been allowed virtually to cease to form one of the ceded items, as its revenues never appeared in the annual accounts, which were made up without reference to them. A note to this effect was entered opposite this item in schedule A appended to article 7 of the Treaty, and the necessary corrections were made in the number of villages, and in the amount of their gross value in schedule C. Char Thana was subsequently included in the exchanges with the Gwalior State, the Darbar receiving credit in the account for its gross value, Rs. 1,197-6-8.

The Raja of Amjhera,* tributary to Scindia, formerly paid to the Gwalior State a yearly tribute of Hali Rupees 35,000, under an engagement mediated by the British Government. This tribute was part of the sums assigned in 1844 for the payment of the contingent, and is now

* *See* III.—Lapsed Estates.

payable by Scindia to the British Government under the Treaty of 1860. Besides this the Maharaja had to contribute Rs. 20,000 on account of Amjhera towards the maintenance of the Malwa Bhil Corps. Scindia had formerly contributed only Hali Rs. 8,000 for this corps, and the Raja of Amjhera Rs. 4,000; but the claim of Government for the contribution of Rs. 8,000 from Gwalior was found to be contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of 1844, and the Darbar were, on representation, exempted from this levy. When, in consequence of the rebellion of the Raja in 1857, Amjhera was confiscated and made over to Scindia, the arrangement was made subject to a payment of Hali Rs. 20,000 on account of the Malwa Bhil Corps. This contribution was remitted in 1925.

In 1860 Scindia consented to the construction of a bridge over the Chambal river. It was decided that Scindia should share with Dholpur in the net profits of the bridge and ferry at Rajghat, and that Dholpur should receive a moiety of the profits accruing from Scindia's ferry at Khaintri (*see* Dholpur, Vol. III).

In 1861 the Maharaja gave up the hereditary villages in the Deccan reserved to him under the 4th article of the Treaty of 1860 for an equivalent on the Pahuj river.

In 1862 the Ruler of Gwalior was granted a Sanad of Adoption (No. XIII).

After the capture of Gwalior by the force under Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, British troops continued to occupy the fort of Gwalior. During the negotiations which ended in the Treaty of 1860, Lord Canning promised that the fort should be restored to Scindia when this could be done with safety: and this promise was repeated by Lord Elgin. Its fulfilment depended on the withdrawal of the British force from Morar to some more eligible station, which was at that time contemplated. It was, however, decided in 1864 that the cantonment of Morar should be maintained: and this necessitated the continued tenure of the Gwalior fort by British troops. On the 29th March 1864 Scindia agreed to give up his right to the restoration of the fort on receiving an increase of twelve guns to his artillery, and on condition that his flag should fly on the ramparts of the fort; that he should be saluted from its guns; and that, if at any time the British Government should withdraw from its occupation, he should be allowed to occupy it with his own troops. The documents (No. XIV) recording these arrangements, are held to constitute supplementary articles of the Treaty of 1860. The twelve guns referred to were supplied in the shape of two complete batteries of 9-pounder guns. In 1865 Scindia received two 18-pounder guns in place of two of smaller calibre which were given up.

In 1859 Scindia had agreed to give all land which might be required for railway purposes in Nimar, and to compensate the proprietors,

except in cases where the property was of special value. Jurisdiction over all persons residing within railway limits was to rest with the railway authorities; but disputes between railway servants and Gwalior subjects were to be referred to the Agent to the Governor-General. On the transfer of Nimar to the British Government in 1861, compensation to the amount of Rs. 5,098 was paid by Government on account of land taken up by the railway. In 1864 the Maharaja agreed (No. XV) to cede to the British Government, in full sovereignty, such land as might be required for either of the then proposed lines of railway from Indore to the valley of the Narbada and Baroda, and also to exempt from transit duties all through traffic by the lines in question. He subsequently preferred a request that all the concessions, regarding the treatment of offences and offenders within railway limits, which had been accorded to Holkar (*see* Vol. IV, Indore No. VI) in the case of a similar grant of lands for railway purposes, might also be extended to him: and this was agreed to.

In 1856 the Maharaja, being anxious to have his army under his immediate control, had withdrawn his troops on provincial service, amounting to 4,000 cavalry, 1,500 infantry and 12 guns, and proposed to entertain in their place a body of 3,000 Najibs who should be formed into three police corps: one to be stationed in Malwa, another in the Chambal district, and the third in Isagarh and the Bundelkhand frontier. This proposal had been sanctioned by Government on the understanding that the Najibs were to constitute a police and not a military force. In process of time they came to be regularly drilled soldiers: and in 1866 the Maharaja urged that the Najib battalions should be organised on the same *quasi*-military footing as were British police battalions at the time of the enlistment of these men. He also asked that article 9 of the Treaty of 1860 might be modified, so as to admit of their being added to the regular strength of his army. The request was negatived as being contrary to treaty and opposed to the conditions on which the Maharaja had been allowed to raise the Najib battalions. The Maharaja accordingly re-organised them on the footing of police.

In 1866 Scindia preferred a claim that the titles of holders of rent-free estates, in those portions of the assigned district of Bhander which became British territory under the operation of article 7 of the Treaty of 1860, should be confirmed in perpetuity by the issue of Sanads from the British Government under the terms of article 3. The Maharaja was informed that the terms of clause 4 of article 3 were not intended to apply to any portion of the assigned districts restored to him under the territorial exchanges provided for therein, and that he was free to deal with them as he pleased; but that he must faithfully carry out the terms of that clause in respect of the landowners enjoying special rights in the British lands transferred to him, as would be done in respect of

the same class of persons in the Gwalior lands transferred in exchange to the British Government; also that the conditions in question were not applicable to the portions of the assigned districts transferred to the British Government in full sovereignty under article 7, as the transfer had not been subject to any such conditions.

In 1866 certain rules were sanctioned by the Government of India for enforcing the responsibility of Indian States for mail robberies committed within their territories. Scindia asked for special exemption from the operation of these rules, on the ground of the comparative excellence of his police arrangements; but the request was disallowed, and he was informed that it rested with him, by still further improving his police, to avoid the chance of being affected by the penalties laid down in the rules.

In 1867 the Ruler of Gwalior was granted a permanent salute of 19 guns, and a permanent local salute of 21 guns within his own territories.

After the exchanges effected by the Treaty of 1860 had been finally adjusted, there still remained a balance of Rs. 4,994-0-10 in Scindia's favour: and, as there was no land then available, this balance was paid to him annually in cash. Scindia objected to this arrangement, and it was eventually decided to give him an equivalent in land out of the pargana of Bhander, in the Jalaun district, which had been ceded to the British Government under the Treaty of 1860. It was also decided to cede to the Maharaja territory of the annual value of Rs. 10,000 as an equivalent for lands taken up for the extension of the Morar cantonment, the Maharaja being left to settle the details of compensation with the proprietors and others interested in the alienation of the land.

In the meantime the British Government had undertaken negotiations for the transfer to the Nizam of ten ancestral villages possessed by Scindia within the Hyderabad territories. These villages had enjoyed an exemption from the jurisdiction of the Nizam's Government which, in the interests of the general peace of the country, could not be allowed to continue. Scindia consented to cede these villages to the British Government on condition of receiving from them an equivalent in lands bordering on his territory north of the Narbada; while the British Government were to transfer the ten villages by a separate exchange to the Nizam, receiving in lieu of them an equivalent in Hyderabad villages on the Bombay frontier (*see* Vol. IX, Hyderabad). The villages were valued by a British officer, by whose decision Scindia and the Nizam agreed beforehand to be bound, at Rs. 15,000 a year.

It was settled that all these exchanges should form one transaction and be included in a supplementary treaty. An annual payment to Scindia of Rs. 452-9-4, representing village-rights and holdings in the Poona Collectorate, was afterwards included in the list of claims. From

this must be deducted an annual payment by Scindia of Rs. 325-13-9 on account of other holdings in the Deccan, and the equivalent of the revenue of the jagir of Anai in the Poona Collectorate, *viz.*, Rs. 2,602-13-0 per annum, which at Scindia's request was conferred by the British Government on his Minister, Dada Ganpat Rao Khadke. The result of the settlement showed that territory to the annual value of about Rs. 27,500 had to be made over to Scindia and his heirs in perpetuity: and a Treaty (No. XVI) embodying these arrangements was concluded on the 2nd December 1871. The account was finally closed by a cash payment of Rs. 29,658-1-9, representing one year's payments on account of the balance due under the Treaty of 1860 for the land ceded for the Morar cantonment and for Scindia's Hyderabad villages, up to the date of the actual transfer of the villages ceded in exchange to him.

In November 1872 and January 1873 the Government of India accepted offers from Scindia of two loans, each of 75 lakhs, for the construction of lines of railway between Gwalior and Agra, and between Neemuch and Indore. The arrangements made, which included the cession by Scindia of all lands required for the railways and of plenary civil and criminal jurisdiction on the lines, as well as an undertaking that he would levy no transit duties on through traffic, were embodied in an Engagement (No. XVII) and formally accepted in a Kharita from the Viceroy.

In 1875 Jayaji Rao Scindia sat as a member of the mixed commission by which Malhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, was tried for an attempt to poison the British Resident at Baroda. In 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, the title of Hisam-us-Saltanat was conferred upon him.

In August 1877, owing to the unusually small rainfall and the consequent distress in Scindia's northern districts, which entailed heavy expenditure in relief operations, the Maharaja obtained from the British Government a loan of fifty lakhs. It was arranged (No. XVIII) that the amount should be repaid in eleven years, from the interest annually payable to Scindia on his railway loan. The balance, Rs. 13,77,847-15-9, was paid off in 1887.

In 1879 the Government of India concluded an Agreement (No. XIX) with Scindia under which he made certain concessions regarding the production, export and import of salt in Gwalior State. The Agreement also included an article prohibiting the export from the State of any intoxicating preparations, such as bhang, ganja, opium, etc. In consideration of these concessions, the Government of India, while reserving their right to revise the Agreement if necessary, agreed to pay to Scindia Rs. 3,12,500 annually, in half-yearly instalments.

In 1879 Scindia accepted liability for the cost of the maintenance of prisoners convicted of offences committed in Gwalior territory and

confined in British jails in India. There is no special extradition treaty with Gwalior. The extradition arrangements with the Darbar are on a basis of reciprocity in all ordinary cases, and surrenders are effected in accordance with the procedure for the time being in force in British India.

In 1855 the Gwalior Darbar had agreed to spend four lakhs of rupees on the construction of the portion of the Agra-Bombay road running through their territory. Up to the time of the mutiny Scindia had paid three lakhs of rupees: and between 1858 (when the construction of the road was resumed) and 1860, from two to three lakhs more. In 1860 a fresh arrangement was made, by which the Maharaja agreed to contribute Rs. 50,000 a year for six years towards the completion of the road, and thereafter an annual sum of Rs. 12,000 towards its repairs. In 1867 Scindia agreed to allot, in lieu of the annual payment of Rs. 50,000 for the Agra-Bombay road, Rs. 63,000 annually for such portions of six roads named by him as lay in Gwalior territory; this sum was to be apportioned by the British Government in any way it pleased, until four-fifths of the entire cost of the roads had been made up. In 1883 it was found necessary to reconsider these arrangements: and it was then agreed that, after the payment by Scindia of the arrears that had accumulated under the former condition, he should, in April of each year, contribute Rs. 50,000 towards the repair of roads in his territory, in lieu of all his existing payments under that head.

In 1885 a Postal Convention (No. XX) was concluded by the British Government with the Gwalior State to facilitate the exchange of postal matter between the Imperial post office of British India and the post offices in the territories of the Maharaja.

In 1885 the question of the surrender to Scindia of the Gwalior fort, which had been occupied by the British since 1858, was again brought under discussion. It was eventually decided to make over the fort to the Maharaja, together with the cantonment of Morar. In return for this concession, Scindia agreed to pay to the British Government a sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees on account of expenditure incurred upon the fort, and to transfer to the British Government the town and fort of Jhansi. At the same time Scindia was allowed to increase his infantry by 3,000 men, but it was stipulated that he should not bring his regular cavalry beyond the actual strength at which it stood in November 1885.

The decision of the Government to effect this transfer was announced by the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Gwalior on the 2nd December 1885, and was confirmed by a Kharita (No. XXI), dated the 24th February 1886. The actual evacuation of Gwalior and Morar by British troops took place on the 10th March 1886, and on the same date the town and fort of Jhansi were made over by the Gwalior authorities.

Jayaji Rao Scindia died in 1886. In 1865, after the death of the last survivor of three infant sons, he had obtained the sanction of Gov-

ernment to the adoption of Ranaji Scindia as his heir; but in 1870, in consequence of Ranaji Scindia's admitted complicity in a plot against the Maharaja's life, the Maharaja had requested, and Government had sanctioned, the cancellation of the adoption. Jayaji Rao's son Madho Rao, who succeeded him, was born in 1876.

In accordance with the wishes of the late Chief, and with the concurrence of the Government of India, the administration of the Gwalior State during the minority was entrusted to a Council of Regency, appointed in September 1886. Rao Raja Ganpat Rao Khadke, who had been for more than 20 years Diwan and Karbhari to Maharaja Jayaji Rao, was appointed President of the Council, and seven members were selected from the principal Sardars and officials of the State. This administrative body was empowered to carry on the government of the Gwalior State in consultation with the Resident, who was instructed to supervise their proceedings and to suggest measures for the improvement of the administration. Reforms were initiated in almost every branch of the government; and special efforts, which met with a considerable measure of success, were made to supress crime, and more particularly organised dakaiti, throughout the State.

The accession of Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia was signalized by the abolition of all transit duties throughout Gwalior State. This important measure was announced by a notification dated the 25th September 1886.

In 1887 the Council of Regency offered the Government of India a loan of three and a half crores of rupees at 4 per cent. interest. This investment of a portion of the accumulated State treasure, which amounted to upwards of six crores, was approved, the terms were embodied in an Agreement (No. XXII), and it was arranged that the repayment of the loan should be made by annual instalments of 12 lakhs, commencing one year after the Maharaja should come of age. The loan was finally repaid in full in 1924.

Rao Raja Ganpat Rao died in 1888: and, with the concurrence of the Government of India, the junior Maharani was nominated to act as Regent, though without administrative powers or right of interference with the conduct of public affairs. Bapu Sahib Jadau, a member of the Council of Regency and the Maharaja's maternal grandfather, was installed as President of the Council.

In 1888 detailed arrangements were made for the transfer of the territory in the neighbourhood of Jhansi, ceded by Jayaji Rao Scindia in 1886. The conditions relating thereto were set forth in a Kharita (No. XXIII) dated the 13th June from the Viceroy to Madho Rao Scindia, and accepted by him in a Kharita (No. XXIV) dated the 7th September.

In December 1888 an Agreement (No. XXV) was concluded with the Council of Regency, whereby the Darbar ceded full civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands in Gwalior territory occupied by the extension of the Indian Midland Railway from Gwalior to Jhansi and from Jhansi in the direction of Bhopal. These lands had been given, free of charge, by Jayaji Rao Scindia in 1882. In the same month the Postal Convention of 1885 was modified by the conclusion of an additional Convention (No. XXVI).

In 1887 the Council of Regency made a formal request that all the roads in Gwalior territory, then under the charge of the Public Works Department of the Central India Agency, should be made over to the administration of the Gwalior State. The transfer was agreed to, on condition that those roads which were important from an Imperial point of view should be kept in a state satisfactory to the Government of India, who would make arrangements for examining them from time to time: and that, if at any time the State should fail to keep the roads up to the required standard, Government would resume charge, the whole cost of such resumption and of future maintenance being chargeable to the Gwalior State. The transfer was accordingly carried out with effect from the 1st June 1888, and the yearly contribution of Rs. 50,000 formerly paid by Gwalior ceased from that date.

In 1890 an Agreement (No. XXVII) was made by the British Government between the Gwalior and Ratlam States, for the construction by the former of a metalled road a portion of which runs through the Ratlam State.

In 1890 the Council of Regency placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for the purposes of Imperial defence, a force of two regiments of cavalry and a transport train of 500 ponies. This offer, which was made in the name of the Maharaja, was accepted by the Government of India.

In December 1894 Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia was invested with ruling powers, and the Council of Regency was dissolved.

In 1895 the Gwalior Transport Corps took part in the Chitral expedition.

In the same year the following districts of the Isagarh Prant were transferred to the political charge of the Resident at Gwalior:—the Gwalior districts of Bhilsa and Mongaoli, and the Estate of Agra-Barkhera, from the Bhopal Agency: and the Ranod Pargana, from the Guna Agency.

In 1890 the Gwalior Darbar had agreed to the construction of two lines of railway, one from Bina on the Indian Midland Railway to Guna, and the other from Ujjain to Bhopal by way of Sehore. These lines were opened for public traffic in 1895 and 1897. The working of

both was made over to the Indian Midland Railway Company by Agreements (Nos. XXVIII and XXIX) concluded in 1896. Full civil and criminal jurisdiction over these lines was ceded by the Darbar, but no formal agreement on this point was drawn up.

In 1894 the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company contemplated the construction of the Ujjain-Ratlam Railway and its extension to Delhi; and the Gwalior Darbar applied for permission to construct the line from Ujjain to Nagda. The Government of India had decided that the line should be constructed as an imperial railway, but, in deference to the wishes of the Maharaja, they acceded to the Darbar's request to own and pay for the railway, on the understanding that it should be constructed and worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. The Darbar ceded land for, and full civil and criminal jurisdiction* over, the line between Ujjain, Nagda and Ratlam; but no formal agreement was executed. The working of the Ujjain-Nagda section of the Ujjain-Ratlam Railway was handed over by the Gwalior Darbar to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company under an Agreement (No. XXX) concluded in 1896. The Schedules to this Agreement were revised in 1903: and additions and alterations to the Agreement were made in 1915, 1919 and 1921.

In 1896 the cantonment of Sipri, with all its buildings, was made over to the Gwalior Darbar at a valuation of Rs. 50,000.

In November of the same year the Estates of Raghugarh, Paron, Garha (Jamner), Umri, Bhadaura, Dharnaoda, Sirsi, and the Chhabra pargana of the Tonk State, and the Bajrangarh district of the Gwalior State, formerly under the political control of the Officer Commanding the Central India Horse at Guna, were transferred to the charge of the Resident at Gwalior.

In the same year Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia placed his Transport Corps at the disposal of the Government of India for service on the North-West Frontier.

In 1898 British Currency was introduced in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants. Imperial rupees are now current throughout the State; but the State still maintains a mint, and retains the right of coinage.

In the same year a fresh Postal Convention (No. XXXI) was concluded.

The extension of the Bina-Guna Railway to Baran had been sanctioned by the Government of India in 1896, the line running through the territories of the Gwalior and Tonk States. The Gwalior portion of the line was constructed at the cost of the Gwalior Darbar, while the

* Letter from the Chief Secretary, Gwalior Darbar, to the Resident at Gwalior, No. 600-R., dated the 28th February 1895.

Chhabra section, which lies in Tonk territory, was constructed from funds advanced by the Maharaja of Gwalior to the Nawab of Tonk. The line was opened for public traffic in 1899, in which year full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind were ceded by the Gwalior Darbar over the lands in that State which were, or might thereafter be, occupied by the line (No. XXXII). The line was worked by the Indian Midland Railway with whom Agreements were concluded by the Darbars of Gwalior (No. XXXIII) and Tonk (*see* Vol. III).

In 1900 the Maharaja placed at the disposal of the British Government 300 trained artillery horses for service in South Africa. In the same year an Agreement (No. XXXIV) was concluded, providing for the effective control and discipline of the Imperial Service Troops, maintained by the State, when serving beyond its frontier.

In September 1900 the Maharaja proceeded on field service to China. He subsequently placed at the disposal of the British Government a fully equipped Hospital Ship for the use of the sick and wounded of the China expeditionary forces, at an initial cost of 20 lakhs of rupees.

In 1897 the construction within the Gwalior State of two sections of the Gwalior Light Railway on the 2-foot gauge, one from Gwalior to Sipri and the other from Gwalior to Bhind, was sanctioned by the Government of India at the cost of the Gwalior Darbar. The question of jurisdiction over these lines is left in the hands of the Darbar so long as the lines remain isolated, but the Darbar have agreed to its cession in the event of its assumption by the British Government becoming necessary. The lines were worked by the Indian Midland Railway under an Agreement (No. XXXV) concluded in October 1900.

In 1901 sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the extension of the Gwalior Light Railway from Gwalior to Sabalgarh, on the same condition as that which applied to the line already opened; namely, that jurisdiction over the line should be retained by the Darbar so long as the line remained isolated, but that the Darbar should cede the jurisdiction, etc., whenever its assumption by the Government of India might become necessary. In 1904 an Agreement (No. XXXVI) was concluded with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with which the Indian Midland Railway had been amalgamated) for the working of the Gwalior Light Railway, including the Sabalgarh extension. In the same year the Darbar obtained sanction to the further extension of the line from Sabalgarh to Sheopur. In 1913 the Darbar took over the working of the whole of the Gwalior Light Railway.

In 1904 the Government of India accepted an offer by the Maharaja to increase his Imperial Service Troops by the addition of a regiment of cavalry, two battalions of infantry and a transport corps.

In 1905 the Tonk Darbar, finding themselves unable to refund the money advanced by Scindia in 1896 for the construction of the Chhabra section of the Guna-Baran Railway, concluded an Agreement (No. XXXVII) for its sale to the Gwalior Darbar. In the same year the Government of India decided to accept a contribution from the Gwalior Darbar towards the cost of constructing that portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway which lies within Gwalior territory: and in February 1906 the Darbar ceded (No. XXXVIII) full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the Gwalior State which were, or might thereafter be, occupied by the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

In 1911 Supplementary Agreements (No. XXXIX) were concluded between the Gwalior Darbar and the Secretary of State, consequent on the dissolution of the Indian Midland Railway Company, for the working of the Bina-Guna, Guna-Baran (the portion in Tonk as well as that in Gwalior territory) and Ujjain-Bhopal Railways, through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

In 1910 the headquarters of the Bhopawar Agency were transferred from Sardarpur to Manpur, and that of the Malwa Bhil Corps to Indore. As a result of this arrangement Sardarpur was vacated and handed over to the Gwalior Darbar on the 29th November 1911. For the civil and military buildings the Darbar paid a sum of Rs. 1,26,597.

In 1911 the Imperial Post Offices within the State, except those at the Gwalior Residency and Agar, were closed. The one at Agar was subsequently closed in October 1922.

In 1912 a Convention (No. XL) was concluded regarding the free exchange of postal service telegrams and telegraph service correspondence.

On the outbreak of the Great War the Maharaja placed his personal services and all the resources of the State at the disposal of the King Emperor. The whole of the Imperial Service Troops as well as a number of men from the Irregular Forces of the State served the Empire in different theatres of war.

The Maharaja Scindia offered and, with the help of a number of Indian Princes, organised the Hospital Ship "Loyalty". He also established and maintained, at the cost of his own State, a Convalescent Home at Nairobi.

The Darbar, besides arranging the postponement of payments due to them on account of State loans and other Treaty payments, advanced a fresh interest-free loan of 50 lakhs, and purchased 85 lakhs worth of War Bonds. Their total financial assistance is said to have amounted to nearly 234 lakhs.

In October 1914 an Agreement (No. XLI) between the Gwalior Darbar and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was concluded for the joint use of the Gwalior Station. This Agreement was revised in 1923.

In 1918 the permanent salute of the Ruler of Gwalior was raised to 21 guns.

In March 1921 the Government of India restored to the Gwalior Darbar suzerain rights over certain feudatories to whom the British Government, in the earlier part of the nineteenth Century, had guaranteed in perpetuity certain Estates and allowances. This restoration, which affected 43 Estates, was announced (No. XLII) by the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Delhi on the 14th March 1921. As a result of this settlement the Gwalior Darbar granted new perpetual Sanads to the 43 holders.

In October 1922 the Cantonments of Agar and Guna were vacated by the Central India Horse, and the area occupied by them was restored to the Darbar. At the same time an assurance was given that their transfer should not prejudice the existing treaty obligations of the British Government to assist the Maharaja, should occasion arise.

In 1924 certain extensions and realignments of the Gwalior Light Railway round Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar were carried out by the Darbar with the consent of the Government of India.

A revised Postal Convention (No. XLIII) was concluded in February 1925.

Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia died (in Paris, on his way to England) on the 5th June 1925. He was succeeded by his son the present Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia, born in June 1916 and named, with His Majesty's consent, after King George V. During his minority the State is administered, in accordance with the wishes of the late Maharaja, by a Council of Administration with the Senior Maharani as President.

Opium cultivation in Malwa had received a severe blow from the extinction of the opium trade with China in 1913. In 1916 the Government of India had undertaken to purchase a part of the opium required for the Ghazipur factory from the Malwa States, and had agreed to take over at a fixed price, for a period of six years, the produce of specified areas to be cultivated under State control. In 1922 the terms were further extended for a period of six years, under a supplementary agreement terminable in 1927-28; but, owing to large over-deliveries, increasing accumulations and a shrinking demand, it became necessary to reduce production: and in 1924 the Government of India terminated the agreement, and in 1926 entered into a fresh Agreement (No. XLIV) for five years, reducing the Gwalior quota by fifty per cent.

The area of the State is 26,383 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,195,476; and the revenue from all sources about 1½ crores of rupees.

The State pays to the British Government Rs. 33,018-14-0 on account of the Amjhera tribute: and receives from them Rs. 6,00,000 interest on the railway loan of 150 lakhs, and Rs. 3,12,500 salt compensation.

Under the reorganisation schemes of January 1921 the authorised strength of the Gwalior State Forces consists (December 1926) of:—

Pack Battery	260
"B" Battery, Scindia's Horse Artillery	181
1st Jayaji Lancers	526
2nd Alijah Lancers	526
3rd Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia's Own Lancers	526
1st Mounted Infantry (Pugnawiai)	457*
2nd Mounted Infantry (Silladari)	457*
3rd Mounted Infantry (Silladari)	438*
1st Maharani Sakhya Raja's Own Battalion	775
2nd Maharaja Jayaji Rao's Own Battalion	775
3rd Maharaja Scindia's Own Battalion	775
4th Maharaja Bahadur Battalion	775
5th Maharaja Jankooji Rao's Pioneer Battalion	485*
7th Scindia's Battalion (Training)	488
Transport Corps	479

The following other State forces are maintained:—

Artillery	121
Cavalry	903
Infantry	1,714

With effect from the 1st January 1922 the designation 'Imperial Service Troops' was changed to 'Indian State Forces'.

2. KHANIADHANA.

Although owing allegiance to the British Government from the time of the Peshwa's cession of his sovereign power in Bundelkhand in 1817, the Chief of this State never executed any written engagement till 1862, when it was considered expedient to embody the terms of his allegiance in a Sanad (No. XLV) before granting him the privilege of adoption, which was conceded in the same year (No. XLVI).

The Jagir of Khaniadhana originally formed part of the Orchha State, having been granted about 1703 by Udot Singh to his younger brother Aman Singh. After the dismemberment of the Orchha State by the Mahrattas, the Peshwa granted a sanad for the jagir to Amir Singh Aharwali in 1751. Thereafter the sovereignty over Khaniadhana was

*Not yet organised.

for many years the subject of dispute between the Mahratta State of Jhansi and Orchha: and after the lapse of Jhansi the British Government inherited the dispute. The Jagirdar indeed claimed absolute independence, both of the British Government and of Orchha; but in 1862 it was decided that, like the Hasht-Bhaya Jagirs (*see* Part II, Bundelkhand), Khaniadhana was directly dependent on the British Government, on the grounds that it had undoubtedly formed a part of the Mahratta conquest in Bundelkhand, and had been granted to Amir Singh by the Peshwa, to whose rights the British Government had succeeded: and that, for half a century at least, Orchha had exercised no sovereign rights or jurisdiction whatever in Khaniadhana.

Guman Singh, who succeeded his father in 1863, executed a Deed of Allegiance (No. XLVII). He died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son Chitra Singh, who in 1888 ceded (No. XLVIII) full jurisdiction, short of sovereign rights, over lands required for the Jhansi-Bhopal section of the Indian Midland Railway. As the circumstances of the jagir were considered exceptional, compensation of Rs. 8,353-10-9 was paid in 1890 for the lands so acquired. It was at the same time intimated that this payment must be treated as a special case, and not as forming a precedent.

Chitra Singh died in November 1909 and was succeeded by his son Khalaq Singh born in 1892, who received the personal title of Raja in 1911. He was invested with administrative powers in 1914; but, owing to indebtedness, the State was placed under superintendence in 1922. In 1927, however, his powers were restored to him.

The area of Khaniadhana is 68 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 17,582; and the revenue about Rs. 34,000.

There is a military force of 7 Cavalry, 100 Infantry and 2 Artillery men with 1 gun.

Nazarana was levied by the Government of India from the State, at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, up to 1911 when, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, all such levies were abolished.

II.—MEDIATISED ESTATES.

1. AGRA BARKHERA.

The Thakur receives, under a Settlement (No. XLIX) made with Thakur Nirbhai Singh in 1818, a tanka of Rs. 300 from Kurwai through the Political Agent in Bhopal. He holds a grant of twelve villages in Scindia's territory and pays annually Rs. 1,001 as quit-rent direct to Scindia (No. L). The family also held the grant of twenty-eight villages in the Sironj district under British recognition; but these, as well as the grant from Scindia, were confiscated for the rebellion of Thakur Chhatar Sal in 1857. The sanads were lost during the rebellion; but copies of them were subsequently discovered, and these have been verified and acknowledged by the Gwalior Darbar (Nos. LI to LIV).

By Sanad No. LI the Thakur received three villages in jagir to defray his palki expenses; by Sanad No. LII he received an annuity of Rs. 75 from three villages in the Shamshabad pargana; by Sanad No. LIII he received a tanka of Rs. 222 a year. Sanad No. LIV is a confirmation by Jankuji Rao Scindia of the grants made to the Thakur in the foregoing sanads by Daulat Rao Scindia.

The villages included in Scindia's territory were restored and re-granted by Government in July 1859 to Balwant Singh.

The Thakur pays the Gwalior Darbar a tanka of Rs. 2,502 for the guaranteed portion of the Estate.

Thakur Balwant Singh died in 1891, and was succeeded by Baldeo Singh, who died in 1924, and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Madhav Singh.

The area of Agra Barkhera is 22,400 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 6,449; and the revenue Rs. 17,275.

2. ARNIA.

(*See* under 22. Karaudia.)

3. BAGLI.*

Under a Settlement (No. LV) effected by Sir John Malcolm in 1819, Thakur Zalim Singh and his son Bhim Singh received Piplia and eight other villages on a quit-rent of Rs. 5,562 a year, and five other villages on a quit-rent of Rs. 909. The quit-rent for these villages is paid by the Thakur direct to the Gwalior Darbar.

Thakur Subhag Singh died in 1866, having adopted Raghunath Singh, a distant relative descended from a common ancestor. Doubts

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 9 to 12 of Schedule No. III.

were expressed by Scindia as to the validity of the adoption; but enquiry showed that it was perfectly genuine. Raghunath Singh was therefore formally recognised as Thakur of Bagli by the British Government, on his paying to Scindia nazarana amounting to one-fourth of the net revenue of the fourteen guaranteed villages.

Raghunath Singh died in 1896, and was succeeded by his son Ranjit Singh. He died in 1923, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his step-brother the present Thakur Sajjan Singh.

The area of Bagli is 13,440 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 14,449; and the revenue Rs. 20,621.

4. BARA (MOTA) BARKHERA.

(For account *see* Vol. IV—Southern States of Central India.)

5. BARDIA* (BARRA).

The Thakur of Bardia receives the following tankas:—

	Rs.
From Dewas (No. LVI)	60
From Holkar (No. LVII)	1,200
From Holkar (No. LVIII)	125
From Scindia (No. LIX)	3,900
From Scindia (No. LX)	300
TOTAL Rs.	5,585

All the tankas are paid direct to the Thakur by the respective Darbars.

Karam Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his son Nawal Singh, who died in 1865 and was succeeded by his son Dhaukal Singh. He died in 1918 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Lal Singh.

6. BICHHRAUD No. 1.†

This Thakur receives, direct from the Darbars concerned, the following tankas:—

	Rs.	A.
From Scindia (No. LXI)	820	0
From Holkar‡ (No. LXII)	100	0
From Dewas (*see* note to No. LVI)	43	8
TOTAL Rs.	963	8

The Thakur with whom the first settlement was made was Garwar Singh, who was succeeded in 1878 by his grandson Madho Singh. He died in December 1919 and was succeeded by his grandson the present Thakur Amar Singh.

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* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 7 of Schedule No. II.
† Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 27 and 46 of Schedule No. II.
‡ The amount given by Malcolm is Rs. 430.

7. BICHHRAUD No. 2.*

The Thakur of Bichhraud No. 2 receives (No. LXIII) a tanka of Rs. 430 direct from Scindia.

Nawal Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated. His grandson Dhaukal Singh died in 1873 and was succeeded by his grandson Ratan Singh. He died in 1899 and was succeeded by the present Thakur Nagji or Nag Singh.

8. BILAUDA.†

The Thakur of Bilauda receives, direct from the Darbars concerned, the following tankas:—

	Rs.	A.	
From Scindia (*see* note to No. LXI)	2,824	0	(Hali)
From Holkar ‡ (No. LXIV)	832	8	(Hali)
TOTAL Rs. .	3,656	8	

Sawant Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated. Samrath Singh, who succeeded in 1878, died in 1917 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Dule Singh.

9. DABRI.§

The Thakur of Dabri receives (*see* note to No. LIX) Rs. 180 from Scindia on Ujjain and Panbihar.

Anup Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his son Lal Singh, and he by his nephew Bhairon Singh, who died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son Deo Singh. He died in 1883 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Parbat Singh.

10. DARIA-KHERI.‖

The Thakur receives the following tankas under a settlement made by the British Government in 1819:—

From Scindia (No. LXV) .	Rs.	2,900 (2,500 Bundi and 400 Ujjain Hali).
From Scindia (*see* note to No. LXXV)	,,	180 (Ujjain Hali).
From Dewas (No. LXVI) .	,,	200 (Ujjain and Indore Hali).
From Bhopal (No. LXVII) .	,,	1,200 (Bhopali).
TOTAL Rs.		4,480

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 36 of Schedule No. II.
† Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 37 and 40 of Schedule No. II.
‡ The amount given by Malcolm is Rs. 1,000.
§ Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 26 of Schedule No. II.
‖ Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 9 of Schedule No. II.

The Thakur holds also the grant (No. LXVIII) of two villages in Shujawalpur (Gwalior) under the guarantee of the British Government, and pays a quit-rent which formerly amounted to Rs. 925. On the death in 1870 of Thakur Sheodhan Singh, the Gwalior Darbar wished to resume these villages; but, at the instance of the Government of India, they continued the grant on an increased quit-rent of Rs. 1,075.

Ranjit Singh, son of Sheodhan Singh, died in 1888, and was succeeded by his son Onkar Singh, the quit-rent being increased with the sanction of the Government of India to Rs. 1,275 a year; but in 1921 it was fixed at Rs. 1,253. Onkar Singh died in 1899, and in 1900 the Government of India sanctioned the succession of Baijnath Singh, son of Thakur Madan Singh of Kamalpur, who relinquished his claim to the Kamalpur Jagir. Baijnath Singh died in 1906, and was succeeded by his son Shimbhu Singh, who died in 1927. His elder son Rajendra Singh being only four years old, the Estate has been placed under the management of the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Daria-Kheri is 3,563 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 442; and the revenue Rs. 3,357.

11. DATANA.*

The Thakur of Datana receives (*see* note to No. LXI) a tanka of Rs. 186 direct from Scindia.

Sardar Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by Prithi Singh, and he by his son Ratan Singh, who died in 1878, when his adopted son Bhawani Singh was put in possession of the holding. He died in 1926 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Zorawar Singh.

12. DHABLA-GHOSI.†

The Thakur of Dhabla-Ghosi receives the following tankas under a settlement made by the British Government in 1819:—

From Scindia (*see* note to No. LXV)	Rs.	2,300	(Bundi).
From Scindia (*see* note to No. LXXV)	,,	300	(Ujjain Hali).
From Scindia (No. LXIX) .	,,	1,400	(Bundi).
From Dewas (No. LXX) . .	,,	‡100	(Ujjain and Indore Hali).
From Bhopal (No. LXXI) .	,,	900	(Bhopali).
TOTAL	Rs.	5,000	

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 33 of Schedule No. II.
† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 11 of Schedule No. II.
‡ The amount actually paid by Dewas is only Rs. 99, *viz.*, Rs. 81 by the Senior and Rs. 18 by the Junior Branch.

The Thakur holds (*see* second note to No. LXVIII) a village in Shujawalpur on a quit-rent of Rs. 1,050. Gopal Singh, who succeeded Gobardhan Singh in 1834, died in 1900, and was succeeded by his son Chand Singh. On his succession the quit-rent payable to the Gwalior Darbar was raised to Rs. 1,250; but in 1921 it was fixed at Rs. 1,097.

In 1902 the Gwalior Darbar objected to the establishment by the Thakur of a new *hat* in his Estate, and to his levying dues on goods brought to it; but, the Estate being guaranteed, the Government of India declined to interfere with the action of the Thakur.

The area of Dhabla-Ghosi is 3,950 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 556; and the revenue Rs. 3,625.

13. DHABLA-DHIR AND KANKAR-KHERI.*

The Thakur receives the following tankas: those from Gwalior he receives direct:—

From Scindia (No. LXXIII) .	Rs.	2,800	(2,000 Ujjain Hali and 800 Bundi).
From Dewas (No. LXXIV) .	,,	100	(Ujjain and Indore Hali).
From Scindia (No. LXXV) .	,,	150	(Ujjain Hali).
From Bhopal (No. LXXVII) .	,,	600	(Bhopali).
From Holkar (No. LXXVIII)	,,	600	(Indore Hali).
TOTAL	Rs.	4,250	

In addition to these tankas the Thakur holds the Grant (No. LXXII), given in 1818, of three villages in Shujawalpur (Gwalior) under the guarantee of the British Government, and paid a quit-rent of Rs. 1,401 up to 1921, when it was fixed at Rs. 1,428.

In 1818 Dhabla-Dhir and Kankar-Kheri, which some years before had been jointly held by Gudar Singh, had become separated under his sons Subhag Singh and Lal Singh, the former being the founder of the Dhabla-Dhir branch. Subhag Singh, with whom the settlement was made in 1818, died in 1855, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Raghunath Singh, whose brother Chand Singh succeeded to Kankar-Kheri.

In 1871 Raghunath Singh was convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to transportation for life. By his transportation the family of Subhag Singh became extinct, as sanction to adopt an heir was refused to his wives in consequence of their guilty cognizance of his crime. Government, however, did not treat the Estate as an escheat, but allowed it to descend in the same way as it would have done had Gudar Singh been alive. By this decision both branches of the family were united in the person of Chand Singh of Kankar-Kheri.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 12 of Schedule No. II, and No. 29 of Schedule No. III.

The title of Chand Singh to the tanka of Rs. 600 a year, received by his predecessor Raghunath Singh, was questioned by Holkar on the ground that the tanka was a stipendiary service allowance; but Government decided that there was nothing in the sanad to Subhag Singh to justify that view and that, in pursuance of its general policy in respect to all guaranteed holdings, Government must be the judge whether the circumstances of any case allowed of forfeiture.

Chand Singh also held under an agreement (*see* third note to No. LXVIII), mediated in 1831 and guaranteed by the British Government, the village of Sadan-Kheri in Shujawalpur (Gwalior), on a quit-rent of Rs. 175, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent., or Rs. 3-8-0, on the transfer of the pargana to Scindia. Since 1898, however, Sadan-Kheri has been treated as a separate Jagir and is no longer held by the Thakur of Dhabla-Dhir.

A tanka of Rs. 800 (No. LXXVI) was formerly paid to the family of Subhag Singh. This agreement, which is signed by the British authorities, also recognises the grant of Kankar-Kheri to the family of Lal Singh.

Chand Singh died in 1907 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Ishwari Singh, who received the personal title of Rao Bahadur in 1913.

The area of Dhabla-Dhir and Kankar-Kheri is 7,937 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,481; and the revenue Rs. 4,438.

14. DHARNAODA.

(*See* under 35. Raghugarh.)

15. DUGRI.

(*See* under 18. Jabria-Bhil.)

16. GARHA.

(*See* under 35. Raghugarh.)

17. HIRAPUR.

(For account *see* Vol. IV, Central India Agency.)

18. JABRIA-BHIL.

The Pindara Jagirs.

On the settlement of Malwa, Rajan Khan, foster brother of Chitu the notorious Pindari, was allowed to settle at Gorakhpur on an annual pension of Sonat Rs. 3,600. A few years afterwards he was allowed to return

to Malwa: and in 1826 his pension was commuted to an assignment (No. LXXIX) of land in Shujawalpur (Gwalior) for his life. The grant consisted of a jagir of three villages, Piplianagar, Khajuri and Jabria-Bhil, and an istimrari farm of Dugri and Jabri at a rent for the two villages of Rs. 500. He was afterwards assured that, in consideration of his past good conduct and if he should continue by similar behaviour to merit the indulgence, the circumstances of his family would receive favourable consideration after his death.

In 1831 the pargana of eastern Shujawalpur, in which the villages granted to Rajan Khan are situated, was transferred by the Government of India to Scindia in exchange for other lands (*see* account of Gwalior State).

Rajan Khan died during the negotiations for the exchange; but the villages were continued in jagir to his family, and the Gwalior Darbar was required to respect the grant. The villages were divided among Rajan Khan's five sons, the group of Estates being distinguished as the *Pindara Jagirs*.

(i) Jabria-Bhil and Jabri.

Jabria-Bhil and Jabri fell to Raj Bakhsh. He died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son Jamal Bakhsh, who died in 1886, and was succeeded by his minor nephew the present Mian Yusuf Muhammad. In 1900 he was placed in charge of the Jagir, under the supervision and control of the Political Agent, Bhopal; and this arrangement continued till 1921.

The area of Jabria-Bhil and Jabri is 3,840 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 766; and the revenue Rs. 8,408.

(ii) Khajuri.

Khajuri was the portion of Ilahi Bakhsh. He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his posthumous son the present Mian Karim Bakhsh, who was put in charge of the Estate in 1881.

The area of Khajuri is 640 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 405; and the revenue about Rs. 2,750.

(iii) Dugri.

Dugri was the share of Madar Bakhsh. He died in 1883, and was succeeded by his grandson Khuda Bakhsh, who died in 1920 and was succeeded by his son the present Mian Faiz Muhammad Khan.

The area of Dugri is 1,920 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 104; and the revenue Rs. 923.

(iv) PIPLIANAGAR.

Piplianagar went to Makhdum Bakhsh and Rahim Bakhsh. Makhdum Bakhsh died in 1892 and his son Raja Mian succeeded to his share of the Estate. Raja Mian died in 1893 and was succeeded by his son Yusuf Muhammad Khan, who had already succeeded to the Jabria-Bhil Jagir. Rahim Bakhsh died in 1901 and was succeeded by his son Masum Bakhsh, who died in 1903, and was succeeded by his son the present Mian Sultan Muhammad Khan.

The area of Piplianagar is 640 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 675, and the revenue Rs. 809.

19. JAMNIA.

(For account *see* Vol. IV, Southern States of Central India.)

20. JAWASIA.

(For account *see* Vol. IV, Malwa.)

21. KALUKHERA.*

The Thakur of Kalukhera receives the following tankas:—

	Rs.
From Scindia (*see* note to No. LXI)	2,776
From Holkar † (No. LXXX)	260
From Holkar † (No. LXXXI)	225
TOTAL Rs.	3,261

The Thakur receives the tankas from Scindia and Holkar direct. The Thakur also holds (No. LXXXII) the villages of Kalukhera, Borkhera, Barkheri and Barot in Panbihar under Scindia, for which he pays Rs. 825 yearly to the Gwalior Darbar.

Rao Ratan Singh was the Thakur when the settlement was mediated. His nephew Umed Singh, who succeeded him in 1843, died in 1893, and was succeeded by Bijey Singh, who died in 1896, and was succeeded by his brother Kishen Singh. Holkar's claim to levy nazarana on Kishen Singh's succession was disallowed by the Government of India. He died in 1924 and was succeeded by his son the present Rao Nahar Singh.

The area of Kalukhera is 4,600 acres; the population according to the Census of 1921, 971; and the revenue Rs. 4,500.

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* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 28 and 48 of Schedule No. II, and 42 of Schedule No. III.

† These parwanas show only Rs. 485 as paid by Holkar. The amount given by Malcolm is Rs. 1,150.

22. KARAUDIA.*

The following tankas were guaranteed to Thakurs Zalim Singh and Hate Singh through the mediation of Major Henley:—

	Rs.
From Bhopal (No. LXXXIII)	401
From Scindia (No. LXXXIV)	700
From Scindia (No. LXXXV)	2,100
From Scindia (No. LXXXVI)	160
TOTAL Rs. .	3,361

They were bound to render service, and to abstain from levying the tankas directly from the villages.

Umed Singh, son of Zalim Singh, died in 1880, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Chain Singh, who died in 1896, and was succeeded by his son Dule Singh. He died in 1907 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Lakshman Singh who receives the tankas guaranteed to Zalim Singh.

(i) ARNIA.

Devi Singh of Arnia, son of Hate Singh, was succeeded by his son Sobhag Singh in 1892. He died in 1917 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Zalim Singh who receives the tankas guaranteed to Hate Singh.

(ii) KHERI-RAJPURA.

In 1839 Thakur Zalim Singh and Chhatar Singh, his brother, obtained from Scindia, as blood money, the village of Kheri-Rajpura (No. LXXXVII). This village was for some time held conjointly by Chain Singh, grandson of Zalim Singh, and Khuman Singh, son of Chhatar Singh; but disputes arose between them and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India ordered that Khuman Singh should undertake the entire management of the village during his lifetime, on condition of paying to Chain Singh his share, namely Rs. 350 annually, free of all charges. Khuman Singh was held responsible for the payment of all dues, etc., in connection with the village; and it was determined that, on the death of either Khuman Singh or Chain Singh, fresh arrangements for the disposal of the property should be made. Chain Singh died in 1896, but the arrangement regarding the village was not disturbed. Khuman Singh died in 1905, and was succeeded by his grandson Ram Singh, who was permitted to retain the management of the village. He died in 1918 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Balbhadra Singh. As regards the management of the village,

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 19 of Schedule No. II.

an Ikrarnama was concluded in 1916, with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, between the Thakurs of Karaudia and Kheri-Rajpura, by which Kheri-Rajpura agreed to pay Rs. 500 a year to Karaudia. This Ikrarnama was to continue in force for 25 years, when either party would be free to ask for a resurvey and settlement at joint expense, and to share the income on the basis of the Ikrarnama.

The area of Kheri-Rajpura is 1,774 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 244; and the revenue Rs. 2,052.

23. KATHAUN.

The grant (No. LXXXVIII) of three villages, yielding annually Rs. 4,000, was made to Thakurs Bhim Singh, Prithi Singh Ramchandar, and Chandarbhan in 1825, through the mediation of the British Resident at Scindia's Darbar, on condition that they would serve the Government faithfully and protect the high road.

Hargayan Singh, who succeeded to the Estate in 1883, died in 1892, and the succession, by adoption, of the present Thakur Pratap Singh was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1894.

The area of Kathaun is 2,800 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,330; and the revenue Rs. 7,550.

24. KHAJURI.

(*See* under 18. Jabria-Bhil.)

25. KHARSIA.

The Thakur of Kharsia receives from Scindia a tanka of Hali Rs. 1,750 under an Engagement (No. XC) mediated in 1820. Balwant Singh, who succeeded in 1876, died in 1905, and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Onkar Singh.

Thakur Onkar Singh and Nathu Singh, Thakur of Jhalera (*q.v.*), receive annually under an Engagement (No. LXXXIX), granted by Tukaji Rao Puar, Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, an allowance of Rs. 225 (*see* Vol. IV, Malwa).

26. KHERI-RAJPURA.

(*See* under 22. Karaudia.)

27. LALGARH.

(For account *see* Vol. IV, Central India Agency.)

28. NARWAR.*

The Thakur of Narwar receives direct from the Darbars concerned the following tankas:—

	Rs.	A.
From Scindia (*see* note to No. LXI)	1,400	0
From Holkar (No. XCI)	250	0
From Holkar (No. XCII)	60	0
From Dewas (*see* note to No. LVI)	2,551	2
TOTAL Rs.	4,261	2

The conditions are the same as in the Jawasia sanads (see Vol. IV, Malwa.)

Besides the above tankas the Thakur holds in quit-rent tenure (No. XCIII) the villages of Narwar, Machakheri and Gumri under Scindia, for which he pays Rs. 7,000 a year.

Achal Singh was the Thakur with whom the settlement was made. He was succeeded by Hamir Singh, and he by his son Raghunath Singh, in 1882. He died in 1899, and was succeeded by his brother, Man Singh, who died in 1919 and was succeeded by his son the present Rao Madho Singh.

At the time of Man Singh's succession the Gwalior Darbar raised the question of the Thakur's right to the villages of Narwar, Gumri and Machakheri, on the ground that the parwana, with which Captain Borthwick, Political Agent in Mehidpur, forwarded in 1830, to Thakur Lachman Singh and his son Hamir Singh, the patta granted for these villages, did not amount to a guarantee; and that the patta itself was merely a lease for the lives for the grantees. The Government of India decided that the villages should be considered as guaranteed.

The area of Narwar is 10,240 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 2,065; and the revenue about Rs. 17,500.

29. NAUGAON.†

The Thakur receives (*see* note to No. LXI) a tanka of Rs. 114 from Scindia.

Bharat Singh was Thakur when the settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by his son Zalim Singh, who died in 1901, and was succeeded by his son Onkar Singh, who died in 1920 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Bapu Singh.

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 29 and 39 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 32 of Schedule No. II.

30. NAULANA.*

The Thakur of Naulana receives the following tankas:—

	Rs.
From Scindia (*see* note to No. LXI)	1,570 (Hali).
From Holkar† (No. XCIV)	1,650 (Hali).
TOTAL Rs.	3,220

Hate Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, was succeeded by his brother Padam Singh, and he by his son Raj Singh, who died in 1873 and was succeeded by his son Bhagoti Singh. He died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Prithi Singh.

31. PARON.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Raja Madho Singh of Narwar, whose ancestors were established at Narwar before the Mahratta invasion of Central India, was driven out and deprived of his hereditary possessions by Daulat Rao Scindia: and, in retaliation, made frequent raids into Scindia's territories. With the object of putting a stop to these, a grant (No. XCV) of the pargana of Paron and six villages was made to Raja Madho Singh in 1818, through the mediation of Major J. Stewart, acting Resident at Gwalior, under the guarantee of the British Government.

Man Singh, nephew and successor of Madho Singh, joined the rebels during the mutiny, but surrendered in 1859 on condition of a free pardon and a suitable maintenance being granted to him. His former possessions were consequently restored to him under the same conditions as before his rebellion, *i.e.*, under British guarantee. For his subsequent services in connection with the capture of Tantia Topi, a jagir in perpetuity, of the value of Rs. 1,000 a year, was sanctioned for Man Singh; but, as no land was available in the United Provinces, where he wished to obtain the grant of a village, he received a cash allowance of Rs. 1,000 a year instead.

Man Singh died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son Gajendra Singh.

The Gwalior Darbar claimed the right of being consulted in regard to the succession, on the ground that the British guarantee had lapsed in consequence of Man Singh's rebellion and the confiscation of his Estate, and also on the grounds of custom and precedent. The Government of India, however, held that the arrangements made with Man Singh in

* Malcolm's "Malwa," Nos. 24 and 47 of Schedule No. II.
† The amount given by Malcolm is only Rs. 1,600.

1859 had the effect of preserving the British guarantee; and accordingly determined that, in the particular case, as the succession was one of direct descent and the legitimacy of Gajendra Singh was not in dispute, the Maharaja was not entitled, as of right, to be consulted. It was at the same time intimated that, with this understanding, the Government of India would not object to the attendance of a Darbar official at the ceremony of installation.

Gajendra Singh died in 1898 and was succeeded by his elder son Mahindra Singh. He died in 1927, and was succeeded by his infant son, the present Raja Ganga Singh. The Estate is managed by the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Paron is 72,320 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 7,088; and the revenue Rs. 21,200.

32. PATHARIA.

In 1839 Bhim Singh, brother of Zalim Singh of Karaudia, obtained the village of Patharia in the pargana of Unchaud from Sambhaji Rao Angria on a quit-rent of Rs. 701 (No. XCVII). The Thakur is bound to render service and to pay the quit-rent in two instalments. Raghunath Singh, who succeeded his father Onkar Singh in 1884, died in 1900 and was succeeded by his adopted son the present Thakur Rai Singh.

This Thakur also receives a tankha (No. XCVI) of Rs. 66-8 from Holkar.

The area of Patharia is 22,297 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 465; and the revenue Rs. 1,734.

33. PIPLIA.

The Piplia Thakur receives direct from the Darbars concerned, the following tankas :—

	Rs.
From Scindia (*see* note to No. LXIII)	2,400
,, Holkar *(No. XCVIII)	60
,, ,, *(No. XCIX)	211
,, ,, *(No. C)	125
TOTAL Rs.	2,796

Partab Singh was the Thakur with whom the original settlement was mediated. He was succeeded by Hate Singh, and he by Onkar Singh, who died in 1879 and was succeeded by his son Achal Singh. He died in 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Pratap Singh, who died in 1920 and was succeeded by his brother the present Thakur Madan Singh.

* These parwanas give only Rs. 396 as payable by Holkar. The amount given in Malcolm is Rs. 960.

34. PIPLIANAGAR.

(*See* under 18. Jabria-Bhil.)

35. RAGHUGARH.

The Chauhan Rajputs of Raghugarh are known by the name of Khichi, and are one of the oldest families in Malwa. In 1780 Madhuji Scindia stripped the family of their possessions and imprisoned the Raja, Balwant Singh, and his son Jai Singh. From that time there was perpetual feud between Scindia and the Khichi clan, till Jai Singh died in 1818, leaving his title to be disputed by two claimants, Dhaukal Singh and Ajit Singh. With these claimants a Settlement (No. CI) was made in 1819, through the mediation and under the guarantee of the British Government, by which Scindia gave them the fort and town of Raghugarh and lands in their vicinity, supposed to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 1,42,848-8, with a provision that any revenue derived from these lands which exceeded Rs. 55,000 should be paid to the Gwalior Darbar who, on their part, were to make good any deficiency. The Jagir never yielded so much as Rs. 55,000, and the result was that an annual balance was shown against Scindia, which was advanced to the Khichis from the British treasury. Up to 1828 the Darbar paid these balances; but thereafter they demurred, on the grounds that, if the Jagir were properly managed, it would yield more than Rs. 55,000, and that the Khichis realised more revenue than was credited in the accounts.

The matter was complicated by disputes in the family: and at last, in 1843, with the consent and by the mediation of the British Government, it was arranged that the original agreement should be replaced by separate engagements with the three principal members of the family —Bijai Singh, Thakur Chhatarsal and Ajit Singh. The Darbar, on granting these fresh sanads, stipulated for the payment of a nazarana of Rs. 30,000, to which Bijai Singh and Chhatarsal consented.

(*i*) Garha.

A Sanad (*see* Note to No. CII) was accordingly granted to Bijai Singh, by which he received 52 villages yielding Rs. 15,000 selected from the Khichiwara lands and the right to certain collections specified in the sanad. The Jagir is known as the Garha Estate.

Bijai Singh died in 1880 and was succeeded by his son, Balbhadar Singh, who died in 1900 and was succeeded by his son Dhirat Singh. He died in 1920 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Gaj Singh, during whose minority the Estate is managed by the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Garha is 82,560 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 10,008; and the revenue Rs. 33,130.

(*ii*) Dharnaoda.

Chhatarsal also received a Sanad (No. CII), to which the one granted to the Garha Chief was similar, by which he was given 32 villages yielding Rs. 9,000 and the right to certain collections specified in the Sanad. Chhatarsal was succeeded by Mangal Singh, and he by Bharat Singh, who died in 1877 and was succeeded by his son, Bhim Singh.

In 1896 the Thakur ceded land for the Guna-Baran Railway free of compensation.

Bhim Singh died in 1925 and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Thakur Bhupendra Singh, during whose minority the Estate is managed by a Superintendent under the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Dharnaoda is 35,200 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 4,950; and the revenue about Rs. 12,000.

(*iii*) Raghugarh.

A sanad similar to the two last mentioned (No. CII) was offered to Ajit Singh on condition that he abstained from plundering, and paid up the arrears of debt which he owed to the Gwalior Darbar; but he showed himself so faithless, and advanced claims so impracticable that negotiations with him were suspended, and it was contemplated at one time to employ the Gwalior Contingent to reduce him to submission.

The villages comprising the Estate are not held under any sanad but merely on the strength of the original Agreement (No. CI).

In 1857 Ajit Singh was succeeded by Jaimandal Singh.

In 1896 the Raja of Raghugarh ceded, free of cost, land for the Guna-Bina Railway.

Jaimandal Singh died in 1900, leaving a son, Bikramajit Singh who, as he was considered unfit to rule the Estate, was set aside. He was, however, allowed to adopt Madrup Singh, a near relative, as his son to succeed Jaimandal Singh. Bikramajit Singh died in 1905. Madrup Singh, who assumed the name of Bahadur Singh after his adoption, was installed in 1904. He became insane and was removed from his holding in 1918. During the minority of his son the present Raja Balbhadra Singh, the Estate has been placed under the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Raghugarh is 151,680 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 18,276; and the revenue Rs. 60,400.

36. RAMGARH.*

Under a settlement made in 1819 the Thakur of Ramgarh receives the following tankas:—

	Rs.	
From Holkar (No. CIII) . .	1,000	(Indore Hali).
,, Scindia (No. CVI) . .	5,000	(Ujjain Hali and Bundi).
,, ,, (No. CVII) . .	415	(Ujjain Hali).
,, ,, (*See* Note to No. LXIX) .	1,400	(Bundi).
,, Dewas (No. CV) . .	100	(Ujjain and Indore Hali).
,, Bhopal (No. CIV) . .	700	(Bhopali).
Total Rs. .	8,615	

The Dewas State deducts one rupee from its tanka. The original tankadar was Khushal Singh. His son Isri Singh was succeeded by an adopted son, Kumer Singh, who was convicted of murder and forfeited his tanka. It was continued, however, to his adoptive mother Thakurain Solankni, till her death in 1863, when Man Singh, son of Kumer Singh, was recognised as her successor.

Man Singh died in 1915 and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, the present Thakur Tej Singh.

37. SADAN-KHERI.

Thakur Lal Singh, who held the village of Sadan-Kheri for life, in addition to Kankar-Kheri (*see* Dhabla-Dhir and Kankar-Kheri), from Scindia under an Agreement (*see* note to No. LXVIII) mediated and guaranteed by the British Government, died in 1865. The Gwalior Darbar resumed the village; but in 1879, owing to the intervention of the Agent to the Governor-General, granted it by a sanad to Lal Singh's son Mahtab Singh for life, on a quit-rent of Rs. 1,000. On the death of Mahtab Singh in 1898, the question of the status of the Thakur was referred to the Government of India; who ruled that, although the istamrari sanad granted to Mahtab Singh in 1879 was for life only, and the rent was liable to enhancement by the Darbar at each succession, yet the right of inheritance and protection was covered by British guarantee, and the Darbar could neither resume altogether nor assess at full rates. In accordance with this ruling Mahtab Singh was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Jaswant Singh: and in 1905, with the consent of the Government of India, the quit-rent was increased to Rs. 1,050, in 1921 it was paid at Rs. 1,141.

The area of Sadan-Kheri is 1,280 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 215 and the revenue about Rs. 2,000.

* Malcolm's "Malwa" No. 6 of Schedule No. II.

38. SARWAN.

Gopal Singh,* Thakur of Sarwan, originally held of Lachhman Singh, Jagirdar of Sonkhera, 455 bighas of land in inam for service, and another village (Baraila) for which was paid a tanka of Rs. 500. Lachhman Singh wished to resume the village and the bighas of land as there was no service required to be performed; it was accordingly settled in 1820 (No. CVIII) that Gopal Singh should pay Rs. 500 for the village and Rs. 200 for the land, also a batta of 12½ per cent on the above amount.

Gopal Singh† also held in perpetual jagir Sakatkheri‡ (No. CIX) from the Jagirdar of Mandawal, for services rendered, paying an annual tribute of Rs. 500. The arrangement was that Gopal Singh should render military service, when required, for this jagir. Eventually it was agreed that, in lieu of this service, he should pay the Jagirdar an additional annual tribute of Rs. 300, or Rs. 800 in all.

Man Singh, son of Gopal Singh, died in 1887, and was succeeded by his son Amar Singh, who died in 1902 and was succeeded by Raghunath Singh. He died in 1921 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Mahindr Singh.

Mutation of Thakur Mahindr Singh's name in respect of village Baraila and 455 bighas of land in Mauza Ranigaon was sanctioned by the Gwalior Darbar in 1925, subject to the condition that the tanka of Rs. 300 per annum paid by the Thakur to the Jagirdar of Sonkhera would be paid to the Gwalior Darbar in future. The Darbar undertook to grant a cash muafi of Rs. 300 per annum to the Jagirdar of Sonkhera.

In 1909 the claims of Ratlam, Jaora and Piploda to the village of Amargarh were rejected by the Agent to the Governor-General, and it was held that the lands belonged to Sarwan under the suzerainty of Ratlam

The area of Sarwan is 71 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 5,545; and the revenue Rs. 51,280.

39. SHEOGARH.§

The Sheogarh Thakur receives, direct from the Darbars concerned the following tankas:—

	Rs.
From Scindia (*see* note to No LXI). . . .	3,200 (Hali).
,, Holkar‖ (No. CX)	623 (Hali).
TOTAL Rs.	3,823

* Malcolm's "Malwa." No. 17 of Schedule No. III.
† Malcolm's "Malwa." No. 44 of Schedule No. III.
‡ *See* Vol. IV, Part III (1), Panth Piploda.
§ Malcolm's "Malwa", Nos. 25 and 38 of Schedule No. II.
‖ The amount given by Malcolm is Rs. 800.

Sahib Singh, the Thakur with whom the settlement was mediated, died in 1866, and was succeeded by his son Moti Singh, who in 1919 was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Ranjit Singh.

40. TAPPA.

This Estate, which consists of twelve villages in the Gwalior pargana of Sonkach, was granted (No. CXI) by Daulat Rao Scindia in 1822 to Thakur Rup Singh, Girasia of Tappa, under a mediation effected by Major Henley, the Political Agent in Bhopal, through the offices of Major Close, the Resident at Gwalior.

The Estate continued in the possession of the family of the original grantee till the death in 1865, without issue, of his last surviving descendant, Kishor Singh. The mother and widow of Kishor Singh then proposed the adoption of his distant relative Takht Singh as heir to the Jagir. The Gwalior Darbar concurred, on condition that the adopted heir should pay to the Darbar the prescribed nazarana of one-fourth of the net revenue of the Estate. The succession of Takht Singh was thereupon recognised by Government, and the Estate was made over to him in 1877. Takht Singh died in 1900 and was succeeded by his son the present Thakur Bhim Singh.

The area of Tappa is 9,515 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,127; and the revenue about Rs. 7,000.

41. TONK.

(For account *see* Vol. IV, Malwa.)

42. JHALERA.*

The Thakur of Jhalera receives from Scindia a tanka (*see* note to No. XC) of Hali Rs. 1,200, which was originally granted to Fateh Singh, and a moiety of Rs. 225 a year granted by the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, under Sanad (No. LXXXIX) to the Thakur of Kharsia (*q. v.*). In all the conditions of his tanka he holds the same position as his kinsman of Kharsia. Hate Singh, who succeeded in 1884, died in 1895 and was succeeded by his son, Bhawani Singh, who died in 1918 leaving no son, real or adopted. In 1920 the Gwalior Darbar, with the sanction of the Government of India, recognised the succession of his cousin, the present Thakur Nathu Singh.

43. SIRSI.

Daulat Rao Scindia at first granted three-fourths of the revenue of the taluka of Sirsi to Bharat Shah in 1820, on condition that he would

* Malcolm's "Malwa," No. 21 of Schedule No. II.

pay into the Gwalior treasury the remaining one-fourth, and honestly discharge the duties entrusted to him by reducing the Girasias and others to obedience. In 1838 a fresh Sanad (No. CXII) was granted to Dewan Hindu Singh of Sirsi by Jankuji Rao Scindia, by which the payment of one-fourth of the revenue of the district to the Darbar was remitted with certain conditions, and the Dewan agreed to provide thirty sowars and seventy footmen, when required, without pay for the first three months; but the Darbar afterwards dispensed with the fulfilment of this condition. In 1910, however, the Darbar revived the question of the supply of sowars and footmen on their requisition; but the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India advised them to leave matters as they were, unless and until the contingency contemplated arose—the need for aid in suppressing local disturbances. At the same time the Darbar claimed one-fourth of the revenue of the Estate: and in this respect he held that the claim was justified by the Sanad of 1837, and decided that, with effect from 1910-11, the Darbar should receive a fourth share of the revenue of the Estate when it exceeds Rs. 4,000 a year.

Hindu Singh was succeeded by Bikramajit, who died in 1872, when the succession of his son Bijai Bahadur was recognised. He died in 1891, leaving no sons.

The succession of his younger brother Mihrban Singh was sanctioned by the Government of India. He was also direct heir of the late Chief, being a lineal descendant of the original grantee. No nazarana was taken on this occasion, either by the Government of India or by the Gwalior Darbar.

Mihrban Singh died in 1901, when his son Jiwan Singh (formerly known as Jugmohan Singh) was acknowledged as his successor by the Government of India. On this occasion also no nazarana was levied.

Jiwan Singh died in 1918: and, his widow having failed to exercise her right of adoption, the claims to succession of the present Dewan Pancham Singh, the legal heir, were recognised. During his minority the Estate is managed by the Gwalior State Court of Wards.

The area of Sirsi is 72,960 acres; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,019; and the revenue about Rs. 12,000.

44. UMRI.*

The formal suzerainty of the Gwalior Darbar over the Estate has been admitted by the Government of India, who also recognised the Darbar's right to be consulted in cases of succession and to be represented at installation ceremonies. The Gwalior Darbar is not, however, permitted to interfere with the internal affairs of the Estate.

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* *See* Footnote on following page.

Raja Mohkam Singh, who is said to have succeeded his father Bhim Singh in 1820, died in 1880 and was succeeded by his grandson Prithi Singh. He died in 1927 and was succeeded by his son the present Raja Brijendra Singh.

The area of Umri is 60 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 3,000; and the revenue about Rs. 14,000.

45. KHIAODA.*

Khiaoda is an off-shoot of Umri. The present Thakur Madan Singh succeeded his father Sarwan Singh in 1890.

Khiaoda is subordinate to Umri, which, though not authorized to interfere in its affairs or to exercise any jurisdictional rights, is entitled to levy nazarana on successions.

The area of Khiaoda is 22 square miles; the population, according to the Census of 1921, 1,094; and the revenue about Rs. 1,500.

* Pending a final decision as to the status of these Estates, their accounts have been allowed to remain.

LI.—LAPSED ESTATES.

1. AJRAODA.*

The Thakur of Ajraoda received, under British guarantee, tankas from Scindia (*see* note to No. LIX) and Holkar (No. CXIII). The succession failed in 1916 and, with the sanction of the Government of India, the holding lapsed to the Gwalior and Indore Darbars.

2. AMJHERA.

This State always paid tribute to the paramount power, first to the Muhammadan Governors of Dhar, and afterwards to the Mahrattas. By an Agreement (No. CXIV) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820, it was arranged that Amjhera should pay tribute to Scindia, who was excluded from all interference in the internal affairs of the State. This tribute was one of the items ceded by the Treaty of 1844 with Scindia, and it is now paid to the British Government permanently by Scindia under the Treaty of 1860.

The Raja of Amjhera rebelled in 1857, and his state was confiscated. It was decided that Scindia, and not the British Government, had the claim to the territory.

3. BHADAURA.

In 1821 the Raja of Bhadaura received a Sanad (No. CXV) mediated by the British Resident: and in 1822 this was replaced by another (No. CXVI). The succession failed in 1913 and, after full investigation, the Government of India sanctioned in 1920 the escheat of the Estate to the Gwalior Darbar.

4. DHULATIA.†

The Thakur of Dhulatia received under British guarantee, tankas from Holkar (Nos. CXVII and CXVIII) and Scindia (No. CXIX). The succession failed in 1918: and in 1919 the Government of India sanctioned the lapse of the holding to the Gwalior and Indore Darbars.

5. KAMALPUR.‡

The Thakur of Kamalpur received tankas from Scindia under agreements mediated in 1819 (*see* first note to Nos. LXXV and LXV). He also held a village under a Parwana (*see* first note to No. LXVIII)

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* Malcolm's "Malwa", Nos. 34 and 41 of Schedule No. II.

† Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 35 of Schedule No. II.

‡ Malcolm's "Malwa", No. 10 of Schedule No. I.

granted by the British Government in 1831. The succession failed in 1910: and in 1911 the Government of India sanctioned the lapse of the Estate to the Gwalior Darbar.

6. MAKSUDANGARH.

This Estate originally formed part of the Estate of Raghugarh. It did not possess a British guarantee, though its internal administration had been conducted under the supervision of the Political Agent, Bhopal. The succession failed in 1907: and in 1909 the Government of India ruled that the Estate then lapsed to the Gwalior Darbar.

No. I.

TRANSLATION of a copy of the TREATY entered into by MOBARUS-UL-MOULK, IFTIKER-UL-DOWLA, COLONEL MUIR, BAHADOOR, MOHABUT JUNG, on the part of the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY; and the MAHARAJAH SAHEB SOUBADAR, MADHO RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, on his part,—1781.

The Nawab, Amaud-ul-Dowla, Telledut Jung Hastings, Bahadoor, Governor-General of Bengal, &c., having obtained full authority from the Governor-General of Bengal, &c., grants full powers to Colonel Muir, above-named, to negociate a peace between Maharajah Saheb Soubadar, Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor, and the English Company, in such manner, that whatever shall be agreed to by the Colonel, on the part of the Company, the Governor-General and Council shall also agree to and confirm: Colonel Muir and the Maharajah Saheb are both desirous of a peace and have determined upon and agreed to a peace on the following conditions, *viz*:—

First.—That having mutually resolved upon a peace and firm alliance they shall respectively observe their agreements for ever.

Secondly.—That within the term of eight days from the time of the confirmation of the Treaty, they shall, at one time, march off their respective armies. Colonel Muir, with his, shall return towards the country of Nawab Vizier-ul-Mulmalik, and the Maharajah, with his army, shall return to his own country.

Thirdly.—That should it be deemed advisable, the Maharajah shall endeavour to effect a peace between the English and Hyder Ally Cawn; also a peace between the English and the Peishwa. Should this peace be effected, it is well; otherwise the English have the choice to do as they shall judge proper, and the Maharajah shall not assist or oppose either party.

Fourthly.—That whatever country of the Maharajah's shall have been taken possession of by the Company, on this side the Jumna, Colonel Muir shall restore; and the Maharajah shall agree not to molest or disturb the country of Lokindar Rana Chatter Sing, Bahadoor, Deleer Jung, nor the fort of Gwalior, which is at present in his possession, so long as the Rana Saheb observes his Treaty with the English; nor the country of Mhy-put Rum Sing, Juggunder, Bahadoor, which is at present in the possession of the Rana.

Fifthly.—That the Maharajah shall bring Rajah Ram Chunder Rajah Chundrey and place him on the Raj, in the presence of the Colonel, and shall demand nothing of him. And whatever of his country (except that which shall have been in the possession of the Peishwa for a long time) has been taken from him by Rajah Dhur Dewan, in rebellion, the Maharajah shall cause the said Dhur to restore, and he shall depose the said Dhur.

Confirmed, according to the above written conditions, with the seal and signature of Colonel Muir, on the part of the Company; and with the seal and signature of Maharajah Saheb Madho Rao Sindia, on his own part, this 13th October 1781, or 24th Shawal, 1195 Hegira.

No. II.

GRANT of the FORT, TOWN and PERGUNNAH of BAROACH to MAHARAJAH SOUBADAR MADHO RAO SINDIA, dated the 6th June 1782.

To all whom these presents shall concern.

Whereas the Honourable English East India Company have long been in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the fort, town, and pergunnah of Baroach, which they hold by right of conquest from the Mogul Government: and whereas it was stipulated by the 4th Article of the "Treaty of Poorundur," dated 1st March 1776, "that the Peishwa and Muratha State do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to their entire share of the city and pergunnah of Baroach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining claim of chouth, or any other demand whatever, so that the English company shall possess it, without participation or claim of any kind"; And whereas the said Article is accordingly declared to be continued in full force and effect by the 3rd Article of the Treaty concluded at Salpi (*Salbye*) the 17th of May 1782; We, the Governor-General and Council for affairs of the British nation in India, do, of our own free will and accord, and on behalf of the Honourable Company, in testimony of the sense which we entertain of the generous conduct manifested by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia to the Government of Bombay, at Wurgaon, and of his humane treatment and release of the English gentlemen who had been delivered as hostages on that occasion, grant and make over unto the said Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, all right, title, and possession in the said fort, town, and pergunnah of Baroach, whether obtained from the Moguls or from the Murathas, including both shares, in the same manner, and to the full extent in which the Honourable Company ever did or might hold and exercise the same, either by their own right or in virtue of the above stipulations.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Honourable Company, at Fort William this 6th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

WARREN HASTINGS.

EDWARD WHELER.

J. MCPHERSON.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT from SINDIA, granting to the ENGLISH the exclusive privilege of TRADE in the CITY AND PERGUNNAH of BAROACH, dated the 21st March 1783.

This is to certify, that as the Governor-General and Council have of their own free will and accord, and on behalf of the Company, conferred upon me their entire right to the two shares of the fort, city, and pergunnah of Baroach, I have therefore accepted of the same, and will retain them always in my own possession. And

I hereby agree that the English shall carry on trade as usual in the said city and pergunnah and no improper molestation shall be offered to them; and also, I will not permit any other European nation excepting the English to trade in any shape in the said city and pergunnah.

Written on the seventeenth of Rubee-oos-sanee, of the year one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Hegira, corresponding with the twenty-first day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era.

No. III.

TREATY with MAHARAJAH MADHO RAO SINDIA, relative to the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TRADE at BAROACH, dated the 30th September 1785.

Whereas a Sunnud, bearing date the seventeenth day of Rubee-oos-sanee of the year one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven of the Hegira, corresponding with the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the Christian era, was granted by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, declaring that the English should carry on trade as usual in the city and pergunnah of Baroach, and that no improper molestation should be offered to them, the said Sunnud specifying also that no European nation excepting the English should be permitted to trade in any shape in the said city and pergunnah; and whereas, in the said Sunnud, the particulars of the duties, etc., to be taken and the settlement of concerns of trade were omitted, and doubts have arisen on these subjects, which Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia is willing to remove: For this purpose, and to support the English trade in the city and pergunnah of Baroach, We, the Governor-General and Council of Fort William in Bengal, appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and control all political affairs of the Honourable English East India Company in India, on the one part, and Maharajah Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor on the other part, agree to the following Treaty containing seven Articles, and bind ourselves and successors to the full and invariable observance of them.

ARTICLE 1.

Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor agrees that in every year in which the English Company carry on trade in the district of Baroach, the duties thereon shall be taken according to the Treaty with the Nawab of Baroach, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four; that is to say, on the cotton which is purchased from Baroach, on every candy of Surat weight, one and a half Rupees and four felloos shall be paid, and the duty on other articles which are imported or exported by the Company shall be one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and besides these established articles of the Company's trade, whatever other articles come from English individuals shall be subject to a duty of six Rupees in every hundred thereon, conformably to the usage which

existed when the Company had possession of Baroach. The Governor-General and Council agree that the English shall not unite any Hindostanee in their trade, and that in case of such partnership, such duties shall be paid thereon as are paid upon the commerce of the merchants wearing turbans. The Governor-General and Council consent that the duties stipulated to be paid upon the Company's trade shall be paid by the Company's Resident at Baroach to the Amil of that district.

ARTICLE 2.

It has been the old established custom, on the wreck of any ship, vessel or boats within any of the ports in the neighbourhood of Baroach, that the owner of the port should take possession of the goods ; but as at this time a firm friendship exists between the government of the English Company and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor, the Governor-General and Council have requested that the goods of the ships, vessels, and boats of the English that may be wrecked in the river of Baroach, may be released and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor agrees, for the sake of friendship, that when any ship, vessel, or boat belonging to the English shall be wrecked in the river Nerbudda which belongs to the district of Baroach, and the Amil of Baroach may save any goods which bear the mark of the English, the Amil shall deliver all such goods to the Company's Resident at Baroach, who shall reimburse the amount expended in saving and keeping them.

ARTICLE 3.

Some disputes having arisen between the English and subjects of the Maharajah belonging to the fort of Baroach, in respect to the time of passing into the fort and out of it, it is now agreed, and the Maharajah has directed, that at the times when it is customary that the gate should remain open, the people belonging to the Amil of Baroach shall not prevent the going and coming of the English or their dependants, but that the gate shall be shut at the appointed hour, and none of the English or their dependants shall have any right to enter the fort, or go out of it, after that time. The English are not then to desire that the gate may be opened for them, not even to give intelligence of the arrival of any ship that may come into the port at night.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor engages that the servants of the English factory, and their household attendants, and the tradesmen such as carpenters or smiths, or porters who work in the Company's factory, and do not work anywhere but in the factory, shall be under the protection of the Resident at Baroach, and the Amil of Baroach shall in no manner molest them for duties or customs, etc. And when any crime committed or supposed to have been committed, by any such persons, shall be discovered, the Amil of Baroach shall send notice to the Company's Resident that he may examine and pass judgment upon such persons, or the Company's Resident shall send back such persons to the Amil, that whatever is proper in the case may be done by him ; and the Governor-General and Council agree that when any tradesmen, etc., working in the Company's

factory, shall go into the town of Baroach, and work also with other merchants and townsmen, the Amil of Baroach shall take the duties for such tradesmen, etc., according to the practice now in use with respect to the persons not working for the English only. For the sake of obviating any disputes that might occur on this point, the Company's Resident at Baroach shall prepare a list of the servants of the factory, with their descriptions and stations, and deliver it to the Amil.

ARTICLE 5.

The Governor-General and Council agree that the Company's Resident at Baroach shall not afford protection to any person of the town who may fly from the Amil and resort to the Resident for it, but shall, conformably to friendship, deliver up such person to the Amil.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed that the Resident at Baroach shall not entertain more sepoys than the number necessary for the protection of the English property in the factory, which number has been fixed at fifty men. It is also agreed that the English in future shall not beat the drum in the factory, as is the custom in the Company's districts. Such persons as may be in the train or sowaree of the Resident may have distinguishing badges, but are not to carry muskets.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia Bahadoor engages in respect to the debts recently incurred by the inhabitants of Baroach to the Company's subjects, or such as may be incurred in future and not duly paid, that the Amil of Baroach shall examine the claim in the kutcheree of his own Adawlut, and enforce the payment of whatever may be proved to be just; and in respect to the debts which were owing from the inhabitants of Baroach to the Company's subjects at the time when Baroach was given to Madhajee Sindia, the Amil shall ascertain whatever may be due, and if the debtor be in good circumstances, he shall force him to pay immediately; if not in good circumstances, he shall fix on proper periods of payment by instalment, and oblige the observance of them.

The parties mutually swear, according to their respective faiths, to abide by this agreement.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of Zilkad, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine of the Hegira, corresponding with the thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN MACPHERSON.
R. SLOPER.
JOHN STAPLES.
CHARLES STUART.

Signed by Maharajah Sindia on the 7th of Rubee-ool-Awul in the year one thousand two hundred of the Hegira at Bursana.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE to the foregoing TREATY, dated the 9th January 1786.

Whereas in the first Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, relative to the trade and other matters of the town and pergunnah of Baroach, it is specified that in every year in which the English Company carry on trade in the district of Baroach, the duties thereon shall be taken according to the treaty with the Nawab of Baroach, in one thousand seven hundred and sixty four, that is to say, on the cotton which is purchased from Baroach, on every candy of Surat weight, one and a half Rupee and four felloos shall be paid and the duty on other articles, which are imported or exported by the Company, shall be one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees. And whereas the extent of the Company's trade at Baroach, in respect to the weight of cotton and the amount of piece goods was not exactly known to either of the parties, and the specification of the same was required by Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, in compliance with the wishes of Maharajah Soubadar Madho Rao Sindia, having written to the Governor and Council of Bombay on this subject, and ascertained the annual trade of the Honourable Company at Baroach to consist of eight hundred candies of cotton of Surat weight, and piece goods to the amount of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees, prime cost; it is therefore mutually agreed to, that for every candy of cotton to the amount of eight hundred candies the Honourable Company shall pay a duty of one and a half Rupee and four felloos; and for piece goods to the amount of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees, prime cost, a duty shall be taken of one Rupee eight annas for every hundred Rupees; and that if ever a greater quantity of cotton or piece goods than what is here specified shall be purchased on account of the Honourable Company, they shall pay the same duty for such excess as has been settled with regard to English individuals.

Signed by Maharajah Sindia, at Bursana on the 7th of Rubee-ool-Awul, in the year 1200 of the Hegira, corresponding with the 9th of January 1786.

No. IV.

TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA.

TREATY of PEACE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and their ALLIES, on the one part, and the MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, on the other; settled by MAJOR-GENERAL the HONOURABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY and their ALLIES, and by EETUL MAHADEO, MOONSHEE KAVEL NYN, JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH AMEER-OOL-OMRAH and NARROO HURRY, on the part of the MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, who have each communicated to the other their full powers,—1803.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and their allies, on the one part, and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Doab, or country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and interests in the countries which are to the northward ofthose ofthe Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore, and of the Rana of Gohud, of which territories, &c., a detailed list is given in the accompanying schedule. Such countries formerly in the possession of the Maharajah, situated between Jeypore and Jodhpore, and to the southward of the former, are to belong to the Maharajah.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, the fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, and the fort of Ahmednuggur and territory depending thereon; excepting those lands which it is agreed, by the eighth Article of this Treaty, that the Maharajah is to retain.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies all the territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the war, which are situated to the southward of the hills called the Ajuntee Hills, including the fort and district of Jalnapore, the town and district of Gandapore, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, for himself, his heirs, and successors, hereby renounces all the claim to the forts, territories, rights, and interests, ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles; and all claims, of every description, upon the British Government and their allies, the Soubadar of the Deccan, the Peishwa, and Anund Rao Guicowar.

ARTICLE 6.

The fort of Asserghur, the city of Boorhanpore, the forts of Powanghur and Dohud, and the territories in Kandeish and Guzerat, depending on these forts, shall be restored to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum, as a gift from the Kings of Hindustan, the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, which are situated to the northward of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore, and of the Rana of Gohud, and that lands in Hindustan, ceded by the second Article of this Treaty to the Honourable Company and their allies, are held in jaghire by persons of the family of the late Madhajee Sindia and others by principal Sirdars in his service, all of

whom would suffer distress if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in those countries: it is agreed that the Maharajah shall continue to hold and enjoy in enaum the lands of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, and that Bala Baye Sahib, and Monsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo and Wirdah Charie, shall continue to hold their lands in jaghire under the protection of the Honourable Company. And further, in order that no individual may incur loss or suffer distress in consequence of this arrangement, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall either pay pensions or grant lands in jaghire, according to the option of the British Government, to certain other Sirdars and others, to be named by the Maharajah, provided that the total amount of the sums paid, or jaghires granted or held, does not exceed seventeen lakhs of rupees per annum, including the annual value of the lands, which it is agreed by this Article that Bala Baye Sahib, Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie are to continue to hold; and provided that no troops in the service of the Maharajah are to be introduced into Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, or the other lands held in jaghire, under the pretence of collecting the revenue, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia has represented that his family have long held certain lands, villages, &c., in the territories of Rao Pundit Purdhaun, *viz.*:—

Chomargoondee Pergunnah,
Jamgaum,
Ranjingaum,
Half of Seo Gaum Pergunnah,
Six villages in Umber Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pytun „
„ „ Niwaz „
Five villages in Kurla Pergunnah,
Six villages in Poona „
Two villages in Wahy „
Six villages in Patutood Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pandipeergaum Pergunnah,
Five villages in Pagood Pergunnah,
Two villages in Parnyra Pergunnah,

which have lately been taken possession of by the British Government and their allies; it is agreed, that those lands and villages shall be restored to him, provided that no troops shall ever be introduced into those lands and villages under pretence of collecting the revenues or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE 9.

Certain Treaties have been made by the British Government with Rajahs and others, heretofore feudatories of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia. These Treaties are to be confirmed; and the Maharajah hereby renounces all claim upon the persons with whom such Treaties have been made and declares them to be independent of his government and authority, provided that none of the territories belonging to the Maharajah, situated to the southward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodhpore and the Rana of Gohud, of which the revenues have been collected by him or his Amildars, or have been applicable, as surinjamee,

to the payment of his troops are granted away by such Treaties. Lists of the persons with whom such Treaties have been made will be given to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, when this Treaty will be ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 10.

No person whatever is hereafter to be molested on account of the part which he may have taken in the present war.

ARTICLE 11.

It is agreed that the rights of His Highness the Peishwa to certain lands in Malwa and elsewhere shall be established as heretofore; and in case any difference should arise respecting those rights, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall mediate, arbitrate, and decide, according to the principles of justice, between His Highness and the Maharajah, and whatever shall be thus decided will be agreed to by both parties, and will be carried into execution.

ARTICLE 12.

The Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia hereby renounces all claims upon His Majesty Shah Alum, and engages, on his part, to interfere no further in the affairs of His Majesty.

ARTICLE 13.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the Government of which may be at war with the British Government; or any British subject, whether European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the Governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

ARTICLE 15.

The Honourable Company being bound by Treaties of general defensive alliance with His Highness the Soubadar of the Deccan and His Highness Rao Pandit Purdhaun, to which the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia is desirous of acceding, he is to be admitted to the benefits thereof; and the Honourable Company, with a view to the future security of the Maharajah's territories, engage, in the event of his agreeing to the Treaty abovementioned, in two months to furnish him with a force consisting of six battalions of infantry, with their complement of ordnance and artillery, and usual equipments of military stores, &c., and the expense of this force is to be defrayed out of the revenues of the lands ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles. But it is agreed, that in case it should suit the interests of the Maharajah's Government to decline to enter into the Treaty abovementioned, such refusal shall not affect any of the other stipula-

tions of this Treaty of Peace, which are, in every respect, to be binding on the contracting parties, their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty is to be ratified by the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia in eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major-General Wellesley.

Major-General Wellesley engages that it shall be ratified by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and the ratification shall be delivered to the Maharajah in three months or sooner, if possible.

The orders for the cession of the territories shall be delivered to Major-General Wellesley at the same time with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the forts of Asseerghur, Powanghur, and Dohud are not to be delivered up till accounts will have been received that the territories ceded have been evacuated by the Maharajah's officers and troops.

Done in Camp at Surjee Anjengaum, this 30th of December, 1803, answering to the 5th Ramzaun, 1213 Fuzalee.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
EETUL MAHADEO.
KAVEL NYN.
JESWUNT RAO GOORPARAH.
NARROO HURRY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, 13th February 1804.

Ratified by His Highness the Nizam on 20th April 1804.

Ratified by the Peishwa on 14th May 1804.

MEMORANDUM* of the Jaidads belonging to the AMILS of ZUFUR YAB KHAN, the son of SUMROO.

In the Doab.

Pergunnah of Pulm		1,39,665
Do.	Boorhana	1,48,646
Do.	Beernaba	1,32,755
Do.	Amilpoor Byrat	1,00,875
Do.	Jharu Sama	50,000
Do.	Sirdhana	2,07,750
Do.	Jeewur Juhungeerpoor	1,42,000
Do.	Kootana	1,32,300
Do.	Doghal Gaon	12,400
Do.	Noorpoora	9,425

* There is no schedule attached to the original Treaty, but this Memorandum, which is attached to a copy of the Treaty in the Foreign Office, is supposed to be the Schedule referred to in Article 2.

Belonging to Ajit Sing and Heera Sing Jat, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Furredabad	1,26,500
Do. Foujdarry Delhy	6,000

Lands under the Khalsa Mootsuddees, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Boodhopoor	6,000

Belonging to Mirza Akbar Shah, the heir apparent, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Kote Kasim	40,000

The Zemindaree of Runjeet Sing in the Doab.

Hoosyna Gunj and Panee Gaon	6,000
To the west of the River Jumna	13,23,370

Belonging to Madho Rowkutree.

Villages in the Doab	5,000

Belonging to Madho Rao Phalkia.

In the Doab	2,25,843

Belonging to Sutwajee Phalkia.

In the Doab	84,938

Kutoba Bysakh.

To the west of the Jumna	73,284

Baboojee Sindia, to the west of the Jumna.

Paniput	99,478
Mungothla	50,000
Govurdhun	10,000

Goolab Baee Kudum.

3 Mahals in the Doab	1,30,251

Gungadhur Bugaram.

2 Mahals in the Doab	1,22,568

Yeswunt Rao Sindia and Raghojee Kudum, 2 Mahals to the west of the Jumna.

Narnoul and Kathee	1,64,000

Lands assigned to the Postmaster.

In the Doab	33,750

Goordut Sing.

In the Doab, Mahal Jhunjena	36,554

Bhag Sing.

In the Doab	57,968

Seth Sing Seik.

Karnal, to the west of the River Jumna	14,000

Ahmud Ali Khan.

In the Doab	57,000

Nijabut Ali Khan, in the Doab.

Pergunnah of Wanhut	22,000
Do. Phoognar	20,000
Do. Doornee	7,000
Do. Sala Khera	7,000

Surmust Khan.

In the Doab	62,000

Fyz Talub Khan, to the west of the Jumna.

Pergunnah of Ruhtook	2,93,208

Mahomed Ali Khan.

In the Doab	32,000

Urub Ali Khan.

In the Doab	18,968

***Resumed** Jaghires, etc., in the Doab, and to the west of the Jumna, belonging to General Perron.*

Pergunnah of Noojhil, to the west of the River Jumna	1,15,000
Duties collected at the Ghaut of Shahadwa, opposite to Agra	5,248
Ditto Bhookur	60,300
Niloha	14,850
Keerapore	1,67,000
Bhoomas	8,200
Jubelee	4,650

Talookas in the Doab.

Tooksan	15,000
Bucha	15,000
Bajapore	18,000
Duties collected at Hunseergunge	36,047

To the west of the Jumna.

Soosa	20,000
Badurgur and Hasengur	25,000
Bahora	20,400

The Soobah of Suharunpore.

Huwelee Suharunpore	51,627
Meliapore	9,900
Sooltanpore	25,600
Nanoobad	15,200
Badowlee	32,605
Nameta	17,791
Teeturwara	10,070
Sukrar Khera	10,202
Subes, etc.	25,000
Lands belonging to Buhrmund Khan	3,100
Puhurkhera	48,000
Gunga Daspore	36,000
Moglearpore	3,200
Ubet, in part	5,493
Bhajepoor	10,000
Bursud and Fureedpoor	35,000
Roulapoor, etc.	89,901
The fair and jagir of Huridwar	50,000

Under George Thomas, on the right of the Jumna.

Pergunnah of Jhijur	1,51,930
Beree and Mudaoo	76,505
Badlee	62,982
Lahoree and Pathora	15,000

Belonging to Shah Nizam-ud-deen, in the Doab.

Seamlee	38,000
Chephoolee	53,000
Islamabad	33,000
Tehar	25,000
Buwara	56,223
Bhoosoonra	32,000

Belonging to Mr. John Baptiste, to the west of the River Jumna.

Rewaree	1,41,200
Tijara	44,349
Tawuro	35,000
Patodee	38,374
Wawul	28,610
Ferozepoor Jhilka	19,864
Talooka of Sursum	15,000

Designed for the expenses of His Majesty's Establishment.

Balput, in the Doab	1,72,425
Barun, in the Doab	1,04,895
Phoot and Siawa	1,75,235
Pruchitgur	77,200
Sonee, Julalabad, in the Doab	1,90,201
Hawelee Palum, in the Kusba of Delhi	1,89,533
Rahulee Goojur, in the Doab	1,08,896
Surwa and Khurkanda, in the Doab	64,434
Secunderabad, Ditto	75,625
Shikarpoor, to the west of the Jumna	25,300
Khasra, in the Doab	72,064
Kirawuhan, in the Doab	32,700
Nujeebgur, to the west of the Jumna	1,10,760
Duttianee	4,000
Kiver	20,000
Mint of the City of Delhi	26,000
From the Office of Kurroree	1,25,601
Taxes from the shop-keepers of Delhi	17,000
Duties from the Mahals of the City	40,000
From the collection of Export Duties	1,500
Houses in Delhi, etc., becoming the property of the Crown from the death of persons without heirs	4,900

Runjeet Sing Jat.

Kama Kawuree Paharee	to the west of the River Jumna	1,00,000

Amildarees under the charge of Bamun Khunde Rao, to the west of the River Jumna.

Kanor	73,918
Rutteea Mundawur	29,756
Ismaelpoor	8,337
Neemrara	12,001
Kor Pootlee	40,042
Dadenec	53,001
Surae Saba Chund	1,401
Bijwara	2,500
Khodana	7,500
Goonalee Nahurjal	26,641

Under the charge of Krisnajee Appa, the Fort of Kishengur.

Bundara	1,324
Bhumbora	17,238
Khyrthul	1,712
Doorngur	2,500
Hoorsoolee	10,000
Futtehabad	8,000
Turrufpoor	7,000
Ambajee Inglia, Mutra, and the customs collected in Noojgeel	55,000

MEMORANDUM OF THE MEHALS IN HINDOOSTAN FORMERLY BELONGING TO GENERAL DOUBOINGNE.

In the Doab.

Kol	1,70,000
Ungrolee	3,01,500
Dobhye	60,000
Koorja	1,40,000
Danpoor	5,000
Jellasore	2,15,000
Khuleelgunge	62,500
Khundolee	87,088
Gur Moktesur	70,000
Jewur	84,000
Math	1,41,500
Firozabad	4,00,176
Sadabad	2,02,088
Hassur	1,40,000
Chundosee	85,000
Khijr	1,15,000
Shikarpoor	41,500
Umbur and Kumalpoor	57,894
Seepoo	40,000
Roha	45,000
Aar	18,000
Byrampoor	31,000
Hatras	1,88,000

In the Doab—contd.

Moorsan	1,20,000
Biswa	12,000
Mahabun	21,424
Mewat	1,41,617

To the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Pulwul	2,72,375
Noop	1,05,687
Nudeem	45,725
Sohana	1,20,000
Sakras	15,634
Nownabee Chor	60,053
Horul	77,620
Hutteen	1,78,258
Buhadeemut Jehandawur	1,56,500

Under Rajah Ambajee Inglia, to the west of the River Jumna.

Pergunnah of Futeemabad	1,24,175
„ Uchuneree	1,30,000
Furoo	12,600
Koosee	1,98,553
Sergur	28,989
Husungur	1,50,000
Goryee	25,315

In the Doab.

Pergunnah of Duriapoor	15,000
Maheria	30,000
Meruth	2,03,855
Dasna	1,90,680
Baroolee	27,000
Hasian	55,000

Under Colonels George and John Hessing, to the west of the River Jumna.

Collections of the Customs and Mint at Agra	82,500
Pergunnah of Kurara	79,697
„ Surhudee	36,001
„ Jugner	45,238
„ Nalpoora	1,20,145
„ Khyragur	70,135
„ Herawulee	72,778
„ Futtehpoor Sikree	80,734
„ Iradutnugur	60,000
„ Shumsabad	1,12,104
„ Lohmundnee	1,36,424
„ Norsing	60,205

Talookas in the Doab belonging to the same persons in Suharunpore.

Gungoo	30,000
Jara and Gunget	13,550
Poorchupar	34,892
Lukhnoutee	15,000
Gunnoor	6,932
Chapyte Kheree	7,000
Sumalia	6,642
Shikarpoor Khooddee	61,883
Kuttowlee	80,917
Kandla	47,641
Sonput	39,348
Gohana	1,16,329

No. V.

Treaty of Alliance with Dowlut Rao Sindia,—1804.

Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Defence between the Honourable the English East India Company and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor, and his children, heirs and successors, settled by Major John Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul Punt and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, after having communicated to each other their full powers, the said John Malcolm being deputed to the Court of Dowlut Rao Sindia by Major General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley; the Honourable Major-General aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from His Excellency the Most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, the relations of friendship and union have been happily established between the Government of the Honourable Company and that of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadur by a recent Treaty of Peace, the two Governments aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times have now determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquility to enter into this Treaty of general defensive alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependants, against unprovoked aggression and encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

Article 1.

The friendship and union established by the former Treaty between the two states shall be promoted and increased by this Treaty, and shall be perpetual:

the friends and enemies of either State shall be the friends and enemies of both, and their mutual interests shall henceforward be inseparable.

ARTICLE 2.

If any person or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, and, after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand. For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Article, the Governor-General in Council, in behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any power or State whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, but will, at all times, in compliance with the requisition of the Maharajah, maintain and defend the same, when such requisition is made, in the like manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended.

ARTICLE 3.

With a view to fulfil this Treaty of mutual defence, the Maharajah agrees to receive, and the Honourable East India Company to furnish, a subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition. This force is to be stationed at such place near the frontier of Dowlut Rao Sindia as may hereafter be deemed most eligible by the British Government, and it will be held in readiness at such station to proceed as soon as possible for the execution of any service on which it is liable to be employed by the condition of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed that in conformity to the stipulations of the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace, concluded by Major-General Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, &c., on the part of Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, that all charges and expenses of the six battalions abovementioned and of their ordnance, artillery, military stores, and equipment shall be defrayed by the Honourable Company out of the produce of the revenues of the territories ceded by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia to the said Company, by the second, third, and fourth Articles of the aforementioned Treaty of Peace, which territories are specified in a statement annexed to that Treaty.

ARTICLE 5.

Grain and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall, whenever the afore-

said force is within the territories of the Maharajah, in consequence of his requisition, be entirely exempt from duties; and whenever any further force of the Honourable Company shall, in consequence of war with any other State, be in the dominions of the Maharajah, they shall, in like manner as the subsidiary force, be exempt from all duties upon the aforesaid articles of necessary use and consumption: and it is also agreed that whenever any part of the army of the Maharajah is in the territories of the Honourable Company, for purposes connected with the fulfilment of this Treaty, that no duties on grain, camels, wearing apparel, &c., as stated above, which the party of the army of the said Maharajah may require, shall be collected: and it is further agreed that the Officers of the respective Governments, while they are in the fulfilment of the Articles of this Treaty, either with the army or in the territories of the other, shall be treated with that respect and consideration which is due to their rank and station.

ARTICLE 6.

The subsidiary force will, at all times, be ready, on the requisition of the Maharajah, to execute services of importance, such as the care of the person of the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, the protection of the country from attack and invasion, the overawing and chastisement of rebels or exciters of disturbance in the Maharajah's dominions; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas it is agreed in the thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace that the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia shall never take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with Great Britain, or any British subject whatever, European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government, the Maharajah now further engages that he will hereafter never employ in his service, or permit to reside in his dominions, any European or American whatever, without the consent and acquiescence of the British Government; the said British Government, on its part, engaging that it never will employ, or permit to reside in its dominions, any person subject of the Maharajah or others, who shall hereafter be guilty of crimes or of hostility against the person or government of the aforesaid Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 8.

As, by the present Treaty, the union and friendship of the two States is so firmly cemented, that they may be considered as one and the same, the Maharajah engages neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negociation with any principal States or powers, without giving previous notice and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East India Company's Government: and the Honourable Company's Government, on their part, declare that they will have no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's relations, dependants, military chiefs, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute: and that

they will, on no occasion, ever afford encouragement, support, or protection, to any of the Maharajah's relations, dependants, chiefs, or servants, who may eventually act in opposition to the Maharajah's authority, but, on the contrary, at the requisition of the Maharajah, they will aid and assist to punish and reduce all such offenders to obedience : and it is further agreed that no officer of the Honourable Company shall ever interfere in the internal affairs of the Maharajah's government.

ARTICLE 9.

As the chief object and design of the present defensive alliance is the security and protection of the dominions of the contracting parties, and their allies and dependants, from all attack whatsoever, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any State or Chief in alliance with the Honourable Company, or against any other principal State or power ; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet his full approbation and acquiescence.

ARTICLE 10.

The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations, with other principal States or powers, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the principal powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this Treaty ; but if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other State or power whatever, then the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadur engages that the English force, consisting of six battalions, with their guns, etc., joined by a detachment of his army, consisting of six thousand of the Maharajah's infantry, and ten thousand of his Pagah and Sillahdar cavalry, which force the Maharajah engages always to keep ready, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy : and the Maharajah also engages to employ every further effort for the purpose of bringing into the field the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Honourable Company, in the same manner, engage on their part (on such event occurring) to employ in active operations against the enemy as large a force as the service may require, over and above the said subsidiary force.

ARTICLE 11.

Whenever war shall appear probable the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages to collect as many Binjaries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in the frontier garrisons. The Company's Government also, with a view to the effectual prosecution of the war, engages to adopt similar measures in their frontier garrisons.

ARTICLE 12.

The contracting parties entertain no views or conquests of extension of their respective dominions, nor any intention of proceeding to hostilities against any State or principal power, unless in the case of unjust and unprovoked aggression, and after the failure of their joint endeavours to obtain reasonable satisfaction, through the channel of pacific negociation, according to the tenor of the preceding Treaty. If, contrary to the spirit and object of this defensive Treaty, war with any State should hereafter appear unavoidable (which God avert), the contracting parties will proceed to adjust the rule of partition of all such advantages and acquisitions as may eventually result from the success of their united arms. It is declared that in the event of war and of a consequent partition of conquests between the contracting parties, the shares of each Government shall be equal, in the division of any territory which may be acquired by the successful exertions of their united arms, provided that each of the contracting parties shall have faithfully fulfilled all the stipulations of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 13.

The interests of the contracting parties being identified by this defensive alliance, it is agreed that the Honourable Company's Government shall be at liberty to employ the whole or any part of the subsidiary force established by the Treaty in the quelling of any disturbances which may arise within their territories, or in the performance of any other service which may be required by the said Honourable Company's Government, provided such service shall not interfere with any other duties on which the said subsidiary force is liable to be employed under the conditions of this Treaty. And if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the Maharajah's dominions which lays contiguous to the frontier of the Honourable Company, and to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, in like manner, if required by Dowlut Rao Sindia, shall direct such of the Company's troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the Maharajah's dominions; and if disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of the dominions of the British Government which lays contiguous to the frontier of the Maharajah, the Maharajah, if required by the British Government, shall direct such of his troops as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within the dominions of the British Government.

ARTICLE 14.

In order to strengthen and confirm the friendship established between the two States; it is agreed that neither of the two contracting parties shall enter into any alliance, or have any concern with the tributaries or chiefs of the other: and, in order to support the independent authority of both Governments, it is agreed and declared, that hereafter neither of the contracting parties will give protection or countenance to the rebellious tributaries and subjects of the other,

but they will use their utmost endeavours for the apprehension of such rebels, in order that they may be brought to punishment.

ARTICLE 15.

The Honourable Company agree to exert their influence to maintain the observance of such usages on matters of form and ceremony, and other customs, as shall appear to have been fixed on all points of intercourse and communication between the Peishwa and his ancestors, and the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia and his ancestors: and the English Government also agree to recognize the rights of Dowlut Rao Sindia to all possessions he holds, whether by written Sunnuds, or by grants, or by the unwritten authority of the Peishwa, according to former usage, provided such Sunnuds do not interfere with the faithful fulfilment of the Treaty of Peace; and provided also that in all cases where disputes may arise, on the subject of possessions held by unwritten authority, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees to refer it to the arbitration of the said British Government, who will decide, with reference to former usage, on the principles of truth and justice. The English Government further agrees to use its endeavour to prevent any acts which have been done by Dowlut Rao Sindia, or his ancestors, under the authority reposed in him or them by the Peishwa, or his ancestors, from being subverted provided their being supported is strictly consistent with the preservation of the honour and dignity of His Highness the Peishwa, and of the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

ARTICLE 16.

This Treaty, consisting of sixteen Articles, being this day settled by Major Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Eetul Punt and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia, Major Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and Marhatta and English signed and sealed by himself to the said Maharajah, who, on his part, has also delivered one copy of the same duly executed by himself: and Major Malcolm by virtue of a special authority given him in that behalf, by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley (himself vested with full powers as before stated), hereby declares the said Treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages that a copy of the same from the Governor-General in Council, in every respect a counterpart of that executed by himself, shall be delivered to the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, in the space of two months and ten days, and on the delivery of such copy, the Treaty executed by Major Malcolm shall be returned.

Done at Boorhanpoor, the 27th February, Anno Domini 1804, or 14th Zeecada, Anno Hegira, 1218.

WELLESLEY.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, 23rd March 1804.

G. H. BARLOW.
G. UDNY.

No. VI.

TREATY with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, with the Declaratory Article annexed,—1805.

DEFINITIVE TREATY of AMITY and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and the MAHARAJAH ALI JÁH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors.

Whereas various doubts and misunderstandings have arisen respecting the clear meaning and interpretation of parts of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the British Government and Dowlut Rao Sindia, at Surjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803, with a view of doing away all such doubts, and of preventing the recurrence in future of any misunderstanding, this definitive Treaty of amity and alliance is concluded between the two States by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, acting under the immediate direction and superintendence of the Right Honourable General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, &c., &c., &c., and vested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to control and direct all their affairs in the East Indies, and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, vested with full powers and authority, on the part of the said Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

ARTICLE 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., at Surjee Anjengaum, except what may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two States.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company can never acknowledge that Dowlut Rao Sindia has any claim or right, grounded on the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, to possess the fort of Gwalior or the territories of Gohud; but, from considerations of friendship, it agrees to cede to the Maharajah that fortress, and such parts of the territory of Gohud as are described in the accompanying Schedule.

ARTICLE 3.

As a compensation for this cession, and to remunerate the English Government for the annual expense incurred in supporting the Rana of Gohud, Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees, on his own part and that of his Sirdars, to relinquish, after the 1st of January 1806, all right and claim whatever to the pensions of fifteen lakhs of Rupees granted to several of the chief officers of his State, by the seventh Article of the aforesaid Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum.

ARTICLE 4.

The Honourable Company agree to pay to Dowlut Rao Sindia the arrears due upon the pensions granted by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Peace, as above

mentioned, up to the 31st of December 1805, and also the balance due upon the revenues of Dholepore, Rajah-Kerrah, and Baree up to the same date, making deductions on the following heads:—

1st.—Pensions forfeited by Bappoo Sindia and Sudasheo Rao, by acts of hostility towards the British Government, to be stopped from the date of their hostility.

2nd.—Plunder of the British Residency.

3rd.—Cash advanced by Mr. Jenkins to parties of the Maharajah's troops.

4th.—Charges of collection, etc., for the provinces of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah.

ARTICLE 5.

With a view of preventing any misunderstanding relating to their respective possessions on the quarter of Hindustan, it is agreed that the river Chumbul shall form the boundary between the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east, and within that extent of the course of the Chumbul, Dowlut Rao Sindia shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenue, or possessions on its north bank; and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenues or possessions on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadek and Sooseperarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

By the fifth Article of this Treaty, which makes the river Chumbul the boundary of the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east, the Maharajah resigns all pretensions and claims to any tribute from the Rajah of Boondee, or any other, on the north bank of the Chumbul, within the aforementioned limits: also to the countries of Tank Ramporah, Bahraungaum, Zemeidah, etc., and to the districts of Dholepore, Rajah-Kerrah, and Baree, all which remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

The Honourable Company, on consideration of the benefits derived from the Article which makes the Chumbul the boundary between the two States, and from friendship to the Maharajah, agree to grant him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lakhs of rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar; and the Honourable Company also agree to assign, within their territories in Hindustan, a jaghire (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Balla Bai) amounting to a revenue of two lakhs of rupees per annum, to Baiza Bai, the wife of Dowlut Rao Sindia, and a jaghire, amounting to the sum of one lakh of rupees per annum, to Chumna Bai, the daughter of that Chief.

ARTICLE 8.

The Honourable Company engage to enter into no Treaty with the Rajahs of Oodeypore and Jodhpore, and Kotah or other Chiefs, tributaries of Dowlut Rao Sindia, situated in Malwa, Meywar, or Marwar, and in no shape whatever to interfere with the settlement which Sindia make with those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 9.

The Honourable Company are now engaged in a war with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and using every exertion for his reduction; but should they hereafter make a peace, or enter into any agreement with that Chief they engage not to restore to him, or desire to be restored to him, any of the possessions of the family of Holkar in the province of Malwa, lying between the river Tapti and Chumbul, which may have been taken by Dowlut Rao Sindia, nor will the Honourable Company interfere in any manner whatever in the disposal of those provinces; and they will consider Dowlut Rao Sindia at full liberty to make such arrangement as he chooses with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, or with any other branch of the Holkar family, respecting the claims of that family to tribute from the Rajahs, or others, or to any possessions situated to the north of the river Tapti and to the south of the river Chumbul: but it is clearly to be understood, that as the Company's Government agrees not to concern itself with the arrangements which Sindia may make with the family of Holkar, respecting their claims or hereditary possessions, situated between the Tapti and the Chumbul, that Government will not take part in any dispute or war which may be the result or consequence of such arrangements or settlement.

ARTICLE 10.

As Serjee Rao Ghaultka has acted in a manner calculated to disturb the friendship between the two States, the Maharajah agrees never to admit that Chief to share in his councils, or to hold any public employment under his Government.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, acting under directions of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindia. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Moonshee Kavel Nyn, to be forwarded to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, and has received from the said Moonshee Kavel Nyn a counterpart of the said Treaty signed and sealed by the said Moonshee. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Honourable the Governor-General in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Moonshee Kavel Nyn, to be forwarded to the Maharajah, within the period of one month from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, shall be re-

turned ; and Moonshee Kavel Nyn, in like manner, engages, that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Honourable the Governor-General, within the period of one month from this date ; and on the delivery of such copy to the Honourable the Governor-General, the Treaty executed by Moonshee Kavel Nyn, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him, as abovementioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mustafapoor, this 22nd day of November, Anno Domini 1805, or 29th of Shuban, in the year of the Hegira 1220.

JOHN MALCOLM.

KAVEL NYN.

DECLARATORY ARTICLES annexed to the Treaty concluded between the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LAKE, on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA on the 22nd November 1805.

Whereas objections have arisen to the terms of the fifth, sixth, and seventh Articles of the aforesaid Treaty, it is hereby agreed and declared that in lieu of those three Articles, the two following shall be substituted :—

ARTICLE 1.

With a view to prevent any misunderstanding relating to the respective possessions of the Honourable Company and Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia in the quarter of Hindostan, the Maharajah hereby agrees to cede to the Honourable Company all the territory north of the river Chumbul which was ceded to the Maharajah by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, that is to say, the whole of the districts of Dholepore, Baree and Rajah-Kerrah, and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenues or possessions, on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadek and Soosperarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honourable Company, from friendship to the Maharajah, agrees to grant to him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lakhs of Rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar. And the Honourable Company also agree to assign, within their territories in Hindostan, a jaghire (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Balla Bai), amounting to a revenue of two lakhs of Rupees per annum, to Baiza Bai, the wife of Dowlut Rao Sindia, and a jaghire, amounting to one lakh of Rupees per annum, to Chumna Bai, the daughter of that Chief.

Done at Illahabad, this 3rd day of December 1805.

G. H. BARLOW,
Governor-General.

Separate Schedule of Districts, pertaining to Gwalior and Gohud, which are ceded to the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia on the part of the British Government.

The Fortresses of Gohud and Gwalior, 44 Mehals, *viz.*,

The fortresses of Gohud and Gwalior.
Guree Gwalior.
Antry, &c., 5 Mehals.
Antry.
Chemuk.
Bunwar.
Salpe.
Jittors.
Allahapoor.
Sawmowlie.
Pahurgur, &c., belonging to Sakurwaree, both Zemindaree & Khalsa.
Talook of Chittawur.
Pergunnah of Bhind, and its fortresses.
" of Athere.
Talooka of Pohpey.
" of Oomree.
" of Bullaweh.
" of Aba.
" Jugnee.
Seray Choolah.
Dhoondree.
Auhoon.
Nourabad.
Atoora.
Bahadurpoor.
Bulhertee.
Kurwas.
Girde Gohud.
Bahut.
Talooka of Sookulharee.
" of Aban.
Indurkhee.
Bundere.
Thoda.
Sahur, &c., belonging to Kurewakur Zemindaree, 6 Pergunnahs.
Sahur.
Rampoora.
Gopalpoor.
Khugeesees.
Gohound.
Nabaskhera.
Gujeera.
Kutowlee.
Sawum Kalan.
Pergunnah of Moh.
" of Kutwa.
Deogur.

No. VII.

TREATY of CONCERT and ALLIANCE with DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, dated the 5th November 1817.

TREATY of CONCERT and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, settled on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY by CAPTAIN ROBERT CLOSE, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, KNIGHT of the MOST NOBLE ORDER of the GARTER, one of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, appointed by the HONOURABLE COMPANY to direct and control all their affairs in the EAST INDIES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of HIS MAJESTY'S and the HONOURABLE COMPANY'S FORCES, &c., &c., &c., and on the part of HIS HIGHNESS DOWLUT RAO SINDIA by RAM CHUNDRU BHASKUR, duly empowered by HIS HIGHNESS to that effect.

Whereas the British Government and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia Bahadoor are mutually actuated by a desire to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarees, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India; the following Articles have been agreed on for the purpose of giving effect to the mutual wishes of the two States.

ARTICLE 1.

The contracting parties engage to employ the forces of their respective governments and of their allies and dependants in prosecuting operations against the Pindarees and any other bodies of associated freebooters; to expel them from their haunts, and to adopt the most effectual measures to disperse and prevent them from re-assembling. With this view the forces of the two Governments and their respective allies will immediately attack the Pindarees and their associates, according to a concerted plan of operations, and will not desist until the objects of this engagement are entirely accomplished. The Maharajah further agrees to employ his utmost efforts to seize the persons of the Pindaree leaders and their families, and deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The Pindaree hordes having established themselves in the territories of the Maharajah and other neighbouring States, it is hereby agreed that, on their expulsion, such of the lands occupied by them as heretofore belonged to the Maharajah, shall be immediately resumed by His Highness, who engages never to re-admit them to possession. Such of the lands now occupied by the Pindarees as belong to other States shall be restored to their rightful proprietors, provided they shall have exerted themselves to the extent required in expelling the Pindarees, and shall engage never to re-admit them, or in any way to connect themselves with those freebooters. Those lands shall otherwise be delivered over to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, and be held by him on the same conditions.

ARTICLE 3.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia hereby engages never to re-admit the Pindarees or any other predatory bodies into his territories, or in any manner to give them the smallest countenance or support, or to permit his officers to do so; on the contrary, His Highness promises to issue the most positive orders to all his officers, civil and military, and to enforce them, by the severest penalties, to employ their utmost efforts to expel or destroy any bodies of plunderers who may attempt to take refuge in His Highness' territories. All officers disregarding His Highness' orders are to be considered and dealt with as rebels to the Maharajah and enemies of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia is the undisputed master of his own troops and resources. With a view, however, to the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of this Treaty, His Highness agrees that the divisions of his troops (which taken together shall amount to 5,000 horse) employed in active operations against the Pindarees or other freebooters, shall act in concert with the British troops, and in conformity to the plan that may be counselled by the officer commanding the British divisions, with which His Highness' troops may be appointed to act in concert. With the same view it is agreed that a British officer shall be stationed with each division of the Maharajah's troops, to be the channel of communication

between them and the British Commanding Officer; and to forward the other purposes of their conjunct operations, His Highness engages that all his officers, civil and military, shall afford every degree of support and assistance in their power, in procuring supplies or otherwise to the British troops operating in his territory; and any failure in this respect shall subject the offending party to be considered and treated as a rebel to His Highness and an enemy of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia engages that the divisions appointed to act in concert with the British troops shall be maintained in a state of complete equipment, both men and horses, and regularly paid. In order to provide effectually for the latter object in such a manner as shall prevent all future discussion or dispute, His Highness consents to renounce, for the next three years, the payments now made by the British Government to him, as well as to certain members of his family and ministers of his Government, and that those sums shall be disbursed towards the payment of His Highness' troops, through the British officers stationed with them: and the British Government agrees at the conclusion of the war, and after His Highness' troops shall have received what may be due to them, to pay any balance that may remain to His Highness. With the same view, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia likewise consents to relinquish in the fullest manner to the British Government, for a period of two years, the tribute which he is entitled to receive from the States of Jodhpore, Boondee, and Kotah.

ARTICLE 6.

It is agreed that the troops of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, cavalry, infantry and artillery, shall occupy, during the war, such positions as shall be designated by the British Government, and shall not change them without the express concurrence of that Government, any unconcerted movements being calculated to derange the joint operations of the forces of the two States, and to give advantage to the enemy. It is also agreed, in order to ensure the due execution of the stipulation contained in this Article, that the British Government shall be at liberty to station an officer in each of the divisions of the Maharajah's army abovementioned.

ARTICLE 7.

The force that will be put in motion by the British Government, and that actually in the service of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, being fully sufficient to chastise the Pindarees and effect the objects of the present Treaty, His Highness agrees, in order to prevent the possibility of collusion between his officers and the Pindarees, not to augment his forces during the war, without the concurrence of the British Government. His Highness expressly engages to prohibit his officers from admitting into the ranks of his army, or otherwise harbouring or protecting, the Pindarees, or other freebooters; and all persons neglecting or disobeying these orders are to be considered and treated as rebels to His Highness and enemies of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

With a view to the more effectual prosecution of the joint operations of the two Governments, and to the facility and security of the communication of the British troops with their supplies, the Maharajah, reposing entire confidence in the friendship and good faith of the British Government, agrees that British garrisons shall be admitted into the forts of Hindia and Asseergurh, and shall be charged with the care and defence of those forts during the war, and shall have the liberty of establishing depots within them. The flag of Dowlut Rao Sindia shall, however, continue to fly in the fort of Asseergurh, and His Highness shall be at liberty to station a killadar, with a personal guard of fifty men, in the said fort; but it is clearly understood that the actual command of that place as well as of Hindia, and the disposal of the warlike stores that may be found in those forts, shall be vested exclusively in the British Commanding Officers. Any part of those stores that may be damaged or expended, while the forts in question are occupied by the British troops, shall be accounted for, and the value made good to His Highness. For the more effectual performance of this stipulation, inventories shall be taken by officers, on the part of both Governments, at the time of the occupation of the forts by the British Government. The present garrisons (with the exception above stated in regard to Asseergurh) shall move out of the forts. The Maharajah will thenceforward have no further concern with the Sebundees of the garrisons, but His Highness' other troops, including the Paigah, etc., shall encamp at such places as may be prescribed by the British officers, in conformity to the provisions of the 6th Article. The territories depending on the forts above-mentioned will continue to be managed by the officers of the Maharajah, who will receive every support from the British Government and its officers. The whole or such portion of the revenues as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the payment of the Maharajah's troops acting in concert with the British divisions, as stipulated in the 5th Article; and a faithful account of the whole shall be rendered to His Highness after the conclusion of the war. The two forts above-mentioned, and the territories dependent on them, will be restored to the Maharajah as soon as the operations against the Pindarees or their confederates shall be brought to a termination, in the same condition in which they may be delivered up to the British Government. All private property will be respected; and the inhabitants of the towns or villages depending on the forts will enjoy the protection of the British Government, or be permitted to depart with their property, if they think proper.

ARTICLE 9.

The main object of the contracting parties being to prevent for ever the revival of the predatory system in any form, and both Governments being satisfied that to accomplish this wise and just end it may be necessary for the British Government to form engagements of friendship and alliance with the several States of Hindostan, the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 22nd November 1805, by which the British Government is restrained from entering into Treaties with certain Chiefs therein specified, is hereby abrogated and annulled; and it is declared that the British

Government shall be at full liberty to form engagements with the States of Oudeypore, Jodhpore, and Kotah, and with the State of Boondee, and other substantive States on the left bank of the Chumbul. Nothing in this Article shall, however, be construed to give the British Government a right to interfere with States or Chiefs in Malwa or Guzerat, clearly and indisputably dependent on, or tributary to, the Maharajah: and it is agreed that His Highness' authority over those States or Chiefs shall continue on the same footing as it has been heretofore. The British Government further agrees and promises, in the event of its forming any engagements with the above-mentioned States of Oudeypore, Jodhpore, Kotah, and Boondee, or with any others on the left bank of the Chumbul, to secure to Dowlut Rao Sindia his ascertained tribute and to guarantee the same in perpetuity to be paid through the British Government; and Dowlut Rao Sindia engages, on his part, on no account or pretence whatever, to interfere in any shape in the affairs of those States without the concurrence of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

If (which God forbid) the British Government and the Maharajah shall be compelled to wage war with any other State, on account of such State attacking either of the contracting parties, or aiding or protecting the Pindarees or other freebooters, the British Government, having at heart the welfare of Dowlut Rao Sindia, will, in the event of success, and of His Highness' zealous performance of his engagements, make the most liberal arrangements for the consolidation and increase of his territories.

ARTICLE 11.

Such parts of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, and of the Treaty concluded on the 22nd of November 1805, as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement, remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having this day been concluded, subject to the ratification of the Governor-General and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, Captain Close engages to procure the ratification of the Governor-General in five days from this date, or sooner if possible; and Ram Chandru Bhaskur engages to obtain His Highness' ratification before sunset this evening.

Done at Gwalior, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1817, corresponding with the 24th day of Zilhuj, 1232 of the Hegira, and with the 11th Ashwin Vud, in the year 1218 of the Arabic era.

SEAL OF DOWLUT RAO SINDIA.

ROBT. CLOSE.

RAM CHANDRU BHASKUR.

Ratified by the Governor-General, in Camp, near Nuddee-ka-Gong, on the 6th of November 1817.

No. VIII.

ENGAGEMENT between the HONOURABLE the ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, dated the 25th June 1818.

Whereas by the 14th Article of the Treaty of Poona, concluded on the 13th of June 1817, all the rights and territories of His Highness Rao Pundit Prudhan in Malwa were ceded to the Honourable East India Company; and whereas some of those territories are contiguous to, and intermixed with, those of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia; it has therefore been agreed, for the mutual convenience of both States, that certain exchanges of territory should take place; and the British Government hereby transfers to Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, his heirs and successors, all its rights and claims to the districts and territories mentioned in the annexed Schedule, No. 1; and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, for himself, his heirs and successors, hereby transfers to the British Government all his rights and claims of every description to the places mentioned in the accompanying Schedule, No. 2.

Moreover the British Government having resolved to restore to Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao the fort and territory of Jawud, etc., the Maharajah on his part engages, on his recovering that district, to establish such an administration there as shall afford security for the peace of the country, and the prevention of the revival of the predatory system. The Maharajah further engages to recall Jeswunt Rao Bhaoo, for whose future conduct the Maharajah will be responsible, and will require him to reside at a distance from Jawud, on a provision to be assigned him by the Maharajah either in jaghire or in any other manner His Highness may prefer.

It is further stipulated, that in the event of Hindia and Asseergurh being restored by the British Government to the Maharajah, previous to the entire cessation of operations against the Pindarees, etc., the Maharajah engages that in lieu of the revenues of those districts, which by Treaty have been set aside for the payment of the contingent to be employed against the Pindarees, a third year's tribute on the States of Kotah and Jodhpore shall, in the event of its being required, be assigned for that purpose.

In witness whereof Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia has hereunto affixed his seal, and Captain Josiah Stewart engages to obtain and deliver to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia, without delay, a counterpart of this engagement, with the ratification of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Done at Gwalior, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord 1818, corresponding with the twentieth day of Shaban, 1233 of the Hegira, and with the 7th of Jesht Vud, in the year 1219 of the Arabic era.

J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

Memorandum.—This engagement was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, on the river near Dinapore, on the 9th July 1818.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Statement of Cessions made by the British Government to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia.

TALOOKAS.	In what district.	REVENUE AT THE HIGHEST ESTIMATE.	
		Total of each.	Total.
Lands of the Vinchoorkur.			
Raee	Gwalior		
Susarem	Ditto		
Sisaree	Ditto		
Simrea	Ditto		
Mehagaon	Ditto		
Jukhoda	Ditto		
Powaya	Ditto		
Pulacha	Ditto	2,10,000	
Butterwas and Mustoora	Nurwur		
Arown	Gwalior		
Chandpoor	Ditto		
Punyar	Ditto		
Khurya	Ditto		
Gurajur and 3 villages	Ditto		
Raee Rajgur	Nurwur		
Kurhowul	Ditto	10,000	
Bamore	Ditto	3,000	
Share of Cherus and Digdowleah	Ditto	1,500	
Kuduyo	Aheerwara		
Utheekhera	Ditto	85,000	
Billakhera	Ditto		
Budurhutta and Bamsolee	Subbulgurh		
Koolhowlee	Ditto		
Rampoor	Ditto	17,000	
Jolvahargur	Ditto		
Sewye	Ditto		
			3,26,500
Lands of the Jadhows.			
Sippree	South of Nurwur	25,000	
Kolarus	Ditto	24,000	
Jirree	Ditto	27,000	
Gazeegur and Gaswanee	Ditto	13,000	
Oomedgur	Ditto	1,000	
			90,000
Carried forward, Rupees	..	..	4,16,500

SCHEDULE No. 1—(*concluded*).

TALOOKAS.	In what district.	REVENUE AT THE HIGHEST ESTIMATE.	
		Total of each.	Total.
Brought forward .	..	..	4,16,500
Lands of Rajah Bahadoor.			
Toomun	In Aheerwara .	25,000	
Puchar	Ditto . .	35,000	
Runode	Ditto . .	25,000	
Peeprye	Ditto . .	65,000	
Kutchuar	Ditto . .	20,000	
Ramser	Ditto . .	27,000	
That part of Shujawulpore west of the Neewuz.	Ditto . .	Revenue not known	
			1,97,000
Lands of the Oreekur.			
Malhargur	..	..	
Mungowlee	Malwa . . .	10,000	
Bhorasso	Ditto . . .	12,000	
Kunjee	Ditto . . .	15,000	
Teeoonda	Ditto . . .	10,000	
Dhamad and Bagrode	Ditto . . .	20,000	
Nya Suraee	Aheerwara . .	60,000	
Aggur	Sondwara . .	75,000	
			2,02,000
Lands of the Nygonghur.			
Dewry	Near Saugor . .	50,000	
Goorjama	Ditto . .	25,000	
Narmhow	Between Saugor and Bhopal.	35,000	
Chourpart	Near the Nerbudda	3,000	
Taindoo Khaira	Ditto .	20,000	
Balla Behut and Suhraee . . .	In Aheerwara .	75,000	
Oonarsee	Near Seronge .	50,000	
			2,58,000
GRAND TOTAL, RUPEES .	..	..	10,73,500

HASTINGS.

J. ADAM,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Statement of Cessions made by Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia to the British Government.

	Original Revenue.	Additional Revenue.	Total of each.	TOTAL.
District of Ajmere.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Huwelee Ajmere	86,489 12 6	30,000 0 0	1,16,489 12 6	
Ramser and Sreenuggur	51,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	76,000 0 0	
Bhenoy	51,085 0 0	25,000 0 0	76,085 0 0	
Lokundee	40,259 6 0	20,000 0 0	60,259 6 0	
Sawur	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	
Phoolpah	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	
Musada	14,033 0 0	7,000 0 0	21,033 0 0	
Kharwah	2,900 0 0	1,500 0 0	4,400 0 0	
Customs Duties, Fines, &c.	44,191 6 6	..	44,191 6 6	
Revenue collected under the name of Bhoom Baba and Buttail Baba, Rupees 25,000 every second year	12,500 0 0	..	12,500 0 0	
Ditto for Nath, Khasgee Ghoogree, and Aumeena, &c.	..	..	38,567 7 0	
Ditto ditto Khowaza Saheb and Mira Saheb	..	..	45,958 0 0	
Ditto ditto Kylasvasee Appa Saheb's Chutree (Tomb)	..	..	3,000 0 0	
Ditto ditto Dhurum Doss and Keerut Mull	..	..	1,500 0 0	
				5,05,484 0 0
Boondee Tribute, one-fourth of the Revenue.				
Kusba Boonde	10,000 0 0	..	10,000 0 0	
Burrodoah	8,500 0 0	..	8,500 0 0	
Sikarlohecha	10,000 0 0	..	10,000 0 0	
Bussee	6,000 0 0	..	6,000 0 0	
Kauprun	4,000 0 0	..	4,000 0 0	
				38,500 0 0
Collections from the following Mahals.				
Gunnowly	24,000 0 0	..	24,000 0 0	
Boordun	21,000 0 0	..	21,000 0 0	
Kurwar Summadhee	25,000 0 0	..	25,000 0 0	
New Talooka, Footgaown Baug	8,000 0 0	..	8,000 0 0	
Nuwal Gaown	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
	6,000 0 0	..	6,000 0 0	
				84,100 0 0
Carried over	..	..	..	6,28,084 0 0

SCHEDULE No. 2—(*concluded*).

	Original Revenue.	Additional Revenue.	Total of each.	TOTAL.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Brought forward .	..	..	..	6,28,084 0 0
Revenue of Oreelah, etc.				
Kusba Oreelah . . .	4,000 0 0	..	4,000 0 0	
Jamaida	2,500 0 0	..	2,500 0 0	
Moreka	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	
Guira	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
Oeecha	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
Balodee	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	
Booglee and Burgowlee .	3,000 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	
Goorha	6,000 0 0	..	6,000 0 0	
Numeecha Kerah . .	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	
Jumadee	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	
				22,600 0 0
Pergunnah of Huttanah,	in Meywar (Rev	enue not known	), Islamnugger.	50,000 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL, RUPEES .		7,00,684 0 0

HASTINGS.

J. ADAM,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

No. IX.

ENGAGEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, dated the 6th February 1820.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia agrees to give up for three years the annual payments made by the British Government to himself and certain other persons of his Court, and also the tribute to which he was entitled from the Rajpoot States (for three years), for the purpose of maintaining a body of Auxiliary Horse; and whereas the whole of that amount has already been paid by the British Government to the Maharajah's troops and a considerable balance remains due to the British Government; it has now been agreed between the Maharajah and the British Government that the body of Auxiliary Horse to be maintained by His Highness shall be reduced, so that the abovementioned funds, namely, the annual payments formerly made to the Maharajah and his family, and ministers, together with the tribute due from the Rajpoot States, may be fully adequate to the payment of the force.

It is further agreed that, for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the Maharajah to the British Government for the payments already made to the Auxiliary

Horse, as well as for the expenses of those Horse until the funds appropriated for their maintenance become available, the following districts shall be made over, from the commencement of the year 1877 Sumbut, to the British Government, *viz.* :—

IN KANDESH.

1. The Pergunnah of Yawul.
2. Ditto Chopra.
3. Ditto Pachora.
4. Ditto Lohara, 12 villages.
5. Possessions in Gurra Kota and Maltoun, intermixed with those of the British Government, together with the fort of Gurra Kota.

And whereas all the abovementioned districts are intermixed with the possessions of the British Government, it is further agreed that, after the liquidation of the debt due by the Maharajah, the British Government shall either restore those districts to His Highness, or continue to hold them, paying a fair rent for them, or grant to His Highness other lands of equal value, in lieu of them, which may be more conveniently situated, whichever mode may appear best to the British Government.

Done at Gwalior, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1820, corresponding with 20th day of Rubee-oos-sanee, 1235 of the Hegira, and with 7th Magh Vud Suptumee 1220 of the Arabic era.

J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

HASTINGS.

DOWLUT RAO SINDIA'S SEAL.

J. ADAM.

J. E. COLEBROOKE.

Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council this 22nd day of April A.D. 1820.

C. T. METCALFE,
Secretary.

No. X.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA, regarding the NIMAR DISTRICTS,—1823.

Whereas by an arrangement formerly effected by Major-General Sir John Malcolm, it was agreed that the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia should pay annually the sum of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight towards the support of certain Girassia Chiefs in Nimar, which contribution not having been paid for upwards of four years, a debt has consequently accumulated to near Rupees twenty thousand ; and whereas the pergunnahs of Dhurgaon, Burwye, Sylanee, Poonassa and Kandwa,

which adjoin certain provinces belonging to the British Government in Nimar, are now so desolate that the Maharajah does not receive the proper revenue of them, and in consequence of the disorder which prevails in them, great inconvenience is occasioned to the adjacent districts of the British Government in that quarter: Therefore, in order to remove those inconveniences and to provide for the payment of the debt before-mentioned, as well as to secure the punctual discharge for the future of the annual contribution above noticed of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight, it is hereby agreed by the Maharajah that the aforesaid pergunnahs including their dependencies shall (with the exception of certain long established rights or charitable grants as Nankar Pudarick and Dhermdow) remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

The British Government consents that, after deducting the amount of the debt mentioned in the preceding Article, and after deducting the annual contribution of Rupees four thousand and thirty-eight, together with the expenses of management, the whole remaining revenue to be collected from the districts abovementioned shall be paid annually to the Maharajah for ever; and as the expenses of management cannot now be correctly ascertained, it is likewise agreed that whatever sum those expenses may amount to during the first year that the pergunnahs aforesaid remain in the possession of the British Government, the same amount shall be considered for ever afterwards the fixed and permanent annual charge on that account.

And whereas certain Girassia Chiefs in Malwa are by former agreement entitled to receive from the Maharajah's Government certain Tankha dues in the payment of which difficulties have been sometimes made by the Maharajah's officers, it is hereby agreed by both Governments that as long as those payments shall be faithfully and regularly discharged, the Girassia Chiefs shall continue to receive them from the Maharajah's kamavisdars, but if at any time the Maharajah's officers hesitate to make the payments in question, it is understood that the British Government shall be at liberty to discharge them and to add the amount of those payments to the deductions already agreed to be made from the revenue of the districts abovementioned.

Done at Gwalior, this 10th day of November 1823 corresponding with the 6th of Rubee-al-awal, in the year 1239 of the Hegira, and with the 8th of Kartick (Shoodh), in the year 1880 Sumbut, or 1224 of the Arabic era.

In the year Soor (Shuru) Sun, Araba Asseereen (Ashrin), in the month of Mohurrum and on the 25th day, corresponding with A.D. 1824, I request that in the district of Nimar, the undermentioned mahals may be received from the charge of kamavisdars and transferred in kamavish (khalsa) to the charge of the English :—

1. Kundwae pergunnah.
2. Burwae.
3. Poonassa.
4. Sylanee pergunnah.
5. Dhungaon Mosa.

These five mahals are transferred from the aforesaid years in kamavish in order that they may be restored to prosperity and re-peopled. Whatever may be collected shall be paid into the Sircar's treasury year by year; this is exclusive of the Domallagaon, the Padaruk Zumeen, which must be continued according to custom. When the mahals are restored to prosperity, and shall have reached their Kumal Juma, they must be shown (in Mahratee "Anoon dakwae").

In the year Kumus (Khams) Asseereen, Moeateein-wo-Aluf, and the 22nd of the month of Suffer, A.D. 1825, the Government of the Company having stated that certain mahals are not prosperous, but on the contrary very much depopulated and requested that they might be transferred to its mangement to be restored to prosperity; for this reason the following mahals are transferred:—

1. Assore (Asir), excepting Hussainpoora, Surbaugh, Soodeepoora.
2. Bangurh pergunnah.
3. Moode pergunnah.
4. Belora talooka.
5. Attode (Altod) talooka.
6. Deore pergunnah, including the talookas of Tendokerra, Narmon, the pergunnahs of Gower, Jakur and Sowlate.
7. Peemplode (Piplod) pergunnah.

The above seven mahals are from the above-mentioned year transferred to the Company according to its request for the purpose of being restored to prosperity. When they shall have reached their Kumal Juma they shall be shown (in Mahrattee "Anoon dakwunee"). After the Malmuskoor (this includes Sebundee, Nemnook, Durukdar, &c.) shall have been settled, the remainder of the collections, as in other mahals, according to the kistbundee, shall be paid into the Sircar's treasury always excluding Duorundae, Wurchasun, Paduruke Zumeen, and Gaon Domale, Natkhasgee, Ameene, &c., which must be continued according to custom.

No. XI.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHARAJAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, dated the 13th January 1844.

TREATY between the HONOURABLE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors, settled on the part of the HONOURABLE COMPANY by FREDERICK CURRIE, ESQUIRE, and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY SLEEMAN, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD, LORD ELLENBOROUGH, one of HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and on the part of HIS HIGHNESS JYAJEE RAO SINDIA by RAO RAM RAO PHALKIA BAHADOOR SHUMSHERE JUNG, DEO RAO JADHOW MAMA SAHEB, DUBEER-OOD-DOWLAH MOONSHEE RAJAH BULWUNT RAO BAHADOOR, OODAJEE RAO GHATGIA, MOOLLA JEE, and NARAYUN RAO BHAOO YUMAJEE, Potnuvees, the Sirdars nominated to conduct the affairs of the Government during His Highness' minority.

ARTICLE 1.

Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., at Surjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803, and of the Treaty of

alliance and mutual defence, settled by Major John Malcolm at Boorhanpoor, on the 27th February 1804, and of the definitive Treaty of amity and alliance, with the declaratory Articles annexed, concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, at Moostafapoor, on the 22nd November 1805, and of the Treaty concluded between Captain Robert Close, on the part of the British Government, and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the 5th November 1817, as well as every part of all other Treaties and Engagements between the two States, which may be now in force, except in so far as may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two Governments.

ARTICLE 2.

Whereas the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Sindia engaged to defray all the charges of a force, to be commanded by British officers, and constantly stationed within His Highness' territories, for the protection thereof and the preservation of good order therein, and the cost of such force hitherto has been about Company's Rupees 5,00,000 per annum, and the revenues and receipts set apart and assigned for the maintaining of the said force, together with other revenues now received by the British Government on His Highness' account, amount to the sum of about Company's Rupees 5,46,000; and whereas it is expedient to increase the amount of such force and to make permanent provision for defraying the charge thereof, it is therefore agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, that in addition to all the revenues and other receipts already set apart for the purpose of maintaining the said force, or received by the British Government on His Highness' account, the revenues of the districts enumerated and territory described in the Schedule A to this Treaty shall be appropriated to the maintenance of such force.

ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed that if the revenues of the districts so enumerated and described in such Schedule A, together with the revenues and payments mentioned in the foregoing Article as set apart for the payment of the said force, or heretofore received on His Highness' account, shall, after defraying thereout all the charges of civil administration, exceed the sum of Company's Rupees eighteen lakhs, the surplus shall be paid over to His Highness Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia; and if the said revenues and receipts shall fall short of Company's Rupees eighteen lakhs per annum, the deficiency shall be made good by His Highness.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed, for the better securing of the due payment of the revenues of such districts enumerated and described in Schedule A, and for the better preserving of good order within the same, that the civil administration

thereof shall be conducted by the British Government, in the same manner in which the civil administration of the other districts belonging to the Maharajah, of which the revenues are similarly assigned, is conducted by the British Government for His Highness.

ARTICLE 5.

And whereas there is now due to the British Government the sum of ten lakhs of Rupees, more or less, as may hereafter appear on examination of the accounts, on the score of charges of the contingent force, and a further sum of one lakh, on account of advances made to Her Highness Baiza Bai, and on other accounts, and the charges of the present armament, of the British Government may be estimated at ten lakhs (after deducting therefrom the expense of furnishing to His Highness six thousand men, with artillery and stores, free of cost to His Highness, under the provisions of the Treaty of Boorhanpoor), and a further expenditure of five lakhs will be incurred by the British Government in affording compensation for losses sustained during, and in consequence of, the late hostilities, and in other charges connected therewith ; it is further agreed that His Highness shall pay to the British Government the sum of twenty-six lakhs of Rupees within fourteen days from the date of this Treaty, and in default thereof that the revenues of the several districts enumerated in Schedule B, attached to this Treaty, shall, together with the civil administration of such districts, be made over to the British Government until such time as the said sum of twenty-six lakhs of Company's Rupees shall have been paid, together with interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the same.

ARTICLE 6.

And whereas the British Government is bound by Treaty to protect the person of His Highness the Maharajah, his heirs and successors, and to protect his dominions from foreign invasion, and to quell serious disturbances therein, and the army now maintained by His Highness is of unnecessary amount, embarrassing to His Highness' government and the cause of disquietude to neighbouring States, it is therefore further agreed that the military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness, exclusive of the contingent above provided for, shall at no time exceed nine thousand men, of whom not more than three thousand shall be infantry, with twelve field guns and two hundred gunners, with twenty other guns ; and His Highness the Maharajah engages to take immediate measures for the reduction of his army within the number above specified, and the British Government engages on its part to assist His Highness therein, should such aid appear to be required.

ARTICLE 7.

It is further agreed that His Highness will discharge all pay due to the troops disbanded, and also give a gratuity of three months' pay to such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps disbanded, as may not be re-enlisted in the contingent or in any new corps formed by His Highness.

ARTICLE 8.

And inasmuch as it is expedient to provide for the due administration of the government during the minority of His Highness the Maharajah, which minority shall be considered to terminate when His Highness shall have attained the full age of 18 years, and not sooner, that is, on the 5th Magh Vud Sumbut 1909, or 19th day of January A.D. 1853, it is further agreed that during such minority the persons entrusted with the administration of the government shall act upon the advice of the British Resident in all matters whereon such advice shall be offered, and no change shall be made in the persons entrusted with the administration without the consent of the British Resident acting under the express authority of the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 9.

And it is agreed that the following persons shall, in the first instance, constitute the Council of Regency, and that the first-named person shall be President of the same. Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor, Shumsher Jung; Deo Rao Jadhow Mama Saheb; Dubeer-ood-dowlah Moonshee Raja Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor; Oodajee Rao Ghatgia; Moolla Jee; and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees.

ARTICLE 10.

And inasmuch as it is fitting that Her Highness Tara Bai should have a suitable provision now made for the maintenance of her court, it is further agreed that the sum of Rupees three lakhs shall be annually set apart for that purpose, and be at Her Highness' sole disposal.

ARTICLE 11.

And it is further agreed that the British Government shall, as heretofore, exert its influence and good offices for maintaining the just territorial rights of the Maharajah and the subjects of the State of Sindia at present existing in the neighbouring and other Native States.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Sleeman, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor, Shumsher Jung; Deo Rao Jadhow Mama Saheb; Dubeer-ood-Dowlah Moonshee Rajah Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor; Oodajee Rao Ghatgia; Moola jee; and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumaje Potnuvees, on the part of the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the

Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General, and by that of His Highness Maharajah Jayjee Rao Sindia.

Done at Gwalior, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, corresponding with 22nd Zilhuj 1259 Hegira, and ratified the same date.

SEAL OF MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR.

ELLENBOROUGH.
F. CURRIE.
W. H. SLEEMAN.
RAM RAO PHALKIA BAHADOOR, SHUMSHER JUNG.
MOONSHEE RAJAH BULWUNT RAO.
DEO RAO BHAOO JADHOW.
OODAJEE RAO GHATGIA.
NARAYUN RAO BHAOO.
MOOLLA JEE.

SCHEDULE A.

Schedule A referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being the enumeration of Districts, with their estimated present net revenues, and description of territory, assigned by His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia for the maintenance of the increased contingent force mentioned in the said Treaty, in addition to the revenues heretofore assigned and payments heretofore received by the British Government on the part of His Highness.

	Rs.
Bhandheree	1,80,000
Chandeyree	81,000
Gur Mhow	2,400
Mhow Mehonee	37,000
Jawud	2,29,000
Jeerum	37,000
Indorkee	37,000
Gungapoor, &c.	16,000
Yawul Chopra	97,000
Sitwas Nimawar	35,000
Kutchwagurh	2,27,500
Ruttungur	1,60,000
Hindia Hurda	1,29,000
Manpoor	2,000
Chur Thana	800
Nodha	30,000
	13,00,700

And any other pergunnahs, districts, or lands whatsoever, belonging to His Highness not above specified,* which may be situated on the right bank of the river

	Rs.
* Such as Gondia, near Indurgur, yielding	30,000
Mehdek	2,200
Pachore and Chundory	250

Sind, from its embouchure in the Jumna to the point at which it leaves the ghauts near Kainwah (save and except the fort of Nurwur, with the lands immediately surrounding the same, 38 villages yielding Rupees 14,000, and Lebwa, jaghire of Bulwunt Rao, yielding Rupees 2,000, and Bhengong, jaghire of Bhaoo Potnuvees, yielding Rupees 2,000, the two last to be transferred hereafter, at the pleasure of the British Government, an equivalent being given for them in some other of the transferred districts, by mutual agreement), and from that point all such other pergunnahs, districts, and lands as may be situated below the summit of the ghauts.

It is to be understood that all religious endowments and grants of a similar character, *bona fide* existing at this date, and excluded from the rent-roll of the several districts, are to be respected and maintained, and that the assumption of the management of the new territories by the British Government does not involve the abolition of the " Suzerainetê " of the Maharajah, or of the proprietary rights of the inhabitants thereof.

F. CURRIE,

W. H. SLEEMAN,

and

THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

N.B.—In addition to the lands above enumerated, the British Government receives, as assignment for the former contingent, and on other accounts, sums to the amount of about Rupees 5,46,900, making the total aggregate receipts for the whole contingent force Rupees 18,47,600.

F. CURRIE,

W. H. SLEEMAN,

and

THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B referred to in Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being an enumeration of the districts to be held and managed by the British Government till the debt due by the Gwalior State, mentioned in the said Article, is discharged.

	Rs.
Shujawulpore	2,55,000
Shahjehanpore	2.00,000
Eesagur	3,00,000

F. CURRIE,

W. H. SLEEMAN,

and

THE GWALIOR NEGOCIATORS.

No. XII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part, and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs and successors on the other part; settled on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by COLONEL SIR RICHMOND CAMPBELL SHAKESPEAR, KT. and C.B., AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in CENTRAL INDIA, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES JOHN, EARL CANNING, G. C. B., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA and one of HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, and on the part of HIS HIGHNESS JYAJEE RAO SINDIA by JUGDEO RAO MOHURKUR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, and BALAJEE CHIMNAJEE, Durbar Dewan, nominated by HIS HIGHNESS to conduct this negotiation,—1860.

Whereas a Treaty was concluded on the 13th day of January, A.D. 1844, corresponding with 22nd Zilhedge 1259 Hegira, between the Honourable East India Company and Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia; and

Whereas, in execution of the declared intention of the British Government to give to the Maharajah, in acknowledgment of services rendered by His Highness in 1857 and 1858, territory yielding a gross yearly revenue of three lakhs of Company's Rupees, it has become expedient to restore a portion of the districts assigned to the British Government by the above mentioned Treaty; and

Whereas it will be to the advantage of both contracting parties that other portions of the said Assigned Districts be restored to the Maharajah in exchange for the possessions of His Highness, situated in the Bombay Presidency, and to the south of the river Nerbudda, and elsewhere; and

Whereas it has been found inconvenient that the sovereignty of the Assigned Districts should remain with the Maharajah, while their civil administration and management remain with the British Government; and

Whereas it has been declared on the part of the British Government that if the revenue and receipts of the Assigned Districts should fall short of 18 lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum, the deficiency shall not be claimed from the Maharajah, and by the above declaration the provisions of Article 3 have been abrogated; and

Whereas, with reference to the sixth Article, it has been declared that the military force in the Maharajah's service may, with certain limits, be increased; and

Whereas the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth Articles of the above-mentioned Treaty relate to matters of a temporary nature, and have been fulfilled, or are no longer applicable to the existing relations between the two Governments;

Therefore it is agreed by the contracting parties that the Treaty of the 13th January 1844 shall be abrogated, and that in its place the following Articles shall be substituted :—

ARTICLE 1.

All Treaties and engagements, between the two Governments, previous to that of the 13th of January 1844, shall, except in so far as they may be altered by this present engagement, remain binding upon the two Governments.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government restores to the Maharajah from the Assigned Districts now in its possession territory yielding a gross revenue of three lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum, as a free gift and willing acknowledgment of His Highness' services during the years A.D. 1857 and 1858.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah transfers to the British Government in full sovereignty the whole of His Highness' possessions in the Punj Mahals and to the south of the river Nerbudda, also pergunnah Kunjeea on the Betwa river, on the following conditions :—

1st.—That, for the lands transferred by His Highness, the British Government shall give in exchange lands of equal value, calculated, on both sides, on the present gross revenue.

2nd.—That, in lieu of all tributes and perquisites now derived by the Maharajah from the lands to be transferred by His Highness, the British Government shall for the future pay to the Maharajah from the British Treasury at Gwalior an equivalent in Company's Rupees, calculated at the average rate of batta which has prevailed during the last six months.

3rd.—That each government shall respect the conditions of existing leases until their expiry, and that, in order that this may be made clear to all concerned, each government shall give to its new subjects leases for the same terms of years, and on the same conditions as those which they at present enjoy.

4th.—That each government shall give to its new subjects "Sunnuds" in perpetuity, for the rent-free lands, the jaghires, the perquisites, and the hereditary claims (*i.e.*, "Huks" and "Wuttuns") which they enjoy at present under the other government.

ARTICLE 4.

On the same terms and conditions as those specified in the foregoing Article, the Maharajah Sindia transfers to the British Government the whole of His Highness' present rights and interests in both lands and perquisites in the districts of—

1st.—Ahmednuggur.
2nd.—Kandeish.
3rd.—Poonah.
4th.—Sattara.
5th.—Sholapoor.
6th.—Pergunnah Beri in zillahs Agra and Muttra.
7th.—His jaghire in zillah Ajmere.

The hereditary Kusba and Dhakilla villages named below are especially excluded from the above transfer, and will remain, as hitherto, in the possession of the Maharajah, and continue with His Highness on the same terms as heretofore—

Names of villages.

1. Kusba Sirigonda, including Velso and Bhingaon.
2. Village Jamgaon.
3. „ Pepulgaon.
4. Village Ghosepooree.
5. „ Deoolgaon.
6. „ Kunnari Khair.
7. „ Kusba Patus.

ARTICLE 5.

On the terms and conditions specified in Article 3, the British Government transfers to the Maharajah Sindia, in full sovereignty the city and fort of Jhansi and lands in their vicinity and on the Pahooj, equal in value to those transferred by the Maharajah under Articles 3 and 4.

ARTICLE 6.

When the calculations based upon the above conditions shall have been completed, the two governments will exchange "letters of transfer" for all the districts which are included in the above propositions, and it is mutually agreed that this exchange of "letters of transfers" shall on no account be delayed beyond 1st May 1861, and that each Government shall enjoy the rubbee kist now on the ground.

ARTICLE 7.

On the completion of the above arrangements the Maharajah Sindia will transfer to the British Government the full sovereignty of all the Assigned Districts which shall then remain in its possession.

ARTICLE 8.

With reference to Article 7, the British Government engages to keep, in the place of the late contingent force, a "subsidiary force" constantly stationed within His Highness the Maharajah's territories, the whole expense of which shall not be less than (16) sixteen lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum.

ARTICLE 9.

The military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness shall at no time exceed—

Artillery	36 guns with 360 gunners.
Infantry	5,000 drilled soldiers.
Cavalry	6,000 sowars.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, signed by Colonel Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, KT. and C.B., on the part of His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles John, Earl Canning, G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General

of India, and by Jugdeo Rao Mohurkur and Balajee Chimnajee on the part of Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia Bahadoor, shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Benares within ten days of the date of signature.

Signed at Benares this twelfth day of December A. D. 1860.

R. C. SHAKESPEAR, *Colonel,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

CANNING.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in Camp, at Benares, on the 12th December 1860.

A. R. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from the MAHARAJAH SINDIA to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT FOR CENTRAL INDIA dated 9th August 1861.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—States that Article 4 of the Treaty of 12th December 1860 secured to His Highness the continued possession, as heretofore, of seven villages and two muzrahs in Jamgaon in the Deccan, but His Highness, consequent on the increased friendship between the two governments, and for their mutual benefit, has now consented to the transfer to the British Government in exchange, of these his hereditary villages, as above; and has received equivalents for them on the Pahooj: he therefore requests him (the Governor-General's Agent) to apply to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, to cancel that part of Article 4 of the said Treaty which refers to the villages in question.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from the AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, to HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SINDIA, dated 14th October 1861.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—I have submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy Your Highness' khureeta to me of date 9th August 1861, and I am directed to inform you that your request has been acceded to, that that part of Article 4 of the Treaty of 12th December 1860, which specially reserved to Your Highness the seven hereditary villages and two muzrahs in Jamgaon in the Deccan, may be cancelled, Your Highness having received equivalents for them on the Pahooj.

2. The Governor-General has decided that the best mode of complying with Your Highness' request will be to append to the copy of the Treaty, which is in Calcutta, and to the copy which is with Your Highness, copies of Your Highness' khureeta to me, and this my reply with the English translation of each of them in the margin. I therefore forward the above-mentioned papers which I beg Your Highness will direct to be appended to the Treaty of 12th December 1860.

ENGAGEMENT executed by MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA under Article 7 of the TREATY of 12th December 1860, transferring to the British Government the full sovereignty of the districts assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent in 1844, remaining with the said Government on the completion of the territorial exchange arrangements provided for by the abovenamed Treaty.

Whereas under Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty, dated 13th January 1844, between Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia and the British Government, certain districts and receipts enumerated and described in Schedule A appended to the said Treaty, and of which a copy is appended to this deed, were assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent:

And whereas certain of these districts, or portions thereof, as detailed in Schedule B appended hereto, have recently been restored to Maharajah Sindia under the operation of Articles 2 and 5 of the Treaty dated 12th December 1860, subsequently entered into between His Highness and the British Government, and the said Maharajah has engaged by Article 7 of the latter Treaty on the completion of the arrangements provided for therein, to transfer to the British Government the full sovereignty of all the Assigned Districts which shall then remain in its possession:

And whereas the arrangements so provided for have now been completed, and the Assigned Districts and receipts described in Schedule C appended hereto remain in the possession of the British Government:

Therefore Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia hereby transfers to the British Government the full sovereignty of the districts so enumerated in Schedule C., *viz.*

1.	Sindia's two-third share of Keshory Patun . . .	No. of villages unknown.
	Bhandhere	80 villages.
	Kuchwaghur	160 „
	Chandeyree	380 „
5.	Hindia Hurdah	726 „
	Sutwas Nimawur	214 „
	Char Thannah	4 „
	Manpoor	28 „
	Yawul Chopra	272 „
10.	Nimar Muhals	761 „
	Possessions in Ruthgurh	113 „
	„ Maltoun	78 „
13.	„ Gurra Kotah	77 „

the receipts from the tributes described in the said Schedule, amounting to Rupees 3,70,692-14-6 British currency, continuing to be assigned to the British Government on the same conditions as heretofore.

MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA.

BALAJEE CHIMNAJEE, *Durbar Dewan.*

GUNPUT RAO KHURKAY, *Naib Dewan.*

SCHEDULE showing the assig portions of the same restored to Maharajah Sindia under the exchange arrangements pr which has to be transferred to the said Government by Maharajah Sindia under the operatio

		Names of Districts, etc., composing th assignments under Treaty of 1844.		C. Remaining with the British Government to be transferred in full sovereignty under Article 7 of the Treaty of 1860.									Remarks.
				Khalsa.	Quit-rent.	Rent-free.	Total.	Present gross value.					
								Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	1	*Districts on Rivers Sind and Pahooj* .	Bhandhere	69	..	11	80	59,208	0	0			
			Gurmow .										
			Mhow Mahoo	160	..	..	160	*1,14,720	8	0			
			Indoorkee .								1,73,928	8 0	*The whole included under the general head of Kuchwagurh.
5			Kuchwagurh										
	6		Nodha .										
	1	*Chandeyree* .	Chandeyree	377	..	3	380	94,908	15	6	94,908	15 6	†This item consists of Sindia's 1/3rd share of the pergunnah of Keshorai Patun which was included in the Neemuch Assigned Districts of 1844 but now remains with the British Government.
	1	*Neemuch* .	Jawud .										
			Jeerun .										
10			Gungapoor										
	4		Rutunghur	†unknown				..			80,000	0 0	
			n Dis-	‡737	..	35	762	37,397	4	0			
			xcept-	§134	55	42	231	31,525	8	0			
	1	*Hoshungabad* .	Kesho-	4	..	..	4	1,197	6	8			
			Hindia Hur										
			Sutwas Nim								1,30,220	2 8	
	3		Char Thanna										
			ually,										
15			British										
	1	*Malwa* .	Manpur .	27	..	1	28	4,400	11	11	4,400	11 11	
				267	..	5	272	2,15,617	6	9			
	1	*Kandeish* .	Yawul Chop								2,15,617	6 9	
											6,98,975	12 10	
				675	7	79	761	1,38,199	4	0			‡Of this number 407 are waste.
		Referred to in the N.B. of t Treaty of 1844.											§ Of this 17 are waste and their names unknown.
											1,38,199	4 0	
	1	*Nimar* . .	Nimar	113	..	..	113	31,678	4	0			
			Halee R	78	..	..	78	21,422	0	0			
			93,000.	77	..	..	77	36,654	8	0			
											89,754	12 0	
	1	*Saugor* . .	Rathghur with										
			Malthone to										
20	3		Gurra Kotal ver-	2,708	62	176	2,946	..					
											9,26,929	12 10	
		Tributes.											
	1	Of Kotah . . .		..	..	..	..	99,176	0	0			
		Of 7 Kotrees dependent on K		..	..	..	..	10,279	0	0			
		Joudhpore . .		..	..	..	..	97,200	0	0			
		Rutlam and Sillana, Chandey											
25		Rupees . 1,12,140		..	..	..	..	1,08,550	0	0			
26	6	Amjhera, Halee		..	..	..	..	34,387	12	0			
		Rupees . 35,000											
		Oonarsi, Chandeyree		..	..	..	..	21,100	2	6			
		Rupees . 21,792									3,70,692	14 6	
											12,97,622	11 4	
		* The amount is entered i *N.B.* as about Rs. 5,4 deductions not having been for the local currency exce the case of "Oonarsi."						Deduct revenues of Char Thannah .			800	0 0	
											12,96,822	11 4	

R. J. MEADE,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

SCHEDULE showing the assignments ceded by the Gwalior State under the Treaty of 13th January 1844 for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent; the portions of the same restored to Maharajah Sindia under the exchange arrangements provided for by the Treaty of 12th December 1860; and the districts remaining with the British Government, the full sovereignty of which has to be transferred to the said Government by Maharajah Sindia under the operation of Article 7 of the latter Treaty.

		Names of Districts, etc., composing the assignments under Treaty of 1844.	A. Number of villages.	A. Estimated net revenues in 1844. Rs. a. p.	A. Rs. a. p.	A. Remarks.	B. Number of villages.	B. Restored to Sindia under Treaty of 12th December 1860. Khalsa.	Quit-rent.	Rent-free.	Total.	Present gross value, including Abkaree revenue. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	B. Remarks.	C. Remaining with the British Government to be transferred in full sovereignty under Article 7 of the Treaty of 1860. Khalsa.	Quit-rent.	Rent-free.	Total.	Present gross value. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	C. Remarks.
1	1	*Districts on Rivers Sind and Pahooj* . Bhandhere		1,80,000 0 0	..	Note.—These five districts have been rearranged under different names since their transfer in 1844.		67	..	1	68	56,759 10 7	..		69	..	11	80	59,208 0 0		
		Garmow		2,400 0 0																	
		Mhow Mahonee		37,000 0 0																	
		Indoorkee		37,000 0 0	..																
5		Kuchwagurh		2,27,500 0 0																	
	6	Nodha		30,000 0 0	5,13,900 0 0																
	1	*Chandeyree* . Chandeyree		81,000 0 0	81,000 0 0			132	3	18	153	1,16,958 0 10	1,73,717 11 5		160	..	..	160	*1,14,720 8 0	1,73,928 8 0	*The whole included under the general head of Kuchwagurh.
	1	*Neemuch* . Jawud		2,29,000 0 0	..																
		Jeerun		37,000 0 0	..																
		Gungapoor		16,000 0 0	..																
10	4	Rutunghur		1,90,000 0 0	4,42,000 0 0			56½	3	20½	80	17,011 1 2	17,011 1 2	....	377	..	3	380	94,908 15 6	94,908 15 6	†This item consists of Sindia's ⅓rd share of the pergunnah of Keshorai Patun which was included in the Neemuch Assigned Districts of 1844 but now remains with the British Government.
	1	*Hoshungabad* . Hindia Hurdah		1,29,000 0 0	..										†unknown					80,000 0 0	
		Satwas Nimawar		35,000 0 0	..			426	105	15	546	2,72,893 3 8	2,72,893 3 8	The whole of the Neemuch District is included herein, excepting Sindia's ⅓rd share of Keshorai Patun, farmed to Boondee for Rupees 80,000 annually, which remains with the British Government.	1737	..	35	762	37,397 4 0		
	3	Char Thannah*		800 0 0	1,64,800 0 0	* Not taken possession of by the British Government and struck out of the ceded assignments.									§134	55	42	231	31,525 8 0		
15	1	*Malwa* . Manpur		2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0										4	..	..	4	1,197 6 8	1,30,220 2 8	
	1	*Kandeish* . Yawul Chopra		97,000 0 0	97,000 0 0										27	..	1	28	4,400 11 11	4,400 11 11	
		Total			13,00,700 0 0										267	..	5	272	2,15,617 6 9	2,15,617 6 9	
																				6,98,975 12 10	‡Of this number 407 are waste.
		Referred to in the N.B. of the Treaty of 1844.													675	7	79	761	1,38,199 4 0		
	1	*Nimar* . Nimar Muha, Halee Rupees 93,000.		91,256 4 0	91,256 4 0															1,38,199 4 0	§Of this 17 are waste and their names unknown.
	1	*Sangor* . Rathghur		26,000 0 0											113	..	..	113	31,678 4 0		
		Malthone		18,000 0 0											78	..	..	78	21,422 0 0		
20	3	Gurra Kotah		35,000 0 0	79,000 0 0										77	..	..	77	36,654 8 0		
		Tributes.																		89,754 12 0	
	1	Of Kotah		99,176 0 0	..									Total of lands remaining with the British Government to be transferred in full sovereignty.	2,708	62	176	2,946	..		
		Of 7 Kotrees dependent on Kotah		10,279 0 0	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	99,176 0 0		
		Joudhpore		97,200 0 0	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	10,279 0 0		
		Rutlam and Sillana, Chandeyree Rupees 1,12,140 0 0						..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	97,200 0 0		
25				1,08,550 0 0	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	1,08,550 0 0		
26	6	Amjhera, Halee Rupees 35,000 0 0		34,387 12 0	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	34,387 12 0		
		Gonarsi, Chandeyree Rupees 21,792 8 0		21,100 2 6	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	21,100 2 6		
					3,70,692 14 6															3,70,692 14 6	
																				12,97,622 11 4	
																			Deduct revenues of Char Thannah .	800 0 0	
		Total			*5,40,949 2 6															12,96,822 11 4	
		Grand Total			18,41,649 2 6			681½	111	54½	847		1,63,622 0 3								

* The amount is entered in the *N.B.* as about Rs. 5,46,900, deductions not having been made for the local currency except in the case of "Gonarsi."

Note.—No record of the number of villages at the time of transfer of these districts in 1844.

Note.—No record of the number of villages at the time of transfer of these districts.

R. J. MEADE,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

2 G

No. XIII.

ADOPTION SANAD granted to MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, GWALIOR,—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, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Agra Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of lineal heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor, according to the rules and traditions 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 conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

11th March 1862.

CANNING.

No. XIV.

TRANSLATION of a KHUREETA from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH SINDIA, K.S.I., to the address of HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, dated 29th March 1864.

AFTER THE USUAL COMPLIMENTS.—Your friend has become aware that Your Excellency would wish to continue the occupation of the fortress of Gwalior by a British garrison in the event of the maintenance of the Morar cantonment as the Head Quarters of the subsidiary force, and that, with reference to intimation given to your sincere friend by Lords Canning and Elgin, the late Viceroys and Governors-General, that the fort should be made over to your affectionate friend, notwithstanding these assurances, it is the free wish of my heart, and I hereby convey my written and formal consent to the occupation of the fort of Gwalior by British troops as long as the Government of India may deem such to be advisable on the condition that my flag continues to fly from the ramparts, and I am saluted from its guns according to established custom.

That should the Government of India at any time and for any reason or cause decide on withdrawing the garrison of British troops, in such case the fort would be occupied by myself in such force as is deemed sufficient for its security.

That with reference to this subject, I have requested Major Meade, Agent, Governor-General, and Major Hutchinson, the Political Agent, to submit certain requests to Your Excellency, which I hope may meet with favourable consideration.

May I always be considered a well-wisher, and occasionally be favoured with accounts of Your Excellency's welfare.

To the MAHARAJAH of GWALIOR.

MY HONORED AND VALUED FRIEND.—I have received with pleasure Your Highness's friendly letter, dated 29th March 1864, conveying, on certain conditions, your written and formal consent to the occupation of the fort of Gwalior by British troops as long as the Government of India may deem such to be advisable.

I agree to these conditions, *viz.*, 1st, that Your Highness's flag shall continue to fly from the ramparts of the fort, and that Your Highness will be saluted from its guns according to established custom ; 2nd, that if the Government of India should at any time and for any reason or cause decide on withdrawing the garrison of British troops from the fort, in such case the fort will be occupied by Your Highness's troops in such force as may be deemed sufficient for its security.

In consideration of Your Highness having consented to the above arrangement and of the friendship which the British Government entertains for you, I, provided it be decided to retain the British troops at Morar, will agree to modify the ninth Article of the Treaty concluded with Your Highness on 12th December 1860, so far as to increase the number of guns which Your Highness is permitted to possess, from thirty-six (36), which is the number fixed in Article 9 of the above Treaty, to forty-eight (48).

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th April 1864.

Your Highness's sincere Friend,
J. LAWRENCE.

To the MAHARAJAH of GWALIOR.

MY HONORED AND VALUED FRIEND.—I regret that it has not been in my power to convey to you sooner a definite decision on the subject of the fort of Gwalior. As I have now resolved to maintain a cantonment at Morar, and definitely to accept Your Highness's offer of the retention of the fort of Gwalior by British troops, I hasten to fulfil the promise made to you in my letter of 12th April, and to inform you that I consent to modify the ninth Article of the Treaty concluded at Benares on 12th December 1860, which shall in future be read as follows :—

ARTICLE 9.

" The military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by His Highness shall at no time exceed—

" *Artillery.*—Forty-eight (48) guns, with four hundred and eighty (480) gunners."

" *Infantry.*—Five thousand (5,000) drilled soldiers."

" *Cavalry.*—Six thousand sowars."

I have directed that two complete 9-pounder batteries shall be given to Your Highness from the Agra Magazine.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 21st December 1864.

Your Highness's sincere Friend,
J. LAWRENCE.

No. XV.

TRANSLATION of a NOTE from the GWALIOR DURBAR to the POLITICAL AGENT at GWALIOR, No. 121, dated 25th June 1864.

After usual compliments acknowledges the receipt of a khut, No. 447, dated 21st December 1863, from the Political Agent, detailing the conversation which passed between His Highness the Maharajah and the Political Agent, respecting the proposed extension of Railway from Asserghur to Indore *viâ* Bauglee and from Baroda *viâ* Amjhera to Indore on the following conditions:—

1st.—The ground which may be required by the Railway Officers may be granted to them free of charge, and that the sovereignty of the land in question rest with the British Government.

2nd.—That all sayer taxes on articles conveyed on the above lines be remitted, but that such taxes shall remain in force in the Durbar territory which may be out of the limits of the Railway line, and that the taxes be realised on articles purchased within the Durbar ilaka, and where they may be landed from the rail.

The Durbar in reply state that the purport of the Political Agent's letters, and its enclosure, has been duly communicated to His Highness the Maharajah, who has signified his consent to the terms specified therein.

No. XVI.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part, and MAHARAJAH ALI JAH JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, BAHADOOR, and his children, heirs, and successors, on the other part; settled on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by MAJOR-GENERAL H. D. DALY, C.B., OFFICIATING AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in CENTRAL INDIA, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONORABLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL of MAYO, VISCOUNT MAYO of MONYCROWER, BARON NAAS of NAAS, KNIGHT of the ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER of ST. PATRICK, GRAND MASTER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR OF INDIA, MEMBER of the PRIVY COUNCIL of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, M.A., D.C.L., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, and on the part of HIS HIGHNESS JYAJEE RAO SINDIA by DADA GUNPUT RAO KHERKEY, DEWAN of GWALIOR, nominated by HIS HIGHNESS to conduct this negociation,—1871.

Whereas under the arrangements concluded with the Gwalior State by the Treaty ratified at Benares on 12th December 1860, there remained due to the

Gwalior State on the part of the British Government an annual payment of Rupees 4,658-1-9 as per Schedule A;

And whereas it is desirable to cede to the Gwalior State lands yielding a land revenue to that amount;

And whereas for reasons of State and for the advantage of both contracting parties, it is desirable to effect certain exchanges of territory between the contracting parties;

The following Articles are hereby agreed on :—

ARTICLE 1.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior cedes in full sovereignty to the British Government the lands now included within the limits of the British Cantonment at Morar, with all his rights and interests therein.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior cedes to the British Government his rights and interests of every description in the villages named in the Schedule B annexed to this Treaty.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior transfers to the British Government his rights and interests in the village of Sirusgaonkata in the Seroor Talooka of the Poona Collectorate, which are estimated to be of the present value of Rupees 452-9-4 per annum.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of these cessions, and with a view to extinguish the annual payment of Rupees 4,658-1-9 referred to in the preamble of this Treaty, the British Government cedes to the Gwalior State in full sovereignty, to be held on the same tenure as the rest of the Maharajah's dominions, the villages named in Schedule C attached to this treaty; and the Maharajah of Gwalior accepts the villages named in Schedule C in full satisfaction of all claims under the aforesaid Treaty of 1860 and of the cessions made to the British Government under Articles 1, 2, and 3 preceding.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government having made a land settlement in the villages ceded under Article 4 preceding, the Maharajah of Gwalior engages to respect and maintain all rights recorded at that settlement; and the Maharajah further engages to respect and maintain all sunnuds for jaghires or rent-free grants within the said villages which have been granted by the British Government or admitted by the British Government to be valid.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government, at the request of the Maharajah and in proof of friendship, engages to grant to Dada Gunput Rao Kherkey, the Dewan of Gwalior, the village of Aney in the Poona Collectorate as a perpetual jaghire to be held under conditions specified in a sunnud to be granted by the Bombay Government, the equivalent of the revenue of the jaghire, Rupees 2,602-13 per annum, having been deducted in estimating the value of the territories ceded in exchange to the Maharajah under Article 4 of this Treaty.

This Treaty, consisting of six Articles, has been concluded by Major-General Henry D. Daly, C.B., on the part of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and by Dada Gunput Rao Kherkey on the part of Maharajah Ali Jah Jyajee Rao Sindia, Bahadoor; and it is hereby agreed that a copy of this Treaty, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to the Maharajah on or before the day of 1871.

Signed at Gwalior this 2nd day of December 1871.

SIGNATURE OF THE DEWAN.

H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.*,
Agent, G.-G., Central India.

SIGNATURE OF THE MAHARAJAH.

MAYO.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta on the 25th day of December 1871.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Schedule A showing the annual payment due by the British Government to the Gwalior State under Treaty of 12th December 1860.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total gross revenue of lands transferred by Sindia to the British Government (letter from Agent, Governor-General, Central India, No. 30-147, dated 17th June 1864)	..	7,00,702 5 5
Value of money payments to be credited to the Maharajah	..	20,233 11 2
TOTAL .	..	7,20,936 0 7

Schedule A showing the annual payment due by the British Government to the Gwalior State under Treaty of 12th December 1860—contd.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total gross revenue of lands transferred by the British Government to the Maharajah	6,95,708	4	7			
Value of money payments to be credited to the British Government	20,243	12	6			
				7,15,952	1	1
Balance due to Sindia	..			4,983	15	6
DEDUCT—						
On account of Bulwundee, Budrooka and Kotar (letter of Collector of Ahmednuggur, No. 1564, dated 6th September 1867)	181	14	0			
Compensation to Barote, Gumul, &c., in Punch Mehals (letter of Agent, Punch Mehals, No. 103, dated 10th February 1863)	143	15	9	325	13	9
Net annual balance due to Sindia	..			4,658	1	9

Schedule B, being list of villages mentioned in Article 2 of this Treaty.

Kusba Gunsangwee.	Mouza Beerkeengaon.
Mouza Ooncheygaon.	„ Waheegaon
„ Peepulgaon.	„ Dhorekeengaon.
„ Bhudaila.	„ Rahatgaon.
„ Pathurwallee.	„ Kurkeengaon.

Schedule C, being list of villages mentioned in Article 4.

District.	*Mouza.*	*Revenue.* Rs.	a.	p.
Bhandere	Burrenda Havalee	652	0	0
	Baranah	899	0	0
	Dulleeppoora	435	0	0
	Attereekhera	77	0	0
	Dhumna	870	0	0
	Seersaee	2,229	0	0
	Piaolee	1,697	0	0
	Astout	1,761	0	0
	Niehrolee	288	0	0
	Piprowakhas	3,897	0	0
	Mooreea	1,475	0	0
	Moosturra	1,337	0	0
	Suleterrah	2,814	0	0
	Saintoul	1,354	0	0
	Dulputpoor	1,838	0	0
	TOTAL	21,623	0	0
Mote	Ajeetpora	478	0	0
	Bairich	1,929	0	0
	Burcholee	2,231	0	0
	Sooklare	438	0	0
	Keolaree	784	0	0
	TOTAL	5,860	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL	27,483	0	0

No. XVII.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SINDIA'S RAILWAY LOAN ENGAGEMENT, dated Bombay, 19th November 1872.

His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has accepted the offer of Maharaja Sindia of 75 lakhs of Rupees ($\frac{3}{4}$th of a million sterling) at 4 per cent. interest to himself and his heirs for ever from the Government of India for the construction of a Railway between Gwalior and Agra.

2. The entire jurisdiction over the line and all matters connected with its construction, direction and management, to be with the Government of India.

3. His Highness the Maharaja Sindia will give all reasonable assistance in respect to materials required for construction and maintenance, charging no dues of any sort, whether in transit through Gwalior territory or procured from it.

4. One set of carriages, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, will be at the Maharaja's disposal on all occasions of his travelling on the line free of all charge.

H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.*,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

DADA KIRKEY,
Dewan of Gwalior.

**Five instalments—*

1873	. 38	lakhs.
1874	. 37	„
1875	. 25	„
1876	. 25	„
1877	. 25	„

In amendment of the 1st paragraph, one million and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$ crore Rupees)* to be substituted for '75 lakhs' and after "Gwalior and Agra" to be entered "and Indore and Neemuch."

H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.*,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

DADA KIRKEY.

MORAR,
The 11th January 1873.

Read and explained by me to the Maharaja Sindia in the presence of his Dewan, who signed it yesterday by order of His Highness.

H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.*,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

MORAR,
The 12th January 1873.

KHARITA from HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, to HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA SCINDIA of GWALIOR,—1873.

I have already through my Agent in Central India expressed my sense of Your Highness's liberal and enlightened offer to place at the disposal of the Government of India a sum, payable in five years, aggregating 150 lakhs of Rupees, for the construction of two lines of railway, one from Gwalior to Agra and the other from Indore to Neemuch.

I have now the pleasure to communicate formally to Your Highness the acceptance by the British Government of the loan on the conditions stated in the agreements made with General Daly on 19th November 1872 and 11th January 1873.

I understand also from General Daly that Your Highness will provide, free of charge, all the land required for the railways, the stations, buildings, &c., and that no transit duties will be levied on through-traffic; also that no royalty or dues of any kind will be charged by Your Highness on materials required for the railways either procured from or in transit through Your Highness's territories; that the whole of the arrangements as to construction, equipment and maintenance of the lines, and the management of the lines after they are open, as well as plenary civil and criminal jurisdiction within the lands occupied for Railway purposes from the date of the land being made over, are to rest exclusively with the British Government; and that the British Government alone has interest in and the receipt and control of the receipts of the lines.

The proofs which Your Highness has given of an earnest desire to extend the advantages of railway communication to your country have afforded me much gratification. The expressions of your heartfelt attachment to the British Government which General Daly has reported to me are fully reciprocated.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend.

NORTHBROOK.

SIMLA:

The 29th April 1873.

No. XVIII.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 556, dated Fort William, the 31st January 1878.

READ again—

The order in the Foreign Department, No. 2764-P., dated the 14th December 1877, sanctioning the grant to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees, repayable in ten years, with interest at 5 per cent per annum.

READ—

A letter from the Resident at Gwalior, No. 22, dated the 20th December 1877, submitting for orders a proposal by the Gwalior Durbar that the Government should retain, for eleven years, the half-yearly interest of three lakhs on the Scindia Railway Loan, in liquidation of the loan of fifty lakhs which has been granted to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned the retention of interest on the Scindia Railway Loan commencing with the half-yearly instalment due in October 1878.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the letter from the Resident, Gwalior, read in the preamble, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and further orders.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Comptroller-General for information and guidance.

R. H. HOLLINGBERRY,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No. XIX.

AGREEMENT for the security of the SALT REVENUE of British India, in the event of the ABOLITION of the INLAND CUSTOMS LINE, and for the ABOLITION of SALT DUTIES within the GWALIOR STATE, between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., of GWALIOR, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL for the STATES of CENTRAL INDIA, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL, and on the other part by the RAO RAJA SHUMSHERE JUNG SIR GUNPUT RAO KHURKEY, K.C.S.I., DEWAN of GWALIOR, in virtue of full powers conferred upon him by HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA,—1879.

ARTICLE 1.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior agrees that no new salt-works shall be opened within his State; that no works, except those enumerated in Schedule A attached to this Agreement, shall be permitted to be worked, or to continue in existence, in the said State; and that at no work so enumerated shall a greater quantity of salt be manufactured within any year than double the quantity entered in the said Schedule furnished by His Highness the Maharaja, which Schedule shall be accepted as a register. The aggregate quantity manufactured in any year shall not exceed 54,000 maunds.

ARTICLE 2.

Nothing in the foregoing Article shall be held to prohibit the *bonâ fide* manufacture, by His Highness the Maharaja, of saltpetre, rasi sajji, or other saline products other than edible salt, at any of his works now in use for such manufacture

and entered in Schedule B attached to this Agreement; but His Highness the Maharaja agrees that no new works of this description shall henceforth be opened, that no edible salt shall be manufactured at any of those now existing, and that no edible salt shall be permitted to pass out of the refineries.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Maharaja agrees to prevent—

1st, the export from the State of Gwalior of any salt therein manufactured;

2ndly, the import into, and passage through, the said State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

Further, His Highness the Maharaja agrees that no tax, toll, or duty of any kind shall be levied within the State of Gwalior on salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If any stocks of salt, other than salt manufactured in the State of Gwalior, be found to exist within the territories of such State on the date on which this Agreement comes into force, His Highness the Maharaja agrees, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks, and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by His Highness the Maharaja, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the British Government such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Maharaja agrees to prohibit the export from the State of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation, by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland Customs Line.

ARTICLE 7.

In consideration of the due observance of this Agreement by His Highness the Maharaja, and of his proclaiming throughout his State, free trade and transit

for all salt manufactured and excised at British salt-works, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness annually in half-yearly instalments the sum of Rupees three lakhs twelve thousand and five hundred (Rupees 3,12,500). This payment to be made at the Gwalior Treasury.

The mode and date of first payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE 8.

Returns of the salt-works within the Gwalior State, as enumerated in Schedule A, and their approximate outturn, and of the saltpetre and other works enumerated in Schedule B, shall be furnished annually by His Highness the Maharaja to the Political Agent on dates to be hereafter fixed.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government reserve to themselves the right of revising the above Articles of Agreement should experience prove that they are insufficient for the protection of the British salt revenue.

ARTICLE 10.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Gwalior on the fifteenth day of March, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

MAHARAJA'S SIGNATURE AND SEAL.

DEWAN'S SIGNATURE.

H. D. DALY,
Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 31st March 1879.

LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Simla on the ninth day of July A.D. 1879.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the number of Salt works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Zila Gird, Gwalior.			
	Pargana Kotwal.			
1	Village of Naoopoora . . .	1	10 0 0	
2	„ Bhurrar	2	144 0 0	
3	Kusba Noorabad	1	12 0 0	
4	„ Dhunnela	4	109 0 0	
5	Village of Lubhunjunpoor . .	1	31 35 0	
6	„ Jeynuggur . . .	2	108 0 0	
7	„ Royroo	1	27 7 8	
8	Kusba Rithora	1	9 0 0	
9	Village of Ardonee	1	12 0 0	
10	„ Ghuttee (Jagir) . . .	1	6 0 0	
11	„ Pipersewah . . .	1	8 0 0	
12	„ Bhanderie . . .	1	52 20 0	
	Total .	17	529 22 8	
	Pargana Antree.			
13	Village of Chomo	1	18 0 0	
14	„ Airaya	1	24 0 0	
15	„ Akbaie	1	52 10 0	
16	Kusba Chinore	1	24 0 0	
17	Village of Barainda	1	48 0 0	
18	„ Dughrowah . . .	1	16 0 0	
19	„ Poorah	1	16 0 0	
20	Kusba Bunwar	1	24 0 0	
21	Village of Burkherah . . .	1	35 0 0	
22	Kusba Antree	4	80 0 0	
23	Village of Etayel	8	192 0 0	
24	„ Chitaonie	1	6 0 0	
25	„ Dubra	2	40 0 0	
26	„ Mukhlapoor . . .	2	32 0 0	
27	„ Pooree	1	16 0 0	
28	„ Salwaie	2	12 0 0	
29	„ Goolyaie	2	15 0 0	
30	„ Amrole	1	20 0 0	
31	„ Samaya (Maffee) . .	2	105 0 0	
32	„ Tekpoor	1	24 0 0	
	Total .	35	799 10 0	
	Carried over .	52	1,328 32 8	

Statement showing the number of Salt works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt-works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Brought forward .	52	1,328 32 8	
	Pargana Gird.			
33	Village of Sahunpoor . . .	5	226 20 0	
34	„ Jonapoora . . .	1	52 20 0	
35	„ Silgella	1	200 0 0	
36	„ Palee	1	30 0 0	
37	„ Manpoor	2	72 0 0	
38	„ Gooreekha . . .	1	54 0 0	
39	Kusba Koolaith	2	60 0 0	
40	Village of Mehedpoor . . .	1	3 0 0	
41	„ Soopaolee . . .	3	132 0 0	
42	„ Kaitha	1	42 0 0	
43	„ Kerguma	1	60 0 0	
44	„ Siroul	2	72 0 0	
45	„ Parsur (Maffee) . . .	1	..	
	Total .	22	1,004 0 0	
	Pargana Pichore.			
46	Village of Sisgaon	1	24 0 0	
47	„ Nahatolee . . .	1	13 20 0	
48	„ Bhurrowlee . . .	1	24 0 0	
49	„ Silee	1	26 0 0	
50	„ Baraindah . . .	1	24 0 0	
51	„ Nibee	1	28 0 0	
52	„ Bhagai	4	48 0 0	
53	„ Karaie	1	11 10 0	
54	„ Akbaie	2	22 20 0	
55	„ Garhie	1	20 0 0	
56	„ Khujooriahie . . .	1	48 0 0	
57	„ Patra	1	54 0 0	
58	„ Dhavie	1	20 0 0	
59	„ Par Putha . . .	1	48 0 0	
60	„ Ghumundeepoora . .	1	48 0 0	
61	„ Karundie	1	24 0 0	
62	„ Bairoo	1	24 0 0	
63	„ Barguja	2	48 20 0	
64	„ Aroosie	1	16 0 0	
65	„ Aroo	1	18 30 0	
66	„ Dubka	1	9 0 0	
67	„ Puteriapoora . . .	1	10 20 0	
68	Kusba Simeria	2	96 0 0	
	Total .	29	706 0 0	
	Total of Zila Gird, Gwalior .	103	3,038 32 8	

Statement showing the number of Salt works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Zila Bhind.			
	Pargana Mehgaon.			
69	Village of Kanathur . . .	5	493 3 8	
70	„ Kerrowlee . . .	1	52 20 0	
71	„ Gaihilee . . .	8	707 35 0	
72	„ Chaikiree . . .	13	1,365 35 0	
73	„ Purkolee . . .	19	1,077 36 10	
74	„ Piprowah . . .	2	210 0 0	
75	„ Sinore . . .	2	70 0 0	
76	„ Sirsie . . .	6	560 23 12	
	Total .	56	4,537 33 14	
	Pargana Mow.			
77	Village of Jhawul . . .	1	50 0 0	
78	„ Asona . . .	1	60 0 0	
79	„ Barolee . . .	2	80 0 0	
80	„ Bakholee . . .	1	30 0 0	
81	„ Budrowlee . . .	1	60 0 0	
82	„ Tarowlee . . .	1	21 0 0	
83	„ Jumdurrah . . .	3	150 0 0	
84	„ Jukorut . . .	2	112 8 12	
85	„ Dugaila . . .	1	8 0 0	
86	„ Rutwah . . .	1	30 0 0	
87	„ Susjoul . . .	1	80 0 0	
88	„ Rooyawaie . . .	1	75 0 0	
89	„ Sorah . . .	1	40 0 0	
90	„ Sagolee . . .	..	..	
91	„ Manaipoor . . .	2	125 0 0	
92	„ Kitee . . .	1	75 0 0	
93	„ Kheria Julloo . . .	1	60 0 0	
94	„ Loharpoora . . .	5	1,000 0 0	
95	Kusba Etoyda . . .	4	225 0 0	
96	Village of Etoylee . . .	13	480 0 0	
97	„ Angsowlee . . .	1	30 0 0	
98	„ Asodee . . .	4	420 0 0	
99	„ Thurwah . . .	10	846 30 0	
100	„ Peeparah . . .	6	465 0 0	
101	„ Chirowah . . .	4	195 0 0	
102	„ Dehegaon . . .	2	135 0 0	
103	„ Chundrowah . . .	6	1,510 0 0	
104	„ Runpoora . . .	2	90 0 0	
	Carried over .	78	6,452 38 12	

Statement showing the number of Salt works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Brought forward .	78	6,452 38 12	
	Pargana Mow—concld.			
105	Village of Silond	2	150 0 0	
106	„ Deherah	5	240 0 0	
107	„ Kajowah	12	910 0 0	
108	„ Gataie	34	2,122 5 0	
109	„ Kathoda	3	120 0 0	
110	„ Goodaolee . . .	3	180 0 0	
111	„ Ghapooree . . .	12	1,233 0 0	
112	„ Mowarie	2	60 0 0	
113	„ Moorhena . . .	2	64 0 0	
114	„ Najowlee	2	45 0 0	
115	„ Gaphaibooputee . .	6	580 23 8	
116	„ Kumulpoora . . .	2	71 10 0	
117	„ Muddunpoora . . .	1	75 0 0	
	Total .	164	12,303 37 4	
118	Village of Suddawudpoora (Maffee) .	2	200 0 0	
	Total of Zila Bhind .	222	17,041 31 2	
	Zila Towaghur.			
119	Village of Baragurh	2	56 35 0	
120	„ Hunjootpoora . . .	3	33 30 0	
121	„ Birkherie	1	11 0 0	
122	„ Pertappoora . . .	10	843 30 0	
123	„ Pullia	2	50 25 0	
124	„ Teherah	1	11 10 0	
125	„ Jaithpoora . . .	1	4 20 0	
126	„ Dhumsah	1	9 0 0	
127	„ Rutunpoora . . .	1	40 35 0	
128	„ Surkherria . . .	4	223 30 0	
129	„ Kuthwan Goojur . .	1	14 0 0½	
130	„ Kunneepoora . . .	2	18 0 0	
131	„ Khitolee	7	393 30 0	
	Carried over .	36	1,711 5 0½	

Statement showing the number of Salt works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Brought forward .	36	1,711 5 0½	
	Zila Towarghur—contd.			
132	Village of Kheria Jajoo . . .	6	690 30 0	
133	„ Girgaon	1	61 35 0	
134	„ Gudrowlee . . .	2	168 30 0	
135	„ Muddunpoora . . .	1	16 35 0	
136	„ Etoylee	1	25 35 0	
137	„ Bukthurah . . .	4	100 0 0	
138	„ Burrowah . . .	1	45 0 0	
139	„ Bugraie	3	84 15 0	
140	„ Bughorah . . .	2	50 25 0	
141	„ Peepersana . . .	9	125 20 0	
142	„ Chitora	2	63 35 0	
143	„ Chota	7	796 14 4	
144	„ Rampoora . . .	1	22 20 0	
145	„ Khurrowah . . .	8	1,000 0 0	
146	„ Khudere . . .	9	260 28 12	
147	„ Habbeepoora . . .	2	135 0 0	
	Total .	95	5,359 8 0½	
	Pargana Aino.			
148	Kusba Aino	1	7 8 12	
149	Village of Chundokhur . . .	1	6 10 0	
150	„ Chimkah	2	67 2 0	
151	„ Khunaitah . . .	16	201 21 4	
152	„ Kheria (Maffee) . .	1	4 15 0	
	Total .	21	286 17 0	
	Pargana Cormie.			
153	Village of Peepaharie . . .	1	200 0 0	
	Total of Zila Towarghur .	117	5,845 25 0½	

Statement showing the number of Salt works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Zila Nurwar.			
	Pargana Bhiturwar.			
154	Village of Baghwaie	1	24 0 0	
155	„ Ballow	1	24 0 0	
156	„ Saharun	1	24 0 0	
157	„ Gundajur	1	8 0 0	
158	„ Musoodpoor . . .	1	24 0 0	
159	„ Sigharun	1	24 0 0	
160	„ Bairnee	1	24 0 0	
161	„ Bachora	1	24 0 0	
162	„ Sirsola	1	24 0 0	
163	„ Mohungurh . . .	6	96 0 0	
164	Kusba Mustoora	1	8 0 0	
165	Village of Moosarei (Maffee) . .	1	12 0 0	
166	„ Ugwas (Maffee) . . .	1	4 0 0	
	Total of Zila Nurwar .	18	320 0 0	
	Zila Sikerwarie.			
	Pargana Jorah.			
167	Village of Maina Basaie . . .	1	20 0 0	
168	„ Teektowlee . . .	1	12 0 0	
	Total of Zila Sikerwarie .	2	32 0 0	
	Zila Jhansie.			
	Pargana Dhubhoh.			
169	Village of Pilgherrah . . .	1	7 20 0	
170	„ Puthra Narain . . .	1	8 0 0	
171	Kusba Bilhaitee	1	10 0 0	
172	Village of Piprowan . . .	3	30 0 0	
173	„ Sookliarie . . .	5	80 0 0	
	Total .	11	135 20 0	

Statement showing the number of Salt works, and the amount of Salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—concld.

Number.	Names of Villages, with their respective Zila and Pargana.	Number of Ruthas or Salt works.	Amount of Salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Pargana Indurkhie.			
174	Village of Chuchaie	1	30 0 0	
175	„ Khutolee	2	70 0 0	
176	„ Jugunpoora . . .	1	45 0 0	
177	„ Koowurpoorah . . .	½	3 0 0	
178	Kusba Lahur	½	5 10 0	
179	„ Nodha	1	40 0 0	
	Total .	6	193 10 0	
	Pargana Kurrerah.			
180	Village of Bhysah	10	306 0 0	
181	„ Pudhairdoo . . .	7	85 0 0	
182	„ Donee	1	..	
183	„ Dihoylah	3	..	
184	„ Diraitha Sanie . . .	2	..	
185	„ Rajpoor	1	..	
186	„ Soonarie	7	32 0 0	
187	„ Sihore	1	90 0 0	
188	„ Hutraidah . . .	1	..	
189	„ Dubho Gawah . . .	1	5 25 0	
190	„ Kuroowah . . .	10	21 0 0	
	Total .	44	539 25 0	
	Total of Zila Jhansie .	61	868 15 0	
	Zila Nimuch.			
	Pargana Gungapoor.			
191	Kusba Gungapoor	1	400 0 0	
192	Village of Belwanee and Soorakhera .	1	200 0 0	
	Total of Zila Nimuch .	2	600 0 0	
193	Zila Subulgurh.—Village of Kootghan	1	10 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL .	526	27,756 23 10½	

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of Saltpetre works in the Gwalior State.

Number.	Name of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Zila Gird.		
	Pargana Gird.		
1	Mouzah Parsad (Maffee)	6 0 0	
	Pargana Antree.		
2	Mouzah Airayo	12 0 0	
3	Kusba Chinore	48 0 0	
4	Mouzah Barke Serai	60 0 0	
5	Kusba Bunwar	5 0 0	
6	Mouzah Kutchwah	1 28 0	
7	„ Ladwaya	24 0 0	
8	Kusba Antree	192 0 0	
9	„ Salwae	24 0 0	
10	Mouzah Amrole	47 20 0	
11	„ Seroee	20 0 0	
12	„ Bilowa	139 0 0	
13	Kusba Chinore	9 24 0	
	Total .	582 32 0	
	Pargana Pichore.		
14	Mouzah Seeregaon	48 0 0	
15	„ Mahwalee	72 0 0	
16	Kusba Tookhlaree	30 0 0	
17	„ Gujurria	5 0 0	
18	Mouzah Patapanhara	96 0 0	
19	„ Magrora	8 0 0	
20	„ Guheesar	80 20 0	
	Total .	339 20 0	
	Pargana Kotwab.		
21	Mouzah Ajnowda	8 0 0	
22	„ Paharee	50 0 0	
23	„ Rithora	22 20 0	
24	„ Ardonee	54 0 0	
25	„ Kachanpore	24 0 0	
26	„ Tridenla	37 20 0	
	Total .	196 0 0	
	Total of Zila .	1,118 12 0	

Statement of Saltpetre works in the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Name of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Bhind.		
	Pargana Bhind.		
27	Kusba Bhind	90 0 0	
28	„ Lawan	40 0 0	
29	Mouzah Gona Hardanpore	20 0 0	
30	„ Baghora	20 0 0	
	Total	170 0 0	
	Pargana Mehgaon.		
31	Kusba Mehgaon	9 7 8	
32	Mouzah Kohair	47 10 0	
33	„ Kunhree	12 37 8	
34	„ Deoree	11 6 4	
35	„ Piprolee	27 22 8	
36	„ Kanathar	10 20 0	
37	„ Karota	12 26 0	
38	„ Gootar	19 27 8	
39	„ Saema	11 12 4	
40	Kusba Barhad	81 15 0	
41	Mouzah Dhamailee	21 35 0	
42	„ Pachro	32 32 8	
43	Kusba Sonee	44 25 0	
44	Mouzah Ajnoda	14 25 0	
45	„ Saithree	4 20 0	
46	„ Picholee	3 15 0	
47	„ Pawaee	11 10 0	
48	„ Palee	13 20 0	
49	„ Chotee Gore	12 15 0	
	Total	402 22 0	
	Pargana Maoo.		
50	Kusba Maoo	100 0 0	
51	„ Etaylda	18 0 0	
52	Mouzah Tarf Baren Patee	27 0 0	
	Total	145 0 0	
	Total of Zila	717 22 0	

Statement of Saltpetre works in the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Name of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds. Mds. Srs. Chs.	Remarks.
	ZILA TOWARGURH.		
	Pargana Gohad.		
53	Kusba Bhagwassa	11 14 0	
54	Mouzah Berkheree	11 12 8	
55	„ Dhamasa	4 0 0	
56	„ Kutwa Goojur	6 0 0	
57	„ Kanipura	10 0 0	
58	Kusba Pitholee	4 0 0	
59	Mouzah Gadrolee	4 0 0	
60	„ Berthra	4 20 0	
61	„ Chitaro	2 0 0	
62	„ Kharowa	12 0 0	
63	„ Katado Abulbajee	45 16 8	
	TOTAL	114 23 0	
	Pargana Ambah.		
64	Mouzah Burwaee	10 30 0	
65	„ Nagra	4 20 0	
66	„ Ajhera	12 20 0	
67	„ Thara	4 24 0	
68	„ Amlaron	11 0 0	
69	„ Dharamgarh	12 0 0	
70	„ Roohar	16 0 0	
71	„ Poorawas	15 0 0	
	TOTAL	86 14 0	
	Pargana Gormee.		
72	Kusba Gormee	37 0 0	
73	Mouzah Aklonee	10 20 0	
74	„ Asokhar	10 0 0	
75	„ Achaee	6 0 0	
76	„ Sookand	14 0 0	
77	„ Ghilwa	2 0 0	
78	„ Mehdolee	19 10 0	
79	„ Nanhand	12 0 0	
80	„ Sado	20 24 0	
81	Kusba Lawan	34 0 0	
82	Mouzah Piparee	64 0 0	
83	„ Manere	20 20 0	
	TOTAL	249 34 0	

Statement of Saltpetre works in the Gwalior State—contd.

Number.	Name of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	ZILA TOWARGURH—*contd.*		
	Pargana Ahno.		
84	Kusba Ahno	11 6 10	
85	Mouzah Yadoree	50 0 0	
86	„ Paricha	2 0 0	
87	„ Dokera	12 0 0	
88	„ Tethaney	12 0 0	
89	„ Chandokhar	45 0 0	
90	„ Chemka	10 0 0	
91	„ Cherata	33 29 0	
92	„ Sarwa	12 0 0	
93	„ Sarpore	12 0 0	
94	„ Khaneta	16 0 0	
95	„ Lodheykee Palee	12 0 0	
96	„ Noonro	24 0 0	
	TOTAL	251 35 10	
	Pargana Dondree.		
97	Mouzah Dhuneta	4 20 0	
98	„ Baree Kothar	5 20 0	
99	„ Sarpoor	13 0 0	
	TOTAL	23 0 0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA	725 26 10	
	ZILA SIKARWAREE.		
	Pargana Jora.		
100	Kusba Jora	8 0 0	
101	„ Alapore	16 0 0	
102	„ Sumnolee	20 0 0	
	TOTAL	44 0 0	
	Pargana Jignee.		
103	Kusba Jignee	40 0 0	
104	Mouzah Jarneebee	12 0 0	
105	„ Kishenpore	14 0 0	
106	„ Kharia	30 0 0	
107	„ Mirdhan	14 0 0	
108	„ Muryo	2 0 0	
	TOTAL	112 0 0	

Statement of Saltpetre works in the Gwalior State—concld.

Number.	Name of Village, with its Pargana and Zila.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks.
		Mds. Srs. Chs.	
	Zila Sikarwaree—*concld.*		
	Pargana Mangarh.		
109	Mouzah Timjaree	20 0 0	
	Total of Zila .	176 0 0	
	Zila Sabalgarh.		
	Pargana Bijeypore.		
110	Kusba Bijeypore	1 5 0	
111	„ Etra	0 38 8	
	Total .	2 3 8	
	Pargana Sabalgarh.		
112	Kusba Sabalgarh	3 15 0	
113	Mouzah Peeparthan	2 4 6	
114	„ Koololee	3 0 0	
115	„ Magrole	15 0 0	
116	„ Jabrole	9 0 0	
	Total .	32 19 6	
	Total of Zila .	34 22 14	
	Zila Nurwar.		
	Pargana Arone.		
117	Mouzah Urwa	32 0 0	
	Zila Jhansie.		
	Pargana Lahar.		
118	Mouzah Bhera	96 0 0	
119	Kusba Lahar	52 20 0	
120	Mouzah Imkab	0 10 0	
	Total .	148 30 0	
	Pargana Daboh.		
121	Mouzah Oreena	0 8 0	
	Total of Zila .	148 38 0	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR GWALIOR TERRITORY	2,959 1 8	

No. XX.

POSTAL CONVENTION for the exchange of CORRESPONDENCE, PARCELS, INSURED and VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES, MONEY-ORDERS, and INDIA POSTAL NOTES, between the IMPERIAL POST OFFICE of BRITISH INDIA and the POST OFFICES in the territories of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of GWALIOR,—1885.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels, money-orders, and India postal notes, between the Imperial Post Office of British India, hereinafter termed the "Imperial Post," and the post offices in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, hereinafter termed the "Gwalior State Post." This exchange, which shall also include registered, insured and value-payable articles, shall be governed by the rules given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being. The term "correspondence" shall include letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book and pattern packets.

ARTICLE 2.

Certain selected post offices in British India and in the Gwalior State shall be placed in postal communication with one another, that is, they shall be authorised to exchange mail-bags containing registered and unregistered correspondence and ordinary parcels, but not insured or value-payable articles or money-orders. Some of these offices shall be constituted offices of exchange on the side of British India and on the side of Gwalior State, and these offices shall be the sole medium of exchange for insured and value-payable articles and money-orders, and shall alone be entrusted with the duty of preparing the accounts resulting from the exchange of money-orders and India postal notes.

ARTICLE 3.

Indian postage stamps over-printed with the words "Gwalior State", and embossed envelopes and inland post-cards over-printed with the words "Gwalior State" and also with the Gwalior arms, shall be supplied on indent by the Government of India to the Gwalior State at cost price. They shall be sold by the Gwalior State to the public at the value marked on each postage stamp, post-card, or embossed envelope.

ARTICLE 4.

These over-printed postage stamps, post-cards, and embossed envelopes shall alone be used in the Gwalior State for the prepayment of inland correspondence, and they shall be recognised by the Imperial Post only for inland correspondence posted in any post office or letter-box (whether belonging to the Imperial Post or the Gwalior State Post) within the limits of the State of Gwalior.

ARTICLE 5.

The rates of postage, fees, or commission charged by the Gwalior State Post on all classes of correspondence, paid and unpaid, registered and unregistered, insured and value-payable, on all parcels, and on all money-orders and on all India postal notes, shall not be in excess of the rates charged by the Imperial Post, calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Gwalior Durbar under Article 31.

ARTICLE 6.

Responsibility for articles insured and for payment of compensation under the rules given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being shall rest with the Imperial Post Office while the articles concerned are in its custody, and with the Gwalior State while the articles concerned are in its custody.

ARTICLE 7.

Neither the Imperial Post Office nor the Gwalior State shall be liable to make good the loss of or damage to any uninsured article while in its custody, but it shall be incumbent on the Imperial Post Office or the Gwalior State to investigate every case of such loss or damage occurring within its jurisdiction. But nothing in this article shall be held to supersede the orders passed by the Supreme Government in Resolution No. 1095, dated 18th July 1866, relating to losses occasioned by highway robbery of Imperial mails within the limits of the Gwalior State, or any future orders of a similar nature which may hereafter be issued by the Government of India.

ARTICLE 8.

Articles of all kinds superscribed "On Postal Service" and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Imperial Post or an officer of the Gwalior State Post, shall be exchanged free of all charge as respects postage.

ARTICLE 9.

The Imperial Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over postal lines maintained by the Gwalior State, whether such mails be intended for transmission to a Gwalior State Post Office or an Imperial Post; and similarly the Gwalior State Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over Imperial postal lines, including railways, whether such mails be intended for transmission to an Imperial Post Office or a Gwalior State Post Office.

ARTICLE 10.

Inland correspondence, registered and unregistered, received from the Gwalior State Post addressed to any place in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a postal convention with the Imperial Post, and fully prepaid with the over-printed postage stamps described in Article 3, shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 11.

Inland correspondence, received from the Gwalior State Post, addressed to any place in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a postal convention with the Imperial Post but not fully prepaid with the over-printed postage stamps described in Article 3, shall be treated by the Imperial Post as though originally posted in British India, and taxed by the Imperial Post with the usual rates for inland unpaid postage, which shall be retained by the Imperial Post or the Native State, as the case may be, by which delivery of such unpaid correspondence is effected.

ARTICLE 12.

Fully prepaid inland correspondence, registered and unregistered (including correspondence, prepaid by service stamps), transferred by the Imperial Post, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 13.

On inland correspondence, not fully prepaid, transferred by the Imperial Post for delivery through the Gwalior State Post, the latter shall retain the postage it realises.

ARTICLE 14.

Unclaimed and refused inland correspondence shall be exchanged in both directions, but the exchange shall be accompanied by no accounts.

ARTICLE 15.

Fully prepaid foreign correspondence, addressed to any place in the Gwalior State, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charges on account of postage; but if such correspondence be unpaid or insufficiently paid, it shall be delivered on payment of the amount taxed thereon by the Imperial Post, and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 16.

On foreign correspondence posted in the Gwalior State, postage can only be prepaid by means of Imperial postage stamps not bearing the over-print "Gwalior State." Postage stamps over-printed with the words "Gwalior State" shall not be recognised in payment of postage on foreign correspondence.

ARTICLE 17.

Prepayment of inland parcel postage between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post, in both directions, shall be compulsory.

ARTICLE 18.

Inland parcels, received from the Gwalior State Post, addressed to any place in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a convention for

the exchange of parcels with the Imperial Post, shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 19.

Inland parcels transferred by the Imperial Post for delivery through the Gwalior State Post, shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 20.

Fully prepaid foreign parcels, addressed to any place in the Gwalior State, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charge on account of postage; but if such parcels be unpaid, they shall be delivered on payment of the amount taxed thereon by the Imperial Post, and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 21.

Prepayment in cash of postage, at the rates published in the Indian Postal Guide, is compulsory in the case of all foreign parcels posted in the Gwalior State. The postage so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 22.

The Imperial inland money-order rules, as given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being, shall be adopted by the Gwalior State Post, and the Imperial inland form of money-order application shall be used.

ARTICLE 23.

Money-orders issued by the Gwalior State Post for payment in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a convention for the exchange of money-orders with the Imperial Post shall all be sent by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange. Such money-orders shall be paid in full, free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever. The entire commission on these money-orders shall be retained by the Gwalior State Post.

ARTICLE 24.

Money-orders, transferred by the Imperial Post for payment by the Gwalior State Post, shall be made over to the Gwalior State Office of Exchange by the Imperial Office of Exchange. Such money-orders shall be paid in full in the Gwalior State, free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever. The entire commission on these money-orders shall be retained by the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 25.

India postal notes bearing the words "Gwalior State" stamped on them shall be supplied free by the Government of India to the Gwalior State.

ARTICLE 26.

The full value of every India postal note sold by the Gwalior State Post shall be payable in British India at any Imperial Post Office named, and also in any post office or in any Native State which has entered into a convention for the exchange of postal notes with the Imperial Post, no charge being levied for payment.

ARTICLE 27.

The full value of every India postal note presented for payment shall be payable in the Gwalior State at any Gwalior State Post Office named, no charge being levied for payment.

ARTICLE 28.

The Imperial Post shall retain the entire commission on the India postal notes which it sells; and the Gwalior State Post shall retain the entire commission on the India postal notes which it sells.

ARTICLE 29.

Monthly lists shall be rendered by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange, showing the India postal notes sold, and the India postal notes paid, during each month, the vouchers for payments consisting of the original paid notes.

ARTICLE 30.

A monthly account current showing the amount to be credited to the Gwalior State on account of money-orders and India postal notes paid by the Gwalior State Post, and the amount to be debited to the Gwalior State on account of money-orders issued and India postal notes sold by the Gwalior State Post, shall be rendered by the Imperial Office of Exchange to the Gwalior State Office of Exchange. If the balance of this account is in favour of the Gwalior State Post, it shall be paid at once by the Imperial Office of Exchange; and if it is in favour of the Imperial Post, it shall be paid by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange immediately after the monthly account current is rendered.

ARTICLE 31.

Payments in adjustment of the monthly account current between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post shall be made in Imperial currency; but as regards money-order and India postal-note transactions with the public, the Gwalior Durbar shall, whenever necessary, fix the rate of exchange for the conversion of Gwalior currency into Imperial currency, and all payments made to or by the Gwalior State Post on account of money-orders and India postal notes shall be in accordance with the rate so fixed.

ARTICLE 32.

The Director-General of the Post Office of India and the Gwalior Durbar shall have authority to draw up, in direct communication with one another, detailed

regulations for giving effect to this convention, and to settle all matters of detail and procedure connected with the exchange of articles between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post, including the selection of post offices situated in British India or in the Gwalior State which shall be placed in postal communication with one another, or which shall be constituted offices of exchange under Article 2. The detailed regulations so drawn up shall be subject to such modification as may, from time to time, be mutually agreed to by the said authorities.

Signed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India on the twelfth day of February 1885.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Signed by Maharaja Sindia and his Minister on the first day of April 1885.

JYAJI RAO.

RAO RAJA GANPUT RAO.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA,
The 28th April 1885.

No. XXI.

KHARITA from HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA to HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SINDIA, dated Rangoon, the 24th February 1886.

When I had the pleasure of visiting your capital in December last, I informed Your Highness in public Durbar that Her Majesty's Government had determined to restore to you the fortress of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar.

The arrangements for the evacuation of the fortress are now complete, and it will shortly be handed over to Your Highness's troops. I therefore take the opportunity of addressing to Your Highness this friendly letter, which will be delivered to you by my Agent in Central India, Sir Lepel Griffin, and will serve as a lasting record of the arrangement lately concluded between Your Highness and the British Government.

Your Highness has agreed that the following conditions shall be attached to the transfer of the fortress and cantonment:—

(1) That Your Highness shall in exchange for the cantonment of Morar make over in full sovereignty to the British Government the town and fort of Jhansi

(2) That Your Highness shall pay to the British Government 15 lakhs of rupees on account of the cost incurred on the fortifications and buildings in Fortress Gwalior.

(3) That the British garrison at present stationed in the fortress and at Morar shall be withdrawn and maintained at such stations as may appear to the Government of India to be convenient, the obligation to assist Your Highness contained in Article 6 of the Treaty of the 13th of January 1844 remaining in force.

On the other hand I have agreed that Your Highness shall be at liberty to raise, in addition to the infantry force which may be entertained by you under existing treaties and engagements, 3,000 drilled infantry soldiers, on the understanding that the regular cavalry in your service is not increased beyond its present strength of 2,000 men. These conditions are in all respects satisfactory; and it is a source of deep gratification to me that a measure to which Your Highness attached so much importance should have been carried out during my tenure of the office of Viceroy. I trust that Your Highness will not fail to recognise in the restoration of the fortress and cantonment a signal proof of the good-will of the British Government and of their confidence in Your Highness's loyalty to the Crown.

No. XXII.

AGREEMENT relating to the SPECIAL LOAN of three and a half CRORES of RUPEES by the GWALIOR STATE to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT,—1887.

1. Chandori rupees and Gwalior rupees to be received at actual value as determined by the usual process of assay at the mints.

The remittances when received at the mint will be melted at the rate of from two lakhs to three lakhs a day, and credit will be given for each day's melting according to its assay value (*i.e.*, one rupee for each 165 grains of pure silver), interest to run from the day of melting.

2. The remittances to be made in Chandori rupees and Gwalior rupees in the proportions determined with reference to facility of coinage, that is, Chandori rupees being inferior and the Gwalior rupees being superior to the standard of Government rupees, so many Gwalior rupees should be sent with each lakh of Chandori rupees that, on the two sets taken together, the standard may be, as nearly as convenient, that of the Government rupee.

3. The remittances to be made from the Gwalior station at the cost of the Government of India, but the silver to remain in the custody of a guard, or other official of the Durbar, until arrival at the Mint, when the number of rupees will be counted as speedily as possible, and receipt given for so many Chandori or Gwalior rupees. Hereafter the Mint officials will pre-melt, assay, and value the silver according to the usual method, and credit be given to the Durbar according to Article I.

4. The remittances to be made at such times, and in such quantities, as may be determined by the Government of India with reference to the speed at which the Mint operations can be proceeded with. But the Government of India to be bound to receive at the minimum rate of two lakhs a day.

5. Government (Keldar) rupees to be received at full value, subject to the limitation of British Indian law that no rupee shall have lost more than two per cent. of weight. Below two per cent. to be taken (according to the system current in India) at bullion value. Such rupees to be paid into the Agra Treasury, and credit to be given from the date on which they are there received.

6. Interest to be paid to the Durbar at the Agra Treasury in Government rupees half-yearly. The date to be determined by the Government of India.

7. The loan to be repayable in yearly instalments of twelve lakhs of Government rupees, the first such instalment to be due as may be hereafter determined.

8. The whole amount of the loan to be three and a half crores of rupees of the Government of India, and the rate of interest to be four per cent. per annum.

RAO RAJA GANPAT RAO KHADKEY,
President of the Council of Regency.

P. W. BANNERMAN,
Resident, Gwalior.

The 1st April 1887.

J. WESTLAND,
Financial Secretary.

The 1st April 1887.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT relating to the same LOAN, dated GWALIOR, the 7th April 1887.

It is hereby agreed that the repayment of the (3½) three and a half-crores of rupees lent to the Government of India by the Gwalior State shall be made by annual instalments of twelve lakhs, and shall commence one year after His Highness the Maharaja comes of age.

RAO BAPU SAHIB JADOW,
President of the Council of Regency.

P. W. BANNERMAN,
Resident at Gwalior.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

FOREIGN DEPT.,
Fort William;
The 20th December 1888.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. XXIII.

KHARITA from HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, to HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA SINDHIA of GWALIOR,—1888.

In December 1886 the Commissioner of Jhansi and Sardar Santaji Rao Temak on behalf of the British Government and the Gwalior Durbar, respectively, met to arrange for the late exchanges of territory in the neighbourhood of Jhansi. The following terms were agreed to by both these trusted officers:—

(1) The villages to be exchanged are those scheduled in the Commissioner of Jhansi's letter No. 1398, dated 27th February 1886.

(2) The estimate of the annual value of the villages in list B made by the Commissioner, *viz.*, Rs. 23,648, falling at 6 annas 4 pies the acre, is accepted.

(3) The small portion of Tori-ki-Sarai, which is west of the Pahuj, shall be included with the Bhander villages in list A.

(4) The annual value of the Tori-ki-Sarai land, west of the Pahuj, shall be completed and added to the annual value of the villages in list A.

(5) Whatever difference between the annual values of the two tracts shall then remain will be made good by a cash payment of twenty years' purchase.

(6) The British Government will retain the zemindary rights it has acquired in certain patches of land in villages in list A, and its lien upon lands hypothecated for loans under Act XVI of 1882: provided that the revenue demand on those lands shall be a first charge on them. Should the Gwalior Government desire to acquire the lands or redeem the lien upon them, the British Government will raise no objection.

(7) Public buildings shall be transferred by either party, as on former occasions, without payment.

(8) The Bhander ferry shall be managed by the Gwalior State.

(9) The Paran Kothi will remain the property of the British Government but be reserved for the use of the Durbar officials.

I desire now to receive Your Highness's formal acceptance of these conditions and of the subsequent arrangements which gave effect to them.

Further, Your Highness is aware that in the territory recently transferred to the Gwalior Government, proprietary and other rights of landholders and tenants are involved; and I, therefore, trust that Your Highness will give an assurance that the Gwalior Durbar will adhere to the terms of the land settlement effected by the British Government in the ceded villages, and recognise the rights recorded thereat; and that the Durbar will respect all sanads for jaghirs or rent-free grants within the said villages which had been given or admitted to be valid by English authorities; and further that Your Highness will preserve intact all

rights recorded as being in existence at the time of transfer in the revenue records prepared under the orders of the British Government.

I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself,

Your Highness's sincere Friend,

DUFFERIN,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SIMLA;
The 13th June 1888.

No. XXIV.

TRANSLATION of a KHARITA from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MADHO RAO SINDHIA ALIJAH BAHADUR to HIS EXCELLENCY the EARL of DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, dated 7th September 1888.

After the usual compliments.—Your Excellency's friendly letter, containing nine conditions relating to the exchange of territory in the neighbourhood of Jhansi agreed to in December 1886 by the Commissioner of Jhansi, on the part of the British Government, and Sardar Santaji Rao Temak, on behalf of the Gwalior Durbar, and requesting the formal acceptance by this Durbar of the terms specified therein and of the subsequent arrangements which gave effect to them, and further intimating that in the territory recently transferred to the Gwalior Government proprietary and other rights of landholders and tenants are involved, and therefore expressing a hope that the Gwalior Durbar will give an assurance that it will adhere to the terms of the Land Settlement effected by the British Government in the ceded villages and recognise the rights recorded thereat, and that it will respect all sanads for jaghirs or rent-free grants within the said villages which had been given or admitted to be valid by English authorities, and further that it will preserve intact all rights recorded as being in existence at the time of transfer in the Revenue Records prepared under the orders of the British Government, has been received through Colonel P. W. Bannerman, Resident at Gwalior, and the contents thereof duly noted.

In reply, I have the honour to state that Your Excellency may rest assured that the terms agreed to by the aforesaid representatives of both Governments in respect to the exchange of territory recently effected, and which are detailed in Your Lordship's letter under acknowledgment, have received the formal acceptance of the Durbar; and further that the proprietary and other rights of landholders and tenants involved in the ceded villages, and the terms of the Land Settlement effected by the British Government in the said villages, and the sanads for jaghirs or rent-free grants within the said villages which had been given or admitted to be valid by British authorities, and all rights recorded as being in existence at the time of transfer in the Revenue Records, prepared under the orders of the British Government, will be recognised and preserved intact by this Durbar

Consider me always anxious to hear of Your Excellency's welfare, etc., etc

MADHO RAO SINDHIA.

No. XXV.

AGREEMENT entered into by the COUNCIL of REGENCY, GWALIOR, regarding the CESSION of JURISDICTION over RAILWAY LANDS in GWALIOR Territory,—1888.

The Council of Regency, Gwalior, on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia, agrees to cede to the British Government the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the marginally noted lands belonging to the Gwalior Durbar, and which have been taken up by the Indian Midland Railway, on the same conditions as have been agreed to between the Durbar and the British Government in connection with the Agra-Gwalior and Nimach-Indore lines.

1. On the Bhopal-Jhanshi-Cawnpur line
2. On the Jhanshi to Gwalior line.

LASHKAR,
8th December 1888.

KRISHEN RAO BAPU JADOW,
President of the Council of Regency

Countersigned.

P. W. BANNERMAN,
Resident, Gwalior.

No. XXVI.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION for the modification of the POSTAL CONVENTION, dated the 28th April 1885, which was brought into force on the 1st of July 1885 for the exchange of CORRESPONDENCE, PARCELS, INSURED and VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES, MONEY-ORDERS and INDIA POSTAL NOTES, between the IMPERIAL POST OFFICE of BRITISH INDIA and the POST OFFICES in the TERRITORIES of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of GWALIOR,—1888.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

The postal convention of the 1st July 1885 is modified as follows :—

I.

Article 4 shall henceforth read as follows :—

"ARTICLE 4."

"These over-printed stamps, post-cards, and embossed envelopes shall alone be used in the Gwalior State for the prepayment of inland correspondence, and they shall be recognised by the Imperial Post only for inland correspondence posted in any post office maintained by the Gwalior State, and destined for transmission or delivery through the Imperial Post."

2.

Article 8 shall henceforth read as follows —

"ARTICLE 8."

"Articles of all kinds superscribed 'On Postal Service,' and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Imperial Post or an officer of the Gwalior State Post, shall be exchanged free of all charge as respects postage. Also, in Imperial Post Offices situated within Gwalior territory, all official articles relating to the affairs of the Durbar fully prepaid by means of Imperial service postage stamps at official rates of postage, and supported by the superscription on the cover 'On Gwalior State Service' under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the article, shall be forwarded to their destinations free of charge."

3.

Between Article 8 and Article 9 three new articles are interpolated in the following terms :—

"ARTICLE 8*a*."

1. "The Imperial Post will, from the date of the signing of this convention, establish no new post offices within the Gwalior State territory (except at railway stations or within British cantonments) without the permission of the Gwalior Durbar. The Gwalior Durbar undertakes to establish any post office or letter-box which may be required within the Gwalior State territory by the Imperial Post.

2. "The delivery work of an Imperial Post Office established at a railway station within the Gwalior State territory shall be restricted within the limits of the railway station.

3. "All Imperial letter-boxes at present existing within the Gwalior State territory, and served by messengers attached to an Imperial Post Office situated within British territory, shall be closed."

"ARTICLE 8*b*."

"No new Gwalior State Post Office shall be established within the distance of one mile from any railway station in Gwalior State territory; but if there be any such offices already in existence, they shall be retained."

"ARTICLE 8*c*."

"When the Imperial Post desires to open a post office at a railway station within the Gwalior State territory, the Gwalior Durbar shall grant a suitable piece of land, free of cost, for the erection of the post office building."

4.

Between Articles 31 and 32 a new article is interpolated in the following terms :—

"ARTICLE 31*a*."

"At the following places within the Gwalior State territory, namely, Shajapur, Bhilsa, Sipri, Agar, and also at all other places where the Gwalior Durbar maintains Fatehdars or Treasury Agents of any kind, the Imperial Post shall be at liberty to hand over its cash collections to such Fatehdars or Treasury Agents; and the Gwalior Durbar shall give credit to the Imperial Post monthly for the total amount so handed over in the account current described in Article 30 of the convention of the 1st July 1885, the receipt of the Fatehdars or Treasury Agents being attached to the account current."

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

1. It is further agreed that from the date on which this additional convention is brought into force, the following Imperial Post Offices situated within the Gwalior State territory, namely, Shajalpur, Sasnair and Chanderi, shall be closed, and that the Imperial Post Offices and letter-boxes in the towns of Ujjain, Mandsaur and Barnagar, shall be removed to the railway stations at those places, and that the delivery work of these offices shall be confined within the limits of the railway station.

2. It is further agreed that at Mandsaur and Barnagar a suitable house for the accommodation of the Imperial Post Office shall be provided by the Gwalior Durbar in the immediate vicinity of the railway station at each of these places; and if no house be available, a post office shall be built by the Gwalior Durbar on a plan and site approved by the Imperial Post Office, and shall be kept in repair by the Gwalior Durbar, and rented to the Imperial Post at a rental fixed at 4 (four) per cent. per annum on the original cost of construction of the building. This rental shall be inclusive of the cost of repairs, which will be undertaken by the Durbar.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The present additional convention shall come into force on the 1st July 1888, and shall have the same duration as the postal convention which was brought into force on the 1st July 1885.

Signed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India on the 12th December 1888.

FRED. R. HOGG,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

BAPU SAHIB JADOW,
President of the Council of Regency.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
Fort William;
The 29th December 1888.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. XXVII.

ARRANGEMENT made by the British GOVERNMENT between the GWALIOR and RATLAM STATES,—1890.

Whereas the Gwalior Durbar is desirous of constructing a metalled road between the towns of Runija and Kachhrod of Gwalior District, and whereas a portion of this road extending in length to about 9,000 feet will run through land belonging to the Thakur of Namli, a Jagirdar of the Rutlam State, it is expedient that an arrangement between these two States regarding this portion of the road should be made.

The Governor-General in Council has, with the consent of the States of Gwalior and Rutlam, made the following arrangements :—

I. The Gwalior Durbar shall pay to the Rutlam Durbar a sum of Rupees 4,370 (four thousand three hundred and seventy) English currency on conclusion of the agreement.

II. In consideration of this sum the Gwalior Durbar shall have the right to construct a metalled road in the Rutlam territory to the east of the village of Kamer, extending in length to about 9,000 feet and in breadth 150 feet, in the immediate vicinity of the old District Road between the villages of Pachlana and Kamthana.

III. All metal required for construction of the above-mentioned road, and also for maintenance of the same in after years, may be obtained free of charge from the waste land of the village of Kamer in the vicinity of the road and in Rutlam District.

IV. Metal required for construction and future maintenance of a further piece of the same road in the Gwalior State, extending to a length of about six miles altogether beyond Rutlam State limits, namely, 2½ miles south of Pachlana to 1 mile north of Kamthana, may be similarly obtained from the quarries mentioned in Article III.

V. The Rutlam Durbar shall not enforce any dues on Gwalior goods, except opium, passing through its territory along the road.

VI. This arrangement shall continue in force as long as the road is required by the Gwalior Durbar, or is considered necessary to be maintained in the interest of the public.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

SIMLA ;
The 31st July 1890.

No. XXVIII.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six between the GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SINDIA OF GWALIOR (hereinafter called His Highness' Government) of the first part, and the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, "LIMITED" (hereinafter called the Company) of the other part, for the WORKING of HIS HIGHNESS' BINA-GUNA RAILWAY (hereinafter called the Railway),—1896.

1. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years from the date of the opening of the Railway for public traffic of all kinds, and shall be terminable then, or on the 30th June or 31st December in any year thereafter, on twelve months' notice in writing being given by either party to this Agreement.

2. The Railway during the term of this Agreement is to be worked by the Company as part of its own undertaking, subject to the same arrangements as are in force with the Company itself under its contract with Government except as hereinafter modified.

3. All communications between His Highness' Government and the Company under this Agreement shall pass through the Resident at Gwalior and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Lucknow Circle, or such other Consulting Engineer as the Government of India may from time to time appoint for the purpose. The said Consulting Engineer shall also, for the purposes of this Agreement, undertake the same general duties with respect to the Railway as are entrusted to him by Government of India in respect to the Indian Midland Railway.

4. The Railway shall be constructed, in every respect, in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and the works, permanent-way, buildings, fixed machinery, etc., on it shall be in every particular up to the standard applicable to State Railways, or equal to that on which the Company's own line has been built, and stations and other buildings shall be fully equipped with the usual fittings, furniture and appliances.

5. To meet the loss of ballast resulting from the subsidence of embankments during the period following the opening of the Railway, all embankments shall be fully ballasted, in the first instance, with sand or sound moorum temporary ballast; the cost of any additional ballast found necessary during the twelve months subsequent to opening being provided at the cost of His Highness' Government.

6. When the Railway is declared to be completed, it shall be inspected by the Consulting Engineer, and shall be passed by him as fit for the conveyance of passenger and goods traffic, before it shall be made over to the Company under the terms of this Agreement. Further: schedules shall be prepared by the representatives of the Railway and the Company of alterations and additions to existing works, fixed machinery, etc., and of additional works, fixed machinery, etc., that may be necessary for the proper completion of the Railway, in ac-

cordance with the requirements above noted or the orders of the Consulting Engineer, in view to the works, fixed machinery, etc., in question being provided at the cost of the Railway. A list giving particulars of all furniture and moveable equipment at stations shall be prepared at the same time.

7. Such schedules and list shall be submitted to the Agent of the Company in India, and when they are finally accepted by him on behalf of the Company, and by the Consulting Engineer, His Highness' Government shall hand over the Railway to the Company, and the Company will accept the Railway for the purposes of this Agreement, and will forthwith open the Railway for public traffic,—His Highness' Government guaranteeing to the Company full and undisturbed possession of the Railway at all times during the continuance of this Agreement.

8. All additional works, and alterations in existing works that are not of the nature of repairs, which may from time to time be agreed upon, between His Highness' Government and the Company, as necessary for the efficient working of the Railway, shall be carried out by the Company at the cost of His Highness' Government on estimates sanctioned and approved by His Highness' Government and the Consulting Engineer.

9. The Company shall maintain the Railway in good repair and in good working order and condition up to the standard of its own Line, and to the satisfaction of the Consulting Engineer, upon the following terms—that is to say, the costs and expenses of such maintenance shall be borne by the Company so far only as such maintenance shall be necessary to make good damage caused by the ordinary wear and tear incidental to the use and working of the said Railway and works by the Company, and the conveyance of traffic thereon by the Company, and not further or otherwise ; and the Company shall not bear nor be put to any cost or expense for or in respect of any repair, restoration, renewal, or replacement necessary to make good any damage that may occur to the said Railway and works, or any portion thereof, which may arise from defective original construction, or may be caused by any extraordinary casualty not due to defects in the maintenance or working of the railway by the Company, and to the occurrence of which the Company shall not have in any way contributed by any act, neglect, or default of their own. Provided, that if in any case His Highness' Government and the Company shall not agree as to the liabilities of the Company under this section, the matter in question shall be referred to arbitration as hereinafter provided. and the decision arrived at on such arbitration shall be binding on both parties to the reference.

10. All additional works and additions to and alterations of existing works within the Company's boundaries, as may be necessary at Bina Junction in consequence of the connection of the Railway with the Company's Line, shall be carried out by the Company at its own cost, on estimates sanctioned and approved by His Highness' Government and the Consulting Engineer, and the Company shall receive from His Highness' Government rent at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all such expenditure as may be so incurred in respect to works for the sole use of the Railway ; as also on the Capital cost of existing works which may be used solely by the Railway. Similarly : rent shall also be paid at the same rate by

His Highness' Government to the Company on a proportion (to be arranged in accordance with established practice) of the cost of existing works or expenditure which may be incurred in additions to or alterations of such works, or in providing additional works which may be used jointly by the Railway and the Company. It shall be understood that by reason of the payment of rent in respect to works in sole or joint use within the Company's premises, His Highness' Government shall acquire no right of property thereby.

11. During the continuance of this contract the Company shall have entire control of the Railway, shall supply all staff required for the supervision and working, including that for audit and accounts, and shall supply all locomotives and other rolling stock, fuel and working stores required for the efficient working of the Railway.

12. The Company shall charge such rates, fares, and tolls and shall make such rules, conditions, and arrangements in respect of the traffic on the Railway as are now, or shall be from time to time in force on the Indian Midland Railway; and it shall be understood that the Company will not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to, or in favour of, any particular person or Company, or any description of traffic, or subject any particular person or Company to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, but shall do all in its power to develop traffic on the Railway.

13. All costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company, in connexion with the maintenance, management, use and working of the Railway, and the conveyance of traffic thereon shall be paid by the Company; provided that in the event of the telepraph lines and instruments not being the property of the Railway, the cost of rent (and maintenance)* of the same shall be a charge against the Railway.

14. The gross receipts of the Railway are to be collected and treated as receipts of the Company, and the Company shall pay the same into the Government Treasury in the same way as their own earnings. The expression "gross receipts" in this Agreement means and includes gross earnings from coaching and goods traffic and moneys received by the Company from the working of any telegraphs or telegraphic appliances which are the property of the Railway or of which the Government of India have allowed the Company the exclusive use for the purposes of the Railway; also all sums received as rent, and all other sundry receipts usually treated as Railway Revenue.

15. For working and maintaining the Railway, as hereinbefore provided, the Company shall retain 50 per cent. of the Gross Receipts of the Railway of each half-year; and shall receive rent for works, etc., in sole and joint use at Bina Junction as laid down in clause 10 of this Agreement.

16. The Company shall keep a distinct and separate account of the gross receipts of the Railway. Such accounts shall be made up half-yearly to the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, or to such other days as

*The words "and maintenance" were subsequently omitted.

may at any time be prescribed for Indian State Railways, and so soon as the half-yearly accounts of the Company have been passed by the Consulting Engineer, and not later than three months after the close of each half-year, the Company shall render to His Highness' Government through the Consulting Engineer a summary of the accounts of the Railway signed by the Consulting Engineer and by the Government Examiner of Accounts attached to the Indian Midland Railway, and shall pay over to His Highness' Government the amount shown therein as due to them. Every revenue account shall be considered as settled at the expiration of three calendar months after the same shall have been submitted to His Highness' Government, but nevertheless any error which may subsequently be discovered therein shall be corrected in the next or in any subsequent revenue account.

17. If His Highness' Government and the Railway Company shall fail to agree touching any matter with respect to which their agreement is required by this contract, or if, in any case not herein specially provided for, any dispute, question, or controversy shall at any time arise between His Highness' Government and the Company, touching this contract, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the construction thereof, or any matter connected with this contract or the operation thereof or the rights, duties, or liabilities of either party in relation to the contract, then and in every such case the matter to which His Highness' Government and the Company shall fail to agree, or the matter in difference, as the case may be, shall be referred for the decision of the Government of India.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent,
Indian Midland Railway.
15th July 1896.

M. FILOSE,
Minister of the Sindia State,
Chief Secretary, Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.

Signed in presence of

W. C. ANDERSON,
Chief Auditor,
Indian Midland Railway.

H. RIGG,
Consulting Engineer,
to the Government of India,
Lucknow Circle.

HERBERT J. CLARK,
Acting Secretary to Agent,
Indian Midland Railway.

No. XXIX.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six between the Government of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH SCINDIA of GWALIOR (hereinafter called HIS HIGHNESS' Government) of the first part and the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY Company

"Limited" (hereinafter called the Company) of the other part, for the working of His Highness the Maharajah's Railway (hereinafter called the Railway) commencing at mileage 32 and 1 furlong from Bhopal Station at a point near and east of Parbati Station and extending to Ujjain station in the territory of His Highness the Maharajah,—1896.

1. This Agreement shall remain in force during the continuance of the principal contract or for a period of ten years whichever shall first fall in from the date of the opening of the Railway for public traffic of all kinds, and shall be terminable then, or on the 30th June or 31st December in any year thereafter, on not less than twelve months' notice in writing being given by either party to this Agreement.

2. The Railway during the term of this Agreement is to be worked by the Company as part of the undertaking, subject to the same arrangements as are in force with the Company itself under the principal contract with the Secretary of State for India, dated the 2nd of October 1885, except as hereinafter modified.

3. All communications between His Highness' Government and the Company, under this Agreement, shall pass though the Resident at Gwalior and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Lucknow Circle, or such other Officer as the Government of India may from time to time appoint, to undertake the same general duties with respect to the Railway as are entrusted to that Officer by the Government of India in respect to the Indian Midland Railway.

4. The Railway shall be constructed, in every respect, in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and the works, permanent-way, buildings, fixed machinery, etc., on it shall be in every particular up to the standard applicable to State Railways, or equal to that on which the Company's own line has been built, and stations and other buildings shall be fully equipped with the usual plant, fittings, furniture and appliances.

5. To meet the loss of ballast resulting from the subsidence of embankments subsequent to the opening of the Railway, all embankments shall be fully ballasted, in the first instance, and before opening for general traffic with sand or sound moorum temporary ballast; and a full section of permanent ballast or 87,000 c.ft. per mile of track shall be also provided by the Railway on cess or in Depot for subsequent use.

6. When the Railway is declared to be completed, and has been inspected by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Lucknow Circle (or such other Officer as the Government of India may appoint), and passed by him as fit for the conveyance of passenger and goods traffic, it shall be made over to the Company under the terms of this Agreement. Further; within one year of opening, for all descriptions of traffic, schedules shall be prepared by the representatives of the Railway and the Company of alterations and additions to existing works, in which shall be included the estimated cost of spreading and packing permanent ballast referred to in clause 5 above, as well as fixed machinery, etc., and of additional works, fixed machinery, etc., that may be necessary for the proper completion of the Railway, in accordance with the requirements above noted

or the orders of the Consulting Engineer, in view to the works, fixed machinery, etc., in question being provided at the cost of the Railway. A list giving particulars of all furniture and moveable equipment at stations shall be prepared at the same time.

7. Such schedules and list shall be submitted to the Agent of the Company in India, and when they are finally accepted by him on behalf of the Company, and by the Consulting Engineer, His Highness' Government shall hand over the Railway to the Company, and the Company will accept the Railway for the purposes of this Agreement,—His Highness' Government guaranteeing to the Company full and undisturbed possession of the Railway at all times during the continuance of this Agreement.

8. Except as provided in para. 9, all additional works, and alterations in existing works that are not of the nature of repairs, which may from time to time be agreed upon, between His Highness' Government and the Company, as necessary for the efficient working of the Railway, shall be carried out by the Company at the cost of His Highness' Government, on estimates sanctioned and approved by His Highness' Government and the Consulting Engineer.

9. The Company shall maintain the Railway in good repair and in good working order and condition up to the standard of its own line, and to the satisfaction of the Consulting Engineer, upon the following terms—that is to say, the costs and expenses of such maintenance shall be borne by the Company so far only as such maintenance shall be necessary to make good damage caused by the ordinary wear and tear incidental to the use and working of the said Railway and works by the Company, and the conveyance of traffic thereon by the Company, and not further or otherwise; and the Company shall not bear nor be put to any cost or expense for or in respect of any repair, restoration, renewal, or replacement necessary to make good any damage that may occur to the said Railway and works, or any portion thereof, which may arise from defective original construction, or may be caused by any extraordinary casualty not due to defects in the maintenance or working of the Railway by the Company, and to the occurrence of which the Company shall not have in any way contributed by any act, neglect, or default of their own. Provided, that if in any case His Highness' Government and the Company shall not agree as to the liability of the Company under this section, the matter in question shall be referred to arbitration as hereinafter provided, and the decision arrived at on such arbitration shall be binding on both parties to the reference.

10. During the continuance of this contract the Company shall have entire control of the Railway, shall supply all staff required for the supervision and working, including that for audit and accounts, and shall supply all locomotives and other rolling stock, fuel and working stores required for the efficient working of the Railway.

11. The Company shall charge generally such rates, fares, and tolls as are within the schedule of maxima and minima rates sanctioned by Government from time to time for the Indian Midland Railway, and shall make such rules, conditions,

and arrangements in respect of the traffic on the Railway as are now, or shall be from time to time, in force on the Indian Midland Railway ; and it shall be understood that the Company will not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference, or advantage to, or in favour of, any particular person or Company, or any description of traffic, or subject any particular person or Company, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, but shall do all in its power to develop traffic on the Railway.

12. All costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company in connexion with the maintenance, management, use and working of the Railway, and the conveyance of the traffic thereon shall be paid by the Company, provided that, in the event of the telegraph lines and instruments not being the property of the Railway, the cost of the rent of the same shall be a charge against the Railway ; and provided that the rent charged by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the use of the Station and accommodation provided by that Company at Ujjain shall be charged against the Railway.

13. The gross receipts of the Railway are to be collected and treated as receipts of the Company, and the Company shall pay the same into the Government Treasury in the same way as their own earnings. The expression " gross receipts " as used in this Agreement means and includes gross earnings from coaching and goods traffic and moneys received by the Company from the working of any telegraphs or telegraphic appliances which are the property of the Railway or of which the Government of India have allowed the Company the exclusive use for the purposes of the Railway ; also all sums received as rent and all other sundry receipts usually treated as Railway Revenue.

14. For working and maintaining the Railway, as hereinbefore provided, the Company shall retain 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Railway of each half-year.

15. The Company shall keep a distinct and separate account of the gross receipts of the Railway. Such accounts shall be made up half-yearly to the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, or to such other days as may at any time be prescribed for Indian State Railways, and so soon as the half-yearly accounts of the Company have been passed by the Consulting Engineer, and not later than three months after the close of each half-year, the Company shall render to His Highness' Government through the Consulting Engineer, a summary of the account of the Railway, signed by the Consulting Engineer and by the Government Examiner of Accounts attached to the Indian Midland Railway, and shall pay over to His Highness' Government the amount shown therein as due to them. Every revenue account shall be considered as settled at the expiration of three calendar months after the same shall have been submitted to His Highness' Government, but nevertheless any error which may subsequently be discovered therein shall be corrected in the next or in any subsequent revenue account.

16. If His Highness' Government and the Railway Company shall fail to agree touching any matter with respect to which their agreement is required by this

contract, or if, in any case not herein specially provided for, any dispute, question, or controversy shall at any time arise between His Highness' Government and the Company, touching this contract, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the Construction thereof, or any matter connected with this contract or the operation thereof, or the rights, duties, or liabilities of either party in relation to the contract, then and in every such case the matter to which His Highness' Government and the Company shall fail to agree, or the matter in difference, as the case may be, shall be referred for the decision of the Government of India.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent,
Indian Midland Railway.

M. FILOSE,
Chief Secretary,
Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.

FRANK MUIR,
Secretary to Agent.
Witness.

H. RIGG,
Consulting Engineer,
to the Government of India,
Lucknow Circle.

No. XXX.

HEADS of AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA SINDHIA (hereinafter called HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT) and the BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY (hereafter styled the Company), for the use of NAGDA station; for the working of the NAGDA-UJJAIN RAILWAY, from the east distant signal at NAGDA to the point of entry on RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY land at the west end of the SIPRA bridge, and for the joint use of the line from the point of entry on RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY land to the west distant signal at UJJAIN excluding the SIPRA Bridge,—1896.

Under the conditions hereinafter recited, the Company agree to work on behalf of His Highness' Government, the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, with effect from the 15th July 1896, on which date the line was opened for public traffic.

The arrangements herein laid down shall be in force from the 15th July 1896, but may, at any time thereafter, be terminated on one year's notice from either party to the Agreement. But such notice shall expire only on the 31st March* in any year.

2. The said Company shall have the entire control of the train and traffic arrangements of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway during the continuance of this Agreement.

3. All communications between His Highness' Government and the Company under this Agreement shall pass through the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and the Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of

* As amended by Corrigendum, dated 21st October 1914.

Bombay, who shall, for the purposes of this Agreement, undertake the same general duties with respect to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway as are entrusted to him with respect to the Railways under the control of the Bombay Government, and take the orders of Government when necessary.

4. The Company shall be subject in all respects, with reference to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, to the same control by the Bombay Government as they are with regard to their own line.

5. (*a*) The Nagda-Ujjain Railway, including stations, station buildings, station machinery, sheets, plant, sidings, furniture, weighing machines, dwellings for staff, level-crossings, signals, signal lamps, cash safes, engine and repairing sheds, provision for water supply and all other necessary appliances for working the line, and including also such works as are required at Nagda and Ujjain for the sole use of the Nadga-Ujjain Railway, shall be provided by, or at the cost of, His Highness' Government, and such alterations and additions thereto, as may from time to time be found necessary, shall be carried out by the Company at the cost of His Highness' Government, and charged to the Capital Account of the line.

(*b*) Funds to cover the cost of all works payable by His Highness' Government must be deposited in advance on the application of the Company.

(*c*) Funds for the construction of all works used in common at Nagda and Ujjain shall be found by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway as workers of the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda and Rajputana-Malwa Railways in the same way as funds for the latter Railways are provided.

(*d*) His Highness' Government will provide funds for works dismantled and abandoned at Nagda or Ujjain of the cost of which a share or the whole falls to be borne by His Highness' Government.

(*e*) His Highness' Government will not hereby acquire any right of property within the premises of the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda and Rajputana-Malwa Railways at Nagda and Ujjain, respectively.

6. The whole of the engines, carriages, wagons, and other appliances for the equipment of trains and vehicles shall be provided by the Company.

7. As regards ordinary maintenance of way and works, including the repairs of bridges, stations and buildings, conservancy of rivers and all other works ordinarily constructed or repaired by the Engineering Department (but excluding the cost of repairs due to such visitations as extraordinary floods or earthquakes), and as regards the expenses incurred in working the whole line in other Departments, the Company shall charge to His Highness' Government the same percentage of the gross earnings as may be incurred in these Departments of the half-year in question on the whole Broad-gauge System worked by the Company, and these charges shall be held to include supervision and the use of rolling stock.

Charges for maintenance and working.

8. From the amounts thus apportioned chargeable as working expenses, the Company shall defray all the working charges and pay the salaries of the staff (including Junction Staff) and provide stationery, tickets, coal, oil, grease, current consumable stores, and all other necessary materials for the proper and efficient working of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway.

9.* (*a*) The interest and maintenance charges at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum for structures, and 9 per cent. per annum for ballast and permanent-way upon the total expenditure on joint works at Nagda as it stands from time to time (*vide* Schedule I) shall be divided between the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Nagda-Ujjain Railways as under :—

35 per cent. of the charges shall be first deducted for the B. B. & C. I. Railway traffic passing, untranshipped, to Nagda Junction and the balance 65 per cent. of the charges shall thereafter be divided between the two Railways in proportion to the weight of the interchanged and local traffic of the two lines dealt with at Nagda as under :—

I.—B. B. & C. I. Railway traffic.

(i) Coaching and goods traffic booked from Nagda to stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and *vice versâ*, *viz.*, B. B. & C. I. Railway local traffic in and out.

(ii) Half of the coaching and goods traffic booked *viâ* Nagda from stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Nagda-Ujjain Railway stations and stations beyond Ujjain and *vice versâ*, *viz.*, half the interchanged traffic in and out.

II.—Nagda-Ujjain Railway Traffic.

(i) Coaching and goods traffic booked from Nagda to stations on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway and stations beyond Ujjain and *vice versâ*, *viz.*, Nagda-Ujjain Railway local traffic in and out.

(ii) Half of the coaching and goods traffic booked *viâ* Nagda from stations on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway or stations beyond Ujjain to the B. B. & C. I. Railway stations and *vice versâ*, *viz.*, half the interchanged traffic in and out.

For the purpose of arriving at the gross tonnage of Coaching traffic in connection with the division of expenses, each passenger shall be reckoned as equal to 1/10th of a ton, other items, such as dogs, luggage, parcels, horses, etc., being omitted.

Of the share debitable to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway so much as represents interest on the cost of works, etc., at 4 per cent. per annum shall be paid by His Highness' Government to the Company in addition to the percentage for working under Clause 7 and the balance representing maintenance shall be borne by the Company out of the charge referred to in Clause 7.

*** As amended by Memo. issued under Railway Department letter No. 464T/16, dated the 15th May 1916.**

(*b*) The interest and maintenance charges at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum for structures, and 9 per cent. per annum for ballast and permanent-way upon the expenditure on the length of line from where the Nagda-Ujjain line enters upon Rajputana-Malwa Railway land near the Sipra Bridge up to the west end of Ujjain Station (excluding the Sipra Bridge regarding which other arrangements have been made) *vide* Schedule II shall be divided between the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the Nagda-Ujjain Railway in proportion to the weight of traffic of each line which passes over the section. Of the share debitable to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway so much as represents interest on cost of works, etc., at 4 per cent. per annum shall be paid by His Highness' Government to the Company in addition to the percentage for working under Clause 7 and the balance representing maintenance shall be borne by the Company out of the charge referred to in Clause 7.

(*c*) The interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon the expenditure on works constructed at Ujjain by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the exclusive use of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway (*vide* Schedule III) shall be debited to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway. The Company shall, however, maintain such works at its own cost under Clauses 7 and 8 of this Agreement.

Charges for maintenance of works paid for by Nagda-Ujjain Railway.

(*d*) The interest and maintenance charges accruing at Ujjain, with the exception of those works mentioned in Schedule III referred to in para. (*c*) of Clause 9 of the Agreement, shall be charged to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway and the Nagda-Ujjain Railway in accordance with the separate Agreement for the Ujjain Station.

*(*e*) It is hereby agreed that His Highness' Government shall pay to the B. B. & C. I. Railway half-yearly a sum of Rs. 8,800 as their share of interest charges on the cost of way and works at Ujjain referred to in paras. (*b*) and (*c*) of this Clause and on the cost of Sipra Bridge (*vide* Bombay Government Resolution No. 2765, dated 18th October 1898) on condition that either Railway may withdraw or modify the sum payable if desired, by giving a clear six months' notice to the other to terminate either on the 30th September or the 31st March in any year.

The sum of Rs. 8,800 referred to above shall be held to include the Nagda-Ujjain Railway's share of outlay on new minor works at Ujjain debitable to Revenue up to the limit of Rs. 1,000 prescribed in para. (*b*), clause 10 of the Agreement. But any large Revenue outlay incurred on extensive improvements such as remodelling of joint yards, and additions and alterations costing Rs. 5,000 and over, or for adjustments in connection with the cost of old works abandoned or dismantled, shall be treated as outside the lump sum of Rs. 8,800 and dealt with in terms of the Agreement.

The sum of Rs. 8,800 shall be subject to reconsideration and revision after three years from the date on which it begins to apply.

† NOTE.—Interest on the expenditure incurred on works on and from 1st April 1918 shall be charged at the rates laid down by the Railway Board from time to time.

* Inserted by Addendum, dated the 15th October 1915.
† Inserted by Addendum, dated the 2nd March 1928.

Interest and maintenance charges on the cost of electric installations and fittings to works (exclusive of staff quarters) shall also be charged at the rates laid down by the Railway Board from time to time in addition to the cost of electricity consumed and meter hire. Of the share debitable to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway so much as represents interest shall be paid by His Highness' Government to the B. B. & C. I. Railway in addition to the percentage for working under Clause 7 and the balance representing maintenance, cost of electricity consumed and meter-hire shall be borne by the B. B. & C. I. Railway out of the charge referred to in Clause 7 of the above agreement.

10. The cost of all additional works or such improvements to existing works as may be necessary for the proper working of the line or to meet the growth of traffic, which are properly chargeable to Construction account, shall be dealt with as follows :—

(*a*) All works estimated to cost over Rs. 1,000 shall be charged to the Capital account of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway and shall be debited direct to His Highness' Government.

(*b*) In the case of works estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 or less, a charge to Revenue will be admitted up to the same percentage of gross receipts as obtains for similar expenditure during the same half-year on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; beyond this limit expenditure on works estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 or less shall be charged to the Capital account of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway and shall be debited direct to His Highness' Government.

11. The Company shall be responsible for the collection of all the revenue appertaining to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, including such rents as may be charged, under the Company's rules, to any of their servants or the servants of His Highness' Government occupying dwelling houses, the property of His Highness' Government, and shall pay the same into the Treasury in the same manner as their own earnings.

12. The Company shall furnish His Highness' Government through the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and the Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Bombay, with a weekly return of the approximate earnings of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway. and, at the close of each year *, with a full account both of receipts and expenditure, under detailed heads to be settled between the Consulting Engineer and the Company.

13. Advances shall be made by the Government Treasury to meet the cost of working the Nagda-Ujjain Railway.

14. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Railway shall be prepared for the year ending 31st March, but the net earnings will be paid to His Highness' Government every half-year, the payment for the first half of the year being subject to adjustment at the end of the year. The account as between the Bombay Government and His Highness' Government shall be finally adjusted at

* As amended by Corrigendum, dated 21st December 1921.

the close of each year, as soon as possible after the Revenue Account is rendered, and the balance in favour of or against His Highness' Government, after effecting the adjustment for the first half, shall then be paid over to it or by it, as the case may be.

15. (*a*) In the absence of any special agreement between His Highness' Government and the Company, the fares and rates for coaching, goods and miscellaneous traffic and the classification of goods on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway shall, as far as may be, conform to those generally in force on the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.

(*b*) Through rates and fares between stations on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway and stations on the Company's own line or on other lines worked by the Company shall, after apportioning in equal shares any terminal, that may be charged at stations of despatch and receipts, be divided in proportion to "mileage."

(*c*) Any terminals levied on traffic from and to the Indian Midland Railway and beyond to and from stations on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway shall be credited in full to the latter Railway.

(*d*) Mails and postal officers on duty will be carried at the rates and on the conditions which may be in force from time to time on State Railways.

16. All money transactions under this Agreement, as between the Bombay Government, His Highness' Government and the Company shall be in British Government Rupees, and the Company are to accept the British currency only in payment of fares and rates.

17. The three saloon carriages presented by the Government of India to His Highness the Maharaja for use on the Indian Midland Railway shall be allowed to run *free of charge* on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway.

18. The Indian Railways Act, and the Standing Regulations of the Company as applicable to the Rajputana-Malwa line, as approved by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Railway Act, which have been accepted by His Highness' Government, shall apply to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway. The above Act and the Standing Regulations shall, within Railway limits on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, constitute the law in force under which offences and actions affecting the Company or their servants shall be tried.

19. The telegraph line along the Nagda-Ujjain Railway shall be constructed and maintained by the Imperial Telegraph Department on the same terms as regards charges for rent and maintenance as may be from time to time in force in the case of State Railways. The Company shall work the line in strict accordance with the rules which have been, or which from time to time may be, authorised by the Governor-General in Council for the adoption and working of licensed Railway telegraph lines in British India.

20. Any question of dispute which may arise in carrying out these arrangements shall be settled by arbitration in a manner to be arranged between the Government of Bombay, His Highness' Government and the Company.

21. The foregoing clauses are subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors of the Company.

M. FILOSE,
Chief Secretary,
Huzur Durbar, Gwalior State.

W. HARVEY,
Acting Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

J. WILLCOCKS,
Consulting Engineer for Rys.,
Bombay.

SCHEDULE I.

Cost of joint works at Nagda station, interest and maintenance charges on which, at the rates specified below, are to be divided between the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway and the Nagda-Ujjain Railway in proportion to the weight of traffic of each line dealt with at Nagda, vide *Clause 9 (a) of the Agreement.*

Description of works.	Cost.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
AT 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.			
Points and crossings	1,725 13 0		
Permanent-way in main line, platform line and 3rd line.	23,856 0 0		
Scotch blocks	20 9 0		
Crossing Sleepers	674 10 0		
Ballast	900 0 0		
	27,177 0 0		
Add—Supervision at 10 per cent.	2,718 0 0		
		29,895 0 0	
AT 6½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.			
Well 20′ diameter	2,517 3 6		
Steam pump with boiler and engine and pumphouse.	5,489 13 6		
Piping	4,511 2 0		
Water columns 2	2,790 2 3		
Water tank	5,822 8 9		
Passenger platform	3,030 11 8		
Station building	6,699 15 10		
Station Master's and Deputy Station Master's and Menials' quarters.	3,460 3 2		
Pump Driver's quarters	1,178 1 0		
Permanent-way Inspector's Bungalow	5,371 13 4		
Hand pump, frame lift, and force	234 0 0		
Goods platform, kutcha	135 0 0		
Latrine	394 5 3		
Ticket counter	100 0 0		
Name boards	100 0 0		
Roads approach to Station buildings	100 0 0		
Quarters for Police	1,866 0 0		
Weighing Machine	232 3 0		
Ashpit	2,308 1 6		
Station and Office furniture	819 3 0		
Electric telegraph	256 0 1		
Fencing Station yard	1,835 9 5		
	49.252 1 3		
Add—Supervision at 10 per cent.	4,925 0 0		
		54,177 1 3	
GRAND TOTAL	..	84,072 1 3	

SCHEDULE II.

Cost of joint works in use between the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the Nagda-Ujjain Railway from the point of entry on Rajputana-Malwa Railway land to the West distant signal at Ujjain (excluding the Sipra Bridge) interest and maintenance charges on which at the rates specified below, are to be divided between the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the Nagda-Ujjain Railway in proportion to the weight of traffic of each line which passes over the section, vide *Clause 9 (b) of the Agreement.*

Description of works.	Cost.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
AT 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.			
Original works.			
Ballast	6,447		
New works.			
Ballast and permanent-way . . .	20,188		
	26,635		
Add—Supervision at 10 per cent. . .	2,664		
		29,299	
AT 6½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.			
Original works.			
Earthwork	55,922		
Minor Bridges	394		
Level-crossings	2,164		
Fencing	6,716		
New works.			
Sipra North distant signal . . .	262		
New cabin for interlocking arrangements	2,297		
Cost of signals	551		
Interlocking apparatus . . .	1,802		
Quarters for Sipra Bridge watchmen and sentry boxes.	504		
Two armed distant signal with lamps and spectacles.	1,022		
Signalling hut	1,752		
Furniture and appliances . . .	126		
	73,512		
Add—Supervision at 10 per cent. . .	7,351		
		80,863	
GRAND TOTAL .	..	1,10,162	

SCHEDULE III.

Cost of works constructed at Ujjain by Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the exclusive use of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, interest charges on which, at the rates specified below, are to be debited to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, as laid down in Clause 9 (c) of the Agreement.

Description of works.	Cost.	Total.	Remarks.
*At 4 per cent. per annum.	Rs.	Rs.	
Carriage and Wagon Stores Office . .	1,607		
Six units quarters for running room for native guards.	1,892		
Two additional units for running room for native guards.	1,079		
Eight units Locomotive menials' quarters	1,329		
Furniture and appliances for guards' running room and goods office.	654		
		6,561	
Add—Supervision at 10 per cent. . .	..	656	
Total .	..	7,217	

N.B.—(*a*) Works between the south distant signal and south new advance points are joint and have been dealt with in the Schedules for joint works for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Nagda-Ujjain Railway and Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.

(*b*) Works provided at Ujjain by the B., B. & C. I. Railway for the exclusive use of the Broad Gauge lines (Nagda-Ujjain and Ujjain-Bhopal Railways), the Capital Cost of which has been borne wholly by the R. M. Railway, the maintenance and interest thereon being charged to Nagda-Ujjain Railway and Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, have been dealt with in Schedule IV appended to the Agreement for working the Ujjain Junction Station.

(*c*) For the maintenance of the Broad-gauge Ballast and Permanent-way, the cost of which has been borne equally by the Nagda-Ujjain and the Ujjain-Bhopal Railways, 5 per cent. on the moiety of the sum of Rs. 1,61,246 is charged to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway as laid down in Schedule IV of the Agreement for working the Junction Station with the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway. (G. I. P. Railway.)

* Note.—In addition to this 4 per cent. the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will pay the Rajputana-Malwa Railway 2½ per cent. for maintenance of the buildings.

No. XXXI.

POSTAL CONVENTION for the EXCHANGE of CORRESPONDENCE, PARCELS, INSURED AND VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES, MONEY ORDERS, between the IMPERIAL POST OFFICE of BRITISH INDIA, and the POST OFFICES in the territories of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of GWALIOR,—1898.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels and money orders between the Imperial Post Office of British India, hereinafter termed the "Imperial Post," and the Post Offices in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, hereinafter termed the "Gwalior State Post." This exchange, which shall also include registered, insured and value-payable articles, shall be governed by the rules given in the *Indian Postal Guide* for the time being. The term "correspondence" shall include letters, postcards, newspapers, and book and pattern packets.

ARTICLE 2.

Certain selected Post Offices in British India, including section of the Railway Mail Service and in the Gwalior State, shall be placed in postal communication with one another, that is, they shall be authorized to exchange mail bags containing registered and unregistered correspondence and ordinary parcels, but not insured or value-payable articles or money orders. Some of these offices shall be constituted Offices of Exchange on the side of British India, and on the side of Gwalior State, and these offices shall be the sole medium of exchange for insured and value-payable articles and money orders, and shall alone be entrusted with the duty of preparing the accounts resulting from the exchange of money orders.

ARTICLE 3.

Indian postage stamps overprinted with the words "Gwalior State" and embossed envelopes and inland post-cards overprinted with the words "Gwalior State" and also with the Gwalior Arms, shall be supplied on indent by the Government of India to the Gwalior State at cost price. They shall be sold by the Gwalior State to the public at the value marked on each postage stamp, post card, or embossed envelope. Indian postage stamps overprinted with the word "Service" in addition to the words "Gwalior State" shall also be supplied, on indent, by the Government of India to the Gwalior State at cost price, and these overprinted stamps shall be used solely for the purpose of prepaying correspondence on the service of the Gwalior State posted in that State.

ARTICLE 4.

These overprinted postage stamps, post-cards, and embossed envelopes shall alone be used in the Gwalior State for the prepayment of inland correspondence, and they shall be recognised by the Imperial Post only when attached to inland

correspondence posted in any Post Office maintained by the Gwalior State and destined for delivery through the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 5.

The rates of postage, fees, or commission charged by the Gwalior State Post on all classes of correspondence, paid and unpaid, registered and unregistered, insured and value-payable, on all parcels, and on all money orders, shall not be in excess of the rates charged by the Imperial Post calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Gwalior Durbar under Article 30.

ARTICLE 6.

Responsibility for articles insured and for payment of compensation under the rules given in the *Indian Postal Guide* for the time being shall rest with the Imperial Post Office while the articles concerned are in its custody, and with the Gwalior State while the articles concerned are in its custody.

ARTICLE 7.

Neither the Imperial Post Office nor the Gwalior State shall be liable to make good the loss of, or damage to, any uninsured article while in its custody, but it is incumbent on the Imperial Post Office or the Gwalior State to investigate every case of such loss or damage occurring within its jurisdiction. But nothing in this article shall be held to supersede the orders passed by the Supreme Government in Resolution No. 1095, dated 18th July 1866, relating to losses occasioned by highway robbery of Imperial Mails within the limits of the Gwalior State, or any future orders of a similar nature which may hereafter be issued by the Government of India.

ARTICLE 8.

Articles of all kinds superscribed "On Postal Service" and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Imperial Post or an officer of the Gwalior State Post shall be exchanged free of all charges as respects postage. Also, in Imperial Post Offices situated within Gwalior territory, all official articles relating to the affairs of the Durbar fully prepaid by means of Imperial Service postage stamps at official rates of postage and supported by the superscription on the cover "On Gwalior State Service" under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the article, shall be forwarded to their destination free of charge.

ARTICLE 9.

The Government of India shall bear the cost of conveying mails within the limits of British territory, and the Gwalior Durbar shall bear the cost of conveying mails within the limits of the State of Gwalior. But the Imperial Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over postal lines in the Gwalior State, whether such mails be intended for transmission to a Gwalior State Post Office

or an Imperial Post Office, and similarly the Gwalior State Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over Imperial postal lines, whether such mails be intended for transmission to an Imperial Post Office or a Gwalior State Post Office.

ARTICLE 10.

1. The Imperial Post will establish no new Post Offices within the Gwalior State territory (except at Railway Stations or within British Cantonments) without the permission of the Gwalior Durbar. The Gwalior Durbar undertakes to establish any Post Office or letter-box which may be required within the Gwalior State territory by the Imperial Post.

2. The delivery work of an Imperial Post Office established in a Railway Station and British Cantonments within the Gwalior State territory shall be restricted only to the people residing within the limits of the Railway Station and British Cantonment.

3. All Imperial letter-boxes within the Gwalior State territory, and served by messengers attached to an Imperial Post Office situated within British territory, shall be closed.

ARTICLE 11.

No new Gwalior State Post Office shall be established within the distance of one mile from any Railway Station in Gwalior State territory; but if there be any such offices already in existence, they shall be retained.

ARTICLE 12.

When the Imperial Post desires to open a Post Office at a Railway Station within the Gwalior State territory, the Gwalior Durbar shall grant a suitable piece of land free of cost for the erection of the Post Office building.

ARTICLE 13.

Inland correspondence, registered and unregistered, received from the Gwalior State Post addressed to any place in British India, or in any Native State which has entered into a Postal Convention with the Imperial Post, and fully prepaid with the over-printed postage stamps described in Article 3 (including correspondence prepaid by Gwalior State Service stamps), shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 14.

Inland correspondence received from the Gwalior State Post, addressed to any place in British India or in any Native State which has entered into a Postal Convention with the Imperial Post, but not fully prepaid with the over-printed postage stamps described in Article 3, shall be treated by the Imperial Post as though originally posted in British India, and charged on delivery with the usual rates for inland unpaid postage, which shall be retained by the Imperial Post, or the Native State, as the case may be, by which delivery of such correspondence is effected.

ARTICLE 15.

Fully prepaid inland correspondence, registered and unregistered (including correspondence prepaid by service stamps), transferred by the Imperial Post, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charges on account of postage.

ARTICLE 16.

On inland correspondence, not fully prepaid, transferred by the Imperial Post for delivery through the Gwalior State Post, the latter shall retain the postage it realizes.

ARTICLE 17.

Unclaimed and refused inland correspondence shall be exchanged in both directions, but the exchange shall be accompanied by no accounts.

ARTICLE 18.

Fully prepaid foreign correspondence, addressed to any place in the Gwalior State, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charges on account of postage; but if such correspondence be unpaid or insufficiently paid, it shall be delivered on payment of the amount *taxed thereon by the Imperial Post;* and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 19.

On foreign correspondence posted in the Gwalior State postage can be prepaid only by means of Imperial postage stamps not bearing the overprint "Gwalior State." Postage stamps overprinted with the words "Gwalior State" shall not be recognized in payment of postage on foreign correspondence.

ARTICLE 20.

Prepayment of inland parcel postage between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post, in both directions, shall be compulsory.

ARTICLE 21.

Inland parcels, received from the Gwalior State Post, shall be delivered in British India free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 22.

Inland parcels, transferred by the Imperial Post, for delivery through the Gwalior State Post, shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 23.

Fully prepaid foreign parcels, addressed to any place in the Gwalior State, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charge on account of postage; but if such parcels be unpaid, they shall be delivered on payment of the amount

taxed thereon by the Imperial Post, and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 24.

Prepayment of postage, at the rates published in the *Indian Postal Guide*, is compulsory in the case of all foreign parcels posted in the Gwalior State. The postage shall be either prepaid by Imperial postage stamps or, if collected in cash, it shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 25.

The Imperial inland money order rules, as given in the *Indian Postal Guide*, for the time being, shall be adopted by the Gwalior State Post, and the Imperial inland form of money order application shall be used.

ARTICLE 26.

Money orders, issued by the Gwalior State Post for payment in British India or in any Native State which has entered into a Convention with the Imperial Post for the exchange of money orders, shall all be sent by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange. Such money orders shall be paid in full in British India free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever.

ARTICLE 27.

Money orders issued by the Imperial Post for payment by the Gwalior State Post, shall be transferred to the Gwalior State Office of Exchange by the Imperial Office of Exchange. Such money orders shall be paid in full in the Gwalior State free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever.

ARTICLE 28.

The Postal Administration which collects the money from remitters of money orders shall account to the Administration which pays them for the total amount of the orders issued in each month, together with one-half per cent. additional on the monthly total by way of commission.

ARTICLE 29.

A monthly account current showing the amount to be credited to the Gwalior State on account of money orders paid by the Gwalior State Post, and the amount to be debited to the Gwalior State on account of money orders issued by the Gwalior State Post, shall be rendered by the Imperial Office of Exchange to the Gwalior State Office of Exchange at Lashkar. If the balance of this account is in favour of the Gwalior State Post, it shall be paid at once by the Imperial Office of Exchange, and if it is in favour of the Imperial Post, it shall be paid by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange immediately after the monthly account current is rendered.

ARTICLE 30.

Payments in adjustment of the monthly account current between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post shall be made in Imperial currency, but as regards money order transactions with the public, the Gwalior Durbar shall, whenever necessary, fix the rate of exchange for the conversion of Gwalior currency into Imperial currency and all payments made to or by the Gwalior State Post on account of money orders shall be in accordance with the rate so fixed.

ARTICLE 31.

At the following places within the Gwalior State territory, namely, Shajapur, Bhilsa, Sepri, Agar, and also at all other places where the Gwalior Durbar maintains Fatehdars or Treasury Agents of any kind, the Imperial Post shall be at liberty to hand over its cash collections to such Fatehdars or Treasury Agents; and the Gwalior Durbar shall give credit to the Imperial Post monthly for the total amount so handed over, in the account current described in Article 29, the receipt of the Fatehdars or Treasury Agents being attached to the account current.

ARTICLE 32.

At Mandsaur and Barnagar a suitable house for the accommodation of the Imperial Post Office shall be provided by the Gwalior Durbar in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station at each of these places; and if no house be available, a Post Office shall be built by the Gwalior Durbar on a plan and site approved by the Imperial Post Office, and shall be kept in repair by the Gwalior Durbar, and rented to the Imperial Post at a rental fixed at 4 per cent. per annum on the original cost of construction of the building. This rental shall be inclusive of the cost of repairs which will be undertaken by the Durbar.

ARTICLE 33.

The Director-General of the Post Office of India and Gwalior Durbar shall have authority to draw up, in direct communication with one another, detailed regulations for giving effect to this convention, and to settle all matters of detail and procedure connected with the exchange of articles between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post, including the selection of Post Offices situated in British India or in the Gwalior State between which postal communication shall be maintained, or which shall be constituted Offices of Exchange under Article 2. The detailed regulations so drawn up shall be subject to such modifications as may, from time to time, be mutually agreed to by the said authorities.

Signed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India on the *fourteenth* day of May 1898.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

MADHORAO SINDHIA,
Maharaja of Gwalior.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

By order,

SIMLA ;
The 26th October 1898.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

DETAILED REGULATIONS, drawn up by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the POST OFFICE of INDIA and the GWALIOR DURBAR, for the purpose of giving effect to the POSTAL CONVENTION between the IMPERIAL POST and the GWALIOR STATE POST, which was approved and confirmed by the GOVERNMENT of INDIA on the 26th October 1898.

REGULATION 1.

The Imperial Offices of Exchange (Neemuch, Ujjain Railway station, Jhansi and Agra) and the Gwalior State Offices of Exchange (Neemuch, Ujjain and Lashkar) shall be the channels of exchange for all insured and value-payable articles and articles giving rise to accounts ; and the Agra Post Office shall prepare and adjust the accounts resulting from the exchange. Any other Imperial Post Offices (including sections of the Railway Mail Service) and Gwalior State Post Offices, conveniently situated for this purpose, may, with the concurrence of the Chief Postal Authority of the Gwalior State and the Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, be placed in communication with one another, but articles exchanged by these offices shall not give rise to any account.

REGULATION 2.

The offices of exchange shall daily send to, and receive from, each other a mail bag, which may contain—

unregistered correspondence, paid and unpaid ;

registered correspondence ;

paid registered and unregistered parcels ;

insured letters and parcels ;

value-payable articles.

Other Offices and Sections of the Railway Mail Service placed in communication with one another shall likewise exchange mail bags daily, but such mail bags shall not contain any insured or value-payable articles.

REGULATION 3.

Every registered insured and value-payable article posted in British India for delivery in the Gwalior State, shall be accompanied by a receipt to be signed by the addressee. The receipt shall be prepared by the Imperial Post Office of posting, and shall be presented with the article by the Gwalior State

Post Office of delivery to the addressee, whose signature shall be taken on the receipt, which shall then be filed in the office of delivery.

REGULATION 4.

In the case of registered, insured or value-payable articles exchanged with the Imperial Post, the Gwalior State Post shall use forms of receipt and acknowledgment printed in English precisely similar to those used in the Imperial Post, and shall be responsible that all the necessary entries are filled in in English. The receipts when signed by the addressee shall be filed in the office of delivery.

REGULATION 5.

Acknowledgments of delivery of insured letters and parcels, whether delivered in British India or in the Gwalior State, shall in every case be obtained by the offices of delivery and furnished to the senders without any additional charge. Similar acknowledgments shall be obtainable by senders of registered articles on payment of the fee prescribed in the *Indian Postal Guide*. All acknowledgments shall, in the case of articles posted in British India, be prepared by the Imperial Post Office of posting, and in the case of articles posted in the Gwalior State, by the Gwalior Post, and shall be signed by the addressees and returned to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.

REGULATION 6.

All insured letters and parcels shall pass through the offices of exchange with usual forms containing necessary entries. Insured letters shall be transferred from one Office of Exchange to the other enclosed in sealed outer envelopes.

REGULATION 7.

Value-payable articles intended for delivery in the Gwalior State shall be forwarded by the Imperial Office of Exchange to the State Office of Exchange entered in the daily list, and accompanied by money order forms ready filled up in favour of the senders. On delivery of a value-payable article, the money order appertaining thereto shall be used as the means of remitting to the sender the sum recovered from the addressee (less commission when not prepaid by the sender) and shall be entered in the list of money orders in the same way as other money orders issued in the Gwalior State. Value-payable articles posted in the Gwalior State for delivery in British India shall be transferred by the State Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange for disposal, the amounts to be recovered from the addressees, and remitted to the senders by means of money orders, being specified in the daily list.

REGULATION 8.

Money orders payable in the Gwalior State shall be forwaded by the Imperial Office of Exchange to the State Office of Exchange entred in a list (in the

annexed Form 3-A)* which shall be prepared in duplicate. Both copies of the list shall be forwarded, with the money orders, to the State Office of Exchange, which shall retain the original and return the duplicate list duly signed, and after careful verification, to the Imperial Office of Exchange. These lists shall be numbered in a consecutive series commencing from the 1st of each month. The money orders shall bear the numbers assigned to them by the offices of issue, and these numbers shall be entered in the lists. Lists shall not be prepared when there are no money orders to communicate, but if any list is not received in due course, the Imperial Office of Exchange shall, on receiving information to that effect, transmit without delay a second copy of the list in duplicate.

REGULATION 9.

Money orders, in the form prescribed in the *Indian Postal Guide*, issued by the Gwalior State Post Offices and payable in British India, shall be forwarded by the State Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange entered in a list (in the annexed Form 3)* which shall be prepared in duplicate. Both copies of the list shall be forwarded, with the money orders, to the Imperial Office of Exchange, which shall retain the original and return the duplicate list, duly signed and after careful verification, to the State Office of Exchange. These lists shall be numbered in a consecutive series commencing from the 1st of each month. The money orders shall not bear any serial numbers, but they shall be entered opposite to the printed numbers in the list. Lists shall not be prepared when there are no money order transactions to communicate, and if any list is not received in due course, the State Office of Exchange shall, on receiving information to that effect, transmit without delay a second copy of the list in duplicate.

REGULATION 10.

Each list shall be carefully verified by the receiving office of exchange, and corrected when it contains simple errors, such corrections being noted in red ink in both copies of the list. When a list shall contain errors or irregularities which cannot be rectified without previous communication with the despatching office, the receiving office shall request an explanation from the despatching office, forwarding a copy of the list. This explanation shall be given with as little delay as possible, and in the meantime the payment of orders dependent on the irregular entries shall be suspended.

REGULATION 11.

The amounts of money orders received by the Imperial and State Offices of Exchange shall be paid by the offices of payment to the payees named, in full without delay, subject to the conditions governing the lapsing and forfeiture of money orders and the treatment of undeliverable money orders laid down in the *Indian Postal Guide*. The acknowledgments signed by the payees, whether

* Not reproduced.

in British India or in the Gwalior State, shall be returned through the offices of exchange.

REGULATION 12.

On the 5th of each month, by which time the principal Imperial Office of Exchange (Agra) will have received from the State Office of Exchange (Lashkar) all the lists bearing dates in the previous month, these lists as well as the Imperial lists bearing dates in that month shall be made the subject of a monthly account current in the annexed Form 4,* which contains special provisions for the adjustment of commissions realized in advance by the office of posting for money orders to be issued in payment of the value of value-payable unregistered packets. This account shall be based on the corrected lists as corrected by the receiving office, any entries at the time under suspension pending explanation being omitted.

The account shall also include under the head "special items" any necessary adjustments of previous accounts (such as adjustments on account of suspended entries); a detailed statement of such special items being annexed to the account and the correspondence or other documents forming the authority for each special item being quoted opposite it in the statement. A copy of the account current shall be furnished without delay to the State Office of Exchange. If the balance of the monthly account current is in favour of the Gwalior State, the Postmaster of the Imperial Office of Exchange shall immediately pay the amount to the credit of the Gwalior State at Lashkar; if it is in favour of the Imperial Post Office, the Postmaster of the State Office shall on receipt of the account current make arrangements to pay the amount to the Postmaster of Agra.

REGULATION 13.

If a money order, payable either in British India or the Gwalior State, is undeliverable, the amount thereof shall be repaid to the remitter and entered in the usual course in the lists of money orders.

REGULATION 14.

As soon as possible after the 1st of April of each year the Imperial Post Office shall, from an examination of the monthly accounts current of the previous year, determine the average balance on account of money orders due to or from the Gwalior State on the last day of each month. When such average balance is not less than Rs. 5,000, the indebted Postal Administration shall make over to the other the sum of Rs. 5,000 or the multiple of that sum which shall most nearly approximate to the actual average monthly balance. This sum will remain in the hands of the Postal Administration to which it is entrusted as a fixed imprest. It will not be shown in the monthly accounts current and will be subject to revision at the beginning of the following year.

* Not reproduced.

REGULATION 15.

All unpaid foreign articles and parcels, intended for delivery in the Gwalior State, shall pass through the Offices of Exchange. The postage and customs duty (if any) due on such foreign articles or parcels shall be noted in a list for recovery by the State Office of Exchange, which shall remit the amount in cash to the Imperial Office of Exchange. These transactions shall not be entered in the account current.

REGULATION 16.

The following records appertaining to the exchange of registered, insured, and value-payable articles, parcels, and money orders between Imperial Post Offices and Post Offices in the Gwalior State shall be kept with due care for a period of twelve months for purposes of reference :—

Money order lists.

Receipts signed by addressees and payees.

Accounts current.

REGULATION 17.

The Director-General of the Post Office of India conjointly with the Gwalior Durbar may make any additions to, or modifications in, these regulations, which may be advisable in the interests of the Imperial or Gwalior State Post Offices ; provided that no such addition or modification shall be repugnant to any of the Articles of the Postal Convention between the Imperial Post Office and the Gwalior State, which was approved and confirmed by the Government of India on the 26th October 1898.

REGULATION 18.

The Director-General of the Post Office of India shall have authority to issue, from time to time, such instructions as may be necessary for the guidance of Imperial Post Offices in carrying out the details of the Postal Convention, and the Gwalior Durbar shall have similar authority in respect of Gwalior State Post Offices. A copy of the instructions issued by the Director-General of the Post Office of India shall in every case be furnished to the Gwalior Durbar, and a copy of the instructions issued by the Gwalior Durbar shall similarly be furnished to the Director-General of the Post Office of India for information.

REGULATION 19.

For ordinary correspondence affecting the preparation, transmission or correction of lists, accounts, etc., or relating to cases of loss, damage or other irregularities connected with the exchange of articles, the Offices of Exchange and the Offices of the Chief Postal Authorities of the Imperial Post Office and the Chief Postal Authority of the Gwalior State shall be the medium ; but in matters involving questions of procedure, the offices of correspondence shall be the office of the Director-General of the Post Office of India on the one hand, and the Gwalior Durbar on the other hand.

No. XXXII.

DEED executed by the MAHARAJA SCINDIA ceding to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT full and exclusive POWER and JURISDICTION over the lands in the STATE occupied by the GOONA-BARAN RAILWAY,—1899.

I, Madhav Rao Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said State, which are or may hereafter be occupied by the Goona-Baran Railway, (including all lands occupied for stations, for outbuildings, and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

MADHAV RAO SCINDIA.

No. XXXIII.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this Twelfth day of May One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine between THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF GWALIOR (hereinafter called His Highness' Government) of the first part, and the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED (hereinafter called The Company), of the other part, for the working of His Highness The Maharajah's Railway forming a portion of the Guna-Baran Railway (hereinafter called The Railway) commencing at mileage 216 and 4,912 feet from Itarsi Junction in the direction of Baran and extending to mileage 238 and 4,642 feet from Itarsi Junction in the same direction,—1899.

1. This Agreement shall remain in force until the expiration of the Principal Contract subsisting between the Company and the Secretary of State for India, dated the 2nd of October 1885, or until the expiration of a period of ten years from the date of the opening of the Railway for public traffic of all kinds, whichever period shall first expire, and shall be determinable then, or upon the 30th June or the 31st December in any year thereafter, provided that not less than twelve months' previous notice in writing has been given by one of the parties to this Agreement to the other of them.

2. The Railway during the term of this Agreement is to be worked by the Company as part of the undertaking which consists of the Indian Midland Railway and Railways worked by the Company, subject to the same arrangements as are in force with the Company itself under the Principal Contract, except as hereinafter modified.

3. All communications of importance, or involving Capital expenditure between His Highness' Government and the Company, under this Agreement, shall pass through the Resident at Gwalior and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Lucknow Circle, or such other Officer as the Government of India may from time to time appoint to undertake the same general duties with respect to the

Railway, as are entrusted to that Officer by the Government of India in respect to the Indian Midland Railway. All correspondence as to details in connexion with sanctioned works, and as to traffic and other matters, shall be carried on direct between the Resident at Gwalior and the Indian Midland Railway Company.

4. Within one year from the opening of the Railway, or as soon as possible before the expiration of that period, the Railway shall be completely constructed and equipped by and at the expense of His Highness' Government in a substantial and satisfactory manner, as to works, permanent-way, buildings, fixed machinery, and in all other respects, and stations and other buildings shall be fully equipped with the usual plant, fittings, furniture and appliances. All the works so carried out, including the permanent-way, buildings, machinery, plant, fittings, furniture, appliances and equipments, shall be up to the standard on which the Company's own line, buildings, and works have been constructed and equipped, or shall be approved of by the Consulting Engineer.

5. A full section of permanent ballast or 84,000 cubic feet per mile of track laid on wooden sleepers outside cuttings, and 87,000 cubic feet per mile of track laid on steel sleepers, or in rock cuttings, shall be provided by and at the expense of His Highness' Government, and to meet the loss of ballast resulting from the subsidence of embankments, a further quantity of 8,000 cubic feet per mile of track in bank is to be provided by and at the expense of His Highness' Government. This ballast shall be distributed as follows: In cuttings and on light banks (under 5 feet) and in station yards the permanent ballast shall be spread, or, with the sanction of the Engineer-in-Chief who is superintending the construction of the Railway, shall be stacked or laid in such manner as the Company shall approve; on embankments generally it should be stacked on cess, or in Depot for subsequent use. All permanent-way on embankments, in the first instance, and before the opening for general traffic, is to be packed with temporary ballast of sand or sound moorum, or the best material obtainable in the district. The cost of distributing, spreading and packing the permanent ballast, which is chargeable to Capital, and has to be done by the Company, shall be settled finally before the line is taken over by the Company.

6. When the opening of the Railway for public traffic has been sanctioned by the Government of India, His Highness' Government shall, except as provided in clause 7, hand over the Railway to the Company, and the Company shall accept the Railway for the purposes of this Agreement, His Highness' Government guaranteeing to the Company full and undisturbed possession of the Railway at all times during the continuance of this Agreement.

7. The Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the Railway, shall, within one year of the opening of the Railway, complete at the cost of His Highness' Government all additional works, fixed structures, machinery, etc., that may be necessary for the proper completion of the Railway in accordance with the requirements of the Company or the orders of the Consulting Engineer. Schedules shall be prepared by the representatives of the Railway and the Company showing the works which are considered necessary for the completion of the line within this

period. Such works shall not include the spreading and packing of permanent ballast referred to in clause 5 above: and the permanent-way and existing works shall be maintained by the Company. A list giving particulars of all furniture and moveable equipment at stations shall be prepared as soon as the furniture and equipment have been fully provided, and shall be signed by a representative of the Railway and a representative of the Company.

8. Except as provided in clause 7, all additional works and alterations in existing works that are not of the nature of repairs or new minor works, which may from time to time be agreed upon, between His Highness' Government and the Company, as necessary for the efficient working of the Railway, shall be carried out by the Company at the cost of His Highness' Government, on estimates sanctioned and approved by His Highness' Government and the Consulting Engineer.

9. For works which may be required after the first twelve months, the Company shall submit to His Highness' Government an estimate of the probable Capital requirements for the coming official year, and shall during the said year be at liberty to expend the amount mentioned in the estimate or such part thereof as may be necessary on objects properly chargeable to Capital without further reference to His Highness' Government, provided that if the expenditure is incurred on any work not specified in the said estimate, an explanation of the necessity for such expenditure shall be furnished to His Highness' Government at the earliest possible opportunity. Such estimates shall be submitted annually three months before the commencement of the official year. Or if, from any unforeseen circumstances, the total expenditure for which the estimate has been submitted is likely to be exceeded, a fresh application for funds with supplemental estimate shall be made as early as possible. His Highness' Government shall, after approval of the estimates, place at the disposal of the Company $\frac{1}{4}$th of the whole amount for which the estimate has been submitted, and shall without delay meet all further demands from time to time up to the total amount of the estimate. These estimates shall not include provision for additional ballast beyond the quantity provided for in clause 5.

10. The cost of works the execution of which under clause 9 of this Agreement is required to be carried out by the Company shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) All such works costing over Rs. 1,000 shall be charged to the Capital Account of the Railway and paid for by His Highness' Government.

(*b*) Petty works costing not more than Rs. 1,000 each shall be charged to Revenue, and shall be met from the sum allowed to the Company for maintenance and working of the said Railway as hereinafter provided.

Provided always that if for any half-year the aggregate expenditure on petty works thereon shall exceed Rs. 20 per mile open in any half-year, such excess shall be charged to the Capital Account of the said Railway and shall be met by His Highness' Government.

11. The Company shall maintain the Railway in good repair and in good working order and condition up to the standard of its own line, and to the satisfaction of the Consulting Engineer, upon the following terms—that is to say, the cost and expenses of such maintenance shall be borne by the Company so far only as such maintenance shall be necessary to make good damage caused by the ordinary wear and tear incidental to the use and working of the said Railway and works by the Company, and the conveyance of traffic thereon by the Company, and not further or otherwise; and the Company shall not bear nor be put to any cost or expense for, or in respect of, any repair, restoration, renewal, or replacement necessary to make good any damage that may occur to the said Railway and works, or any portion thereof, which may arise from defective original construction, or may be caused by weather, storm, accident or any extraordinary casualty not due to defects in the maintenance or working of the Railway by the Company, and to the occurrence of which the Company shall not have in any way contributed by any act, neglect, or default of their own. Provided that if in any case His Highness' Government and the Company shall not agree as to the liability of the Company under this section the matter in question shall be referred to arbitration as hereinafter provided, and the decision arrived at on such arbitration shall be binding on both parties to the reference.

12. During the continuance of this contract the Company shall be in possession of, and have entire control of, the Railway, shall supply all staff required for the supervision, maintenance and working, including that for audit and accounts, and shall supply all locomotives and other rolling stock, fuel and working stores required for the efficient working of the Railway.

13. The Railway Police will be provided by the Company, and three equal tenth parts of the cost of providing and maintaining the force from time to time employed will, in accordance with the procedure laid down by Government, be borne by His Highness' Government, the remaining seven-tenths being a charge against the Company. The term "Police" shall include the force required for law and order as well as that required for watch and ward.

14. The Company shall charge generally such rates, fares and tolls as are within the schedule of maxima and minima rates sanctioned by Government from time to time for the Indian Midland Railway, and shall make such rules, conditions and arrangements in respect of the traffic on the Railway as are now, or shall be from time to time, in force on the Indian Midland Railway; and it shall be understood that the Company will not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to, or in favour of, any particular person or company, or any description of traffic, or subject any particular person or company to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, but shall do all in its power to develop traffic on the Railway.

15. All costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company in connexion with the maintenance, management, use and working, of the Railway, and the conveyance of traffic thereon shall be paid by the Company, provided that, in the

event of the telegraph lines and instruments not being the property of the Railway, the cost of the rent of the same shall be a charge against the Railway.

16. The gross receipts of the Railway are to be collected and treated as receipts of the Company, and the Company shall pay the same into the Government Treasury in the same way as their own earnings. The expression "gross receipts," as used in this Agreement, means and includes gross earnings from coaching and goods traffic, and moneys received by the Company from the working of any telegraphs or telegraphic appliances which are the property of the Railway, or of which the Government of India have allowed the Company the exclusive use for the purposes of the Railway; also all sums received as rent and all other sundry receipts usually treated as Railway revenue.

17. The Company shall keep distinct and separate accounts of the gross receipts of the Railway. Such accounts shall be made up half-yearly to the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, or to such other days as may at any time be prescribed for the Indian Midland Railway, and so soon as the half-yearly accounts of the Company have been passed by the Consulting Engineer, and not later than three months after the close of each half-year, the Company shall render to His Highness' Government, through the Consulting Engineer, a summary of the account of the Railway, signed by the Consulting Engineer and by the Government Examiner of Accounts attached to the Indian Midland Railway.

18. The amount of the said gross receipts, ascertained as in the last preceding paragraph mentioned, shall be dealt with as follows, namely, for working and maintaining the Railway, as hereinbefore provided, the Company shall retain out of the said gross receipts a sum that shall bear the same percentage to the entire gross receipts of the Railway for each half-year as the aggregate working expenses of the whole System of the Company (including the Railway) shall bear to the gross receipts of that System for the same half-year, but such sum shall not in any half-year exceed 50 per cent. of the entire gross receipts of the said Railway for that half-year, and the said sum shall be accepted by the Company in full satisfaction for the supply of rolling stock, plant and machinery, other than fixed machinery, and the managing, working and maintaining of the said Railway and works, in accordance with the provisions of this contract, and for the performance by the Company of every other obligation undertaken by them under this contract, with reference to the said Railway and works.

19. The remainder of the said gross receipts, after deduction of the sum so retained by the Company as aforesaid, shall be paid over to His Highness' Government in the manner prescribed by the Government of India. Every Revenue account shall be considered as settled at the expiration of three calendar months after the same shall have been submitted to His Highness' Government, but nevertheless any error which may subsequently be discovered therein shall be corrected in the next or in any subsequent Revenue account.

20. All money transactions under this Agreement as between His Highness' Government and the Company shall be in British Government Rupees, and the Company are to accept the British Currency only in payment of fares and rates.

21. If His Highness' Government and the Railway Company shall fail to agree touching any matter with respect to which their agreement is required by this contract, or if, in any case not herein specially provided for, any dispute, question, or controversy shall at any time arise between His Highness' Government and the Company touching this contract, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the construction thereof, or any matter connected with this contract or the operation thereof, or the rights, duties, or liabilities of either party in relation to the contract, then and in every such case the matter in regard to which His Highness' Government and the Company shall fail to agree, or the matter in difference, as the case may be, shall be settled by arbitration in a manner to be arranged between His Highness' Government and the Company with the approval of the Government fo India.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent, Indian Midland Railway.

M. FILOSE,
Chief Secretary, Huzoor Durbar, Gwalior.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Lucknow Circle.

No. XXXIV.

AGREEMENT entered into between the MAHARAJA SCINDIA and the GOVERNMENT of INDIA for the introduction of more definite arrangements for the effective CONTROL and DISCIPLINE of the GWALIOR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS when serving beyond the frontier of the STATE,—1900.

Whereas His Highness Madhav Rao Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., maintains a Force of Imperial Service Troops for the purpose of co-operating, if need be, in the defence of the British Empire, and

Whereas it is necessary that the Imperial Service Troops of the Gwalior State when associated with troops of the British Army should be under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Combined Forces and subject to the like discipline and control as the Officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, and

Whereas it is not the wish or intention of the Government of India that a British Officer should be appointed to command any corps of Imperial Service Troops, though British Officers are employed in order to instruct and inspect the said Troops,

It is hereby agreed between the Governor-General of India of the one part and His Highness Madhav Rao Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, of the other, as follows namely,—

I. Whenever the said Troops or any portion thereof are moved beyond the frontier of the said State they shall be attached to the command and under the orders of the Officer Commanding the District, Contingent, or Force in which they are employed, and such Officer shall, by virtue of this agreement, be authorised to administer in respect to the said Troops so serving the Military Laws and Regulations to which they are subject under the laws of the said State and for that purpose and for the due preservation of discipline among the same to convene all such Courts and to issue all such orders and to pass all such judgments and sentences and generally to exercise all such authority as may be lawfully convened, issued, passed and exercised by the authorities of the Gwalior State when the said Troops are serving within the territorial limits of the said State. Provided always that the execution of every sentence so passed in British territory shall be carried out under the orders of His Highness Madhav Rao Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, or of some person to whom the requisite authority has been delegated by him.

II. In order further to ensure the efficiency of the said Imperial Service Troops and the maintenance of discipline among them when serving along with Her Majesty's Forces, His Highness Madhav Rao Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, has embodied in the Disciplinary Law of his State applicable to the said Imperial Service Troops when employed on active service either within or without British India, the provisions, *mutatis mutandis*, of the Indian Articles of War for the time being in force. The due application and enforcement of the said provisions in respect of the Imperial Service Troops aforesaid shall be carried out under the authority of the Officer Commanding the District, Contingent, or Force aforesaid.

GWALIOR, MADHAV RAO SCINDIA.
The 22nd January 1900.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

By order,

SIMLA; H. S. BARNES,
The 7th May 1901. *Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.*

No. XXXV.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made this 11th day of October one thousand nine hundred between THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF GWALIOR (hereinafter called His Highness' Government) of the

first part and the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED (hereinafter called the Company) of the other part, for the working of the Trains and Traffic on the GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS belonging to His Highness the Maharaja, from Gwalior to Sipri, 73¾ miles, and from Gwalior to Bhind, 52¼ miles,—1900.

1. This Agreement shall be considered as in force from the date of the opening of the Gwalior Light Railways, or the 2nd December 1899 until the 31st day of December 1900, and shall thereafter be subject to three months' notice of its termination being given in writing by either party to the Agreement.

2. The Gwalior Light Railways, except such portion as may be constructed within the Company's boundary, shall be completely constructed by His Highness' Government, and Stations and other Buildings shall be equipped with the usual fittings, furniture and appliances. His Highness' Government shall also supply all Locomotive and other Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery, necessary for the purposes of working the Railways.

3. The maintenance of way and works and all Station fittings, except as provided in clause 10, shall be carried out by staff in the employ of His Highness' Government, under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, in charge of the Gwalior Light Railways.

4. His Highness' Government shall also keep the Rolling Stock, Plant and machinery in repair and working condition, and shall appoint a Superintendent in charge of the Rolling Stock.

5. The Company shall undertake all arrangements for working the Trains and Traffic on the Gwalior Light Railways, both Coaching and Goods, and for keeping and auditing the Traffic Accounts, which include the *Through* Traffic accounts with the Indian Midland and other Railways, as well as the *Local* Traffic accounts of the Gwalior Light Railways.

6. All matters connected with the working of the Traffic on the Gwalior Light Railways shall be under the direct control and supervision of the Company, and in connexion with the working of the Train and movement of Engines over any portion of the Gwalior Light Railways, the servants of the Engineering and Locomotive Departments in the employ of His Highness' Government, shall obey the orders of the Company's authorized Officers.

7. The actual expenditure incurred by the Company in the Traffic and Audit Departments, for Station staff and Train staff, Audit clerks, on printing and stationery, and Stores consumed on the Gwalior Light Railways, and all other expenses connected therewith, shall be paid to the Company by His Highness' Government, the total amount to be subject to an additional payment of 15 per cent. to cover supervision and general charges other than those rendered in the Accounts.

8. Working estimates shall be prepared in advance half-yearly by the Company and submitted to His Highness' Government for approval and sanction.

9. All damages or accidents which may be caused to the public, or to the stock of the Gwalior Light Railways, or to the traffic of all descriptions, and whether Through or Local, or which may from time to time occur on the Gwalior Light Railways, and all damages, or losses, or claims for compensation arising on the Gwalior Light Railways, shall be charged to the Revenue expenses Account of the Gwalior Light Railways.

10. The Company shall provide and maintain at its sole cost all such accommodation as may be required within its own boundary for the exclusive use of the Gwalior Light Railways and also all works and premises to be used in common for joint purposes by both Railways.

11. For accommodation and structures of all descriptions required for the exclusive use of the Gwalior Light Railways provided as in clause 10 His Highness' Government shall pay to the Company an annual rent at the rate of five per cent. for Structures, Machinery and Plant, including Furniture and seven and a half per cent. for Ballast and Permanent-way, Points and Crossings, etc., to include maintenance and renewal.

12. For Joint Structures, Machinery, and Plant, provided as in clause 10 the annual rental shall be at the rates per cent. shown in clause 11, and one-fifth of the same shall be chargeable against the Gwalior Light Railways in respect of such accommodation and shall be payable by His Highness' Government to the Company.

13. The Company's existing works and premises to be used exclusively by the Gwalior Light Railways, as well as works and premises to be used as Joint premises, are those mentioned in the Schedule attached to the Agreement and the total of the amount set opposite to those several items respectively in that schedule, shall be that on which rent is to be charged.

14. In case of additional works being required in future, on the Company's premises for exclusive or Joint use, such works shall be provided by the Company after approval by His Highness' Government, and shall then be added to the schedule with the consent of His Highness' Government, being charged in conformity with the foregoing clauses of this Agreement.

15. Accidents on the line will be dealt with and reported by the Officials of the Company in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government of India, a report of all such occurrences being also made to His Highness' Government through the Chief Secretary, Huzoor Durbar, Gwalior.

16. Correspondence relating to ordinary matters such as are dealt with by Heads of Departments in ordinary Railway working will be carried on between the Heads of the Traffic and Audit Departments of the Company and the Heads of the Locomotive and Engineering Departments of His Highness' Government, in the usual manner. Matters which are usually referred through the Agent of the Company will be dealt with in correspondence with the Resident at Gwalior, or the Chief Secretary, according to precedent.

17. The Company shall charge generally over the Gwalior Light Railways such rates, fares and tolls as are within the schedule of maxima and minima rates sanctioned by Government from time to time for the Indian Midland Railway, and shall make such rules, conditions and arrangements in respect of the traffic on the Railway as are now, or shall be from time to time, in force on the Indian Midland Railway, and no alteration is to be made in these maxima and minima rates without the special sanction of His Highness' Government. It shall be understood that the Company shall not make nor give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to, or in favour of any particular Person or Company, or any description of Traffic, or subject any particular Person or Company to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, but shall do all in its power to develop Traffic on the Gwalior Light Railways.

18. The gross receipts of the Gwalior Light Railways are to be collected and treated as receipts of the Company, and the Company shall pay the same into the Government Treasury in the same way as their own earnings. The expression "gross receipts" as used in this Agreement means and includes gross earnings from Coaching and Goods Traffic, and all sums received as wharfage charges, and all other sundry receipts usually treated as Railway Revenue.

19. All money transactions under this Agreement as between His Highness' Government and the Company shall be in British Government rupees.

20. Weekly statements of the approximate receipts on the Gwalior Light Railways shall be sent by the Company to the Resident, and to the Chief Secretary, Huzoor Durbar, Gwalior.

21. The Company shall keep a distinct and separate account of the gross receipts of the Railway and also of the expenditure incurred by the Company under clause 7 of this Agreement. Such Accounts shall be made up half-yearly to the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, and not later than three months after the close of each half-year the Company shall render to His Highness' Government, a Working Account of the Railway, and the amount shown therein as due shall be paid over to His Highness' Government in the manner prescribed by the Government of India. Every Revenue Account shall be considered as settled at the expiration of three calender months after the same shall have been submitted to His Highness' Government, but nevertheless any error which may subsequently be discovered therein shall be corrected in the next or in any subsequent Revenue Account.

22. If His Highness' Government and the Company shall fail to agree touching any matter with respect to which their agreement is required by this contract, or if, in any case not herein specially provided for, any dispute, question, or controversy shall at any time arise between His Highness' Government and the Company, touching this contract, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the construction thereof, or any matter connected with this Contract or the operation thereof, or the rights, duties, or liabilities of either party in relation to the contract, then and in every such case the matter to which His Highness' Government and

the Company shall fail to agree, or the matter in difference as the case may be, shall be settled by arbitration in a manner to be arranged between His Highness' Government and the Company, with the approval of the Government of India.

J. M. WRENCH,
Acting Agent,
Indian Midland Railway.

M. FILOSE,
Chief Secretary,
Huzoor Durbar, Gwalior.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Consulting Engineer to the Government of India,
Lucknow Circle.

Revised Schedule of works either wholly or partially used by the Gwalior Light Railways at Gwalior.

Name of Work.	Original cost.	Cost of additional work.	Total.	Rent percentage to be charged.	
WORKS IN SOLE USE OF GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.					
Ballast and Permanent-way.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	
1. Approach lines and sidings for Gwalior Light Railways within Indian Midland Railway premises, etc.	..	11,673	11,673	7 8	Estimated cost. Actuals to be entered when ascertained.
Buildings, etc.					
2. Share of Running shed . .	9,155	..	9,155		
3. Block of 3 units Clerks' quarters converted into Booking and Parcels Offices of Gwalior Light Railways.	3,062	263	3,325		
4. Passenger Platform .	..	1,995	1,995		
			14,475	5 0	
WORKS IN JOINT USE OF INDIAN MIDLAND AND GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.					
Buildings, etc.					
5. Transhipment Goods Platform .	1,551	..	1,551	5 0	One-fifth only chargeable to G. L. Railways.
ABSTRACT.					
Total Ballast and Permanent-way	..	..	11,673	7 8	=Rs. 875 8
,, Buildings, etc., in sole use of G. L. Railways.	..	..	14,475	5 0	= ,, 723 12
,, Buildings, etc., in joint use, $\frac{1}{5}$th chargeable to G. L. Rys.	..	..	1,551	5 0	= ,, 15 8
					Rs. 1,614 12

J. M. WRENCH,
Acting Agent, Indian Midland Railway.

11th October 1900.

No. XXXVI.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made this 1st day of January one thousand nine hundred and four between the GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA OF GWALIOR (hereinafter called His Highness' Government) of the first part, and the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, (hereinafter called the Company) of the other part, for the working of the Trains and Traffic on the GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS belonging to His Highness the Maharaja, from GWALIOR TO SIPRI, 73¾ miles, GWALIOR TO BIND, 52¼ miles, and from GWALIOR TO SABALGARH, 57⅕ miles,—1904.

1. This Agreement shall be in force from the 1st day of January 1904, and shall thereafter be subject to six months' notice of its termination being given in writing by either party to the Agreement.

2. The Gwalior Light Railways, except such portion as may be constructed within the Company's boundary, shall be completely constructed by His Highness' Government, and Stations and other Buildings shall be equipped with the usual fittings, furniture and appliances strictly necessary for the proper working of the traffic. His Highness' Government shall also supply all Locomotive and other Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery. necessary for the purposes of working the Railways.

3. The maintenance of way and works and all Station fittings, except as provided in clause 10, shall be carried out by staff in the employ of His Highness' Government, under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, in charge of the Gwalior Light Railways.

4. His Highness' Government shall also keep the Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery, in repair and working condition, and shall appoint a Superintendent in charge of the Rolling Stock.

5. The Company shall undertake all arrangements for working the Trains and Traffic on the Gwalior Light Railways, both Coaching and Goods, and for keeping and auditing the Traffic Accounts, which include the *Through* Traffic accounts with the Great Indian Peninsula and other Railways, as well as the *Local* Traffic accounts of the Gwalior Light Railways.

6. All matters connected with the working of the Traffic on the Gwalior Light Railways shall be under the direct control and supervision of the Company, and in connexion with the working of the Trains and movement of Engines over any portion of the Gwalior Light Railways, the servants of the Engineering and Locomotive Departments in the employ of His Highness' Government shall obey the orders of the Company's authorized Officers.

7. The actual expenditure incurred by the Company in the Traffic and Audit Departments, for Station staff and Train staff Audit clerks on printing and stationery, and Stores consumed on the Gwalior Light Railways and all other expenses connected therewith shall be paid to the Company by His Highness' Government, the total amount to be subject to an additional payment of 10 per

cent. to cover supervision and general charges other than those rendered in the Accounts.

8. Working estimates shall be prepared in advance half-yearly by the Company and submitted to His Highness' Government for approval and sanction.

9. All damages or accidents which may be caused to the public, or to the Stock of the Gwalior Light Railways, or to the traffic of all descriptions, and whether Through or Local, or which may from time to time occur on the Gwalior Light Railways, and all damages or losses, or claims for compensation arising on the Gwalior Light Railways, shall be charged to the Revenue Expenses Account of the Gwalior Light Railways.

10. The Company shall provide and maintain at its sole cost subject to the provision for charges laid down in clauses 11 and 12 below all such accommodation as may be required within its own boundary for the exclusive use of the Gwalior Light Railways and also all works and premises to be used in common for Joint purposes by both Railways. Ballast and Permanent Way for the sidings of the Gwalior Light Railways in Gwalior Station yard shall, however, be supplied and maintained by His Highness' Government, except at such places where the sidings cross the G. I. P. broad-gauge tracks on the level; at these places the Light Railway shall be laid and maintained by the Company, and for a distance of 30 feet on each side of the broad-gauge tracks.

11. For accommodation and structures of all descriptions required for the exclusive use of the Gwalior Light Railways provided as in clause 10, His Highness' Government shall pay to the Company an annual rent at the rate of five per cent. for Structures, Machinery and Plant, including Furniture, and seven and a half per cent. for Ballast and Permanent Way, Points and Crossings, etc., to include maintenance and renewal estimate of Permanent Way, Points and Crossings, etc., to be based on the current rate in the Gwalior Light Railway books for Gwalior Light Railway Standard type of material.

12. For Joint Structures, Machinery and Plant, provided as in clause 10, the annual rental shall be at the rates per cent. shewn in clause 11 and one-fifth of the same shall be chargeable against the Gwalior Light Railways in respect of such accommodation and shall be payable by His Highness' Government to the Company.

13. The Company's existing works and premises to be used exclusively by the Gwalior Light Railways, as well as works and premises to be used as Joint premises, are those mentioned in the Schedule attached to the Agreement and the total of the amount set opposite to those several items respectively in that Schedule, shall be that on which rent is to be charged.

14. In case of additional works being required in future on the Company's premises for exclusive or Joint use, such works shall be provided by the Company after approval of by His Highness' Government, and shall then be added to the Schedule with the consent of His Highness' Government, rent being charged in conformity with the foregoing clauses of this Agreement.

15. Accidents on the line will be dealt with and reported by the Officials of the Company in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government of India, a report of all such occurrences being also made to His Highness' Government through the Chief Secretary, Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.

16. Correspondence relating to ordinary matters such as are dealt with by Heads of Departments in ordinary Railway working, will be carried on between the Heads of the Traffic and Audit Departments of the Company and the Heads of the Locomotive and Engineering Departments of His Highness' Government in the usual manner.

Matters which are usually referred through the Agent of the Company will be dealt with in correspondence with the Resident in Gwalior, or the Chief Secretary according to precedent.

17. The Company shall charge generally over the Gwalior Light Railways such rates, fares, and tolls as are within the schedule of maxima and minima rates sanctioned by Government from time to time for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and shall make such rules, conditions and arrangements in respect of the Traffic on the Railway as are now, or shall be from time to time, in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and no alteration is to be made in these maxima and minima rates without the special sanction of His Highness' Government. It shall be understood that the Company shall not make nor give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to, or in favour of any particular Person or Company, or any description of Traffic, or subject any particular Person or Company to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage, but shall do all in its power to develop Traffic on the Gwalior Light Railways.

18. The gross receipts of the Gwalior Light Railways are to be collected and treated as receipts of the Company and the Company shall pay the same into the Government Treasury in the same way as their own earnings. The expression "gross receipts" as used in this Agreement means and includes gross earnings from Coaching and Goods Traffic, and all sums received as wharfage charges, and all other sundry receipts usually treated as Railway Revenue.

19. All money transactions under this Agreement as between His Highness, Government and the Company shall be in British Government rupees.

20. Weekly statements of the approximate receipts on the Gwalior Light Railways shall be sent by the Company to the Resident, and to the Chief Secretary, Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.

21. The Company shall keep a distinct and separate account of the gross receipts of the Railway and also of the expenditure incurred by the Company under Clause 7 of this Agreement. Such Accounts shall be made up half-yearly to the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, and not later than 3 months after the close of each half-year, the Company shall render to His Highness' Government a Working Account of the Railway, and the amount shown therein as due, shall be paid over to His Highness' Government in the manner prescribed by the Government of India. Every Revenue Account shall be considered as settled at

the expiration of 3 calendar months after the same shall have been submitted to His Highness' Government, but nevertheless any error which may subsequently be discovered therein shall be corrected in the next or in any subsequent Revenue Account.

22. If His Highness' Government and the Company shall fail to agree touching any matter with respect to which their Agreement is required by this contract, or if, in any case not herein specially provided for, any dispute, question, or controversy shall at any time arise between His Highness' Government and the Company, touching this contract, or any clause or thing herein contained, or the construction thereof, or any matter connected with this contract or the operation thereof, or the rights, duties, or liabilities of either party in relation to the contract, then and in every such case the matter to which His Highness' Government and the Company shall fail to agree or the matter in difference as the case may be, shall be settled by arbitration in a manner to be arranged between His Highness' Government and the Company, with the approval of the Government of India.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Capt. R. E., Deputy Agent,
for Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

M. FILOSE,
Chief Secretary,
Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.

Revised Schedule of Works wholly or partially used by the Gwalior Light Railways at Gwalior.

Name of work.	Original cost.	Cost of Additional work.	Total.	Rent percentage to be charged.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	WORKS IN SOLE USE OF GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.				
Ballast and Permanent Way.					
1. Approach lines and sidings for Gwalior Light Railways within I. M. Railway premises, etc.	..	12,279 0 0	12,279 0 0	7 8 0	Actual expenditure completed on 31st December 1901.
Buildings, etc.					
2. Block of 3 units clerks' quarters converted into Booking and Parcels Offices of Gwalior Light Railways.	3,062 0 0	263 0 0	3,325 0 0	..	
3. Passenger Platform .	..	1,995 0 0	1,995 0 0	..	
			5,320 0 0	5 0 0	

Name of work.	Original cost.	Cost of Additional work.	Total.	Rent percentage to be charged.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Buildings, etc.	WORKS IN JOINT USE OF INDIAN MIDLAND AND GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.				
4. Transhipment Goods Platform.	1,551 0 0	..	1,551 0 0	5 0 0	One fifth only chargeable to G. L. Railways.
	ABSTRACT.				
					Rs. A. P.
Total Ballast and Permanent Way.	..	..	12,279 0 0	7 8 0	=921 0 0
Total buildings, etc., in sole use of G. L. Railways.	..	..	5,320 0 0	5 0 0	=266 0 0
Total buildings, etc., in Joint use one-fifth chargeable to G. L. Railways.	..	..	1,551 0 0	5 0 0	=15 8 0
				TOTAL .	1,202 8 0
	AMOUNT OF SANCTIONED ESTIMATE.				
* Gwalior—Remodelling the Station Yard.	..	2,546 0 0	2,546 0 0	5 0 0	In course of construction.

* Sole use for the G. L. Railways.

M. FILOSE,
Chief Secretary, Huzur Durbar, Gwalior.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Capt. R. E., Deputy Agent, for Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

No. XXXVII.

MEMORANDUM relating to the terms of sale by the TONK DARBAR to the GWALIOR DURBAR of that section of the GUNA-BARAN RAILWAY which lies within the TONK STATE,—1905.

Whereas under the Memorandum dated the 31st January 1898, regarding the terms relating to the construction of that section of the Guna-Baran Railway which lies within the Tonk State, the Tonk Darbar borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar the sum of Rs. 14,71,024-1-7 under the conditions as to repayment of principal and interest, etc., specified in the said Memorandum, it is hereby agreed by the Tonk Darbar on the one part and by the Gwalior Darbar on the other part that the Tonk Darbar shall sell to the Gwalior Darbar and the Gwalior Darbar shall purchase from the Tonk Darbar the section of the Guna-Baran Railway which lies within the Tonk State on the following conditions:—

(*a*) Nothing shall be repaid by the Gwalior Darbar of any sums already paid by the Tonk Darbar to the Gwalior Darbar on account of the loan taken from the Gwalior Darbar for the construction of this section of the line.

(*b*) Nothing further shall be paid by the Tonk Darbar to the Gwalior Darbar on account of the unpaid portion of the principal or interest of the loan taken by the Tonk Darbar from the Gwalior Darbar for the construction of this section of the line.

2. Under conditions (*a*) and (*b*) above the Tonk Darbar relinquishes any claim for the refund of money repaid to the Gwalior Darbar in liquidation of the principal of the loan and the Gwalior Darbar relinquishes any claim for the payment by the Tonk Darbar of the net earnings of the section up to date.

3. All rights of property in the land included in the section of the Railway referred to in this Memorandum shall vest in the Tonk Darbar irrespective of the power and jurisdiction ceded to the Government of India by the Tonk Darbar under the agreement dated the 26th July 1899.

4. The Gwalior Darbar will have the use of the land under the Railway as long as a Railway exists.

5. That no compensation whatsoever shall be payable to the Tonk Darbar by the Gwalior Darbar for the land now enclosed within the Chabra section of the Railway or for the use thereof nor shall the Gwalior Darbar be charged with any compensation, etc., for the land which it may hereafter be necessary to acquire from the Tonk Darbar for the proper working of the said section.

6. That no sayer duty will be levied by the Tonk Darbar on the articles imported locally for the maintenance of the Railway line and its appurtenances.

7. That in view of the loss which is accruing to the Gwalior Darbar by the conclusion of the transaction being delayed, the Gwalior Darbar shall be entitled to receive the net earning of the said section from 1st July 1904 as by the delay in the purchase being finally concluded the Darbar loses its interest on the amount advanced to the Tonk Darbar.

MADHORAO SCINDIA,

His Highness Maharaja of Gwalior.

SIGNATURE OF HIS HIGHNESS AMINUD-DOWLA WAZIRUL MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN, BAHADUR SOWLAT JANG, G.C.I.E., OF TONK.

TONK;
The 16th March 1905.

Countersigned.
A. B. DRUMMOND, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

TONK;
The 17th April 1905.

Countersigned.
H. V. COBB,
Resident in Gwalior.

CAMP SIMLA;
The 29th June 1905.

No. XXXVIII.

DEED executed by the MAHARAJA SCINDIA ceding to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT full and exclusive POWER and JURISDICTION over the lands in the State occupied by the NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY,—1906.

I, Colonel Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., of Gwalior, hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the Gwalior State, which are or may hereafter be occupied by the Nagda-Muttra Railway (including all lands occupied for stations, for out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

GWALIOR; M. SCINDIA.

The 27th February 1906.

No. XXXIX.

AGREEMENT dated the 20th day of March 1911 BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA OF GWALIOR (hereinafter called His Highness' Government) of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part,—1911.

WHEREAS this agreement is intended to be supplemental to an agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Contract) dated the 15th day of July 1896 and made between His Highness' Government of the one part and the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited of the other part whereby it was agreed that His Highness' Bina-Guna Railway should be worked by the said Company as part of its own undertaking subject to the same arrangements as were in force with the said Company itself under its contract with the Government of India except as thereinafter modified and whereas by virtue of two several Indentures both dated the 21st day of December 1900 and the one being made between the Secretary of State of the one part and the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited of the other part and the other being made between the Secretary of State of the one part and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of the other part the Indian Midland Railway Company System including (*inter alia*) His Highness' Bina-Guna Railway has been and is for the period of 25 years from the 1st day of July 1900 being maintained managed and worked by the Secretary of State through the agency of the said Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and whereas in conformity with the provisions of a certain Indenture dated the 2nd day of October 1885 and made between the Secretary of State of the one part and the Indian

Midland Railway Company Limited aforesaid of the other part an arrangement has been made whereby the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited is shortly about to relinquish and make over to the Secretary of State the property and undertaking of the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited together with all liabilities (if any) as shall then be subsisting and whereas His Highness' Government has agreed with the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited accordingly and with the Secretary of State to accept the Secretary of State as a party to the Principal Contract in lieu and in the place of the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited as on and from the 1st day of January 1911 upon the terms of the Secretary of State undertaking to perform the Principal Contract and to be bound by the terms thereof:

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:—

(1) The Secretary of State undertakes to observe and perform the terms and provisions of the Principal Contract as on and from the 1st day of January 1911 and to be bound by the terms thereof in every way as if the Secretary of State were a party to the Principal Contract in lieu of the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited.

(2) His Highness' Government hereby accepts on and from the date aforesaid the liability of the Secretary of State under and upon the Principal Contract in lieu of the liability of the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited and agrees to be bound by the terms of the Principal Contract in every way as if the Secretary of State were named therein as a party thereto in place of the Indian Midland Railway Company Limited and as acting therein through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway aforesaid or through the agency of such other Company as the Secretary of State shall at any time thereafter appoint and the terms and provisions of the Principal Contract were altered and made applicable accordingly.

In Witness whereof Robert Charles Francis Volkers, being Secretary to the Railway Board acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and Rao Bahadur Syam Sundarlal, C.I.E., President, Board of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior State, on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed and delivered by the said Robert Charles Francis Volkers, Secretary to the Railway Board acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of } R. C. F. VOLKERS.

ELWYN CYRIL RUNDLETT,
Assistant, Railway Board.

Signed by the said Rao Bahadur Syam Sundarlal, C.I.E., President, Board of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior State, in the presence of } Syam Sundarlal.

MAHOMED HAYAT KHAN,
Officiating Deputy Secretary, Political Department, Gwalior State.

Similar agreements were executed in respect to the working of the Guna-Baran and Ujjain-Bhopal Railways.

No. XL.

CONVENTION for the EXCHANGE of POSTAL SERVICE TELEGRAMS and TELEGRAPH SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE between the POST OFFICES in the territories of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR and the INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT (including Licensed Telegraph System),—1912.

ARTICLE I.

Articles of all kinds superscribed "Telegraph Service" and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Indian Telegraph Department and covers containing message drafts and addressed and franked by auditors and examiners of the Licensed Telegraph System to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, and covers addressed and franked by Licensed Telegraph Officials to Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department shall be transmitted free of charge as respects postage and registration fee.

ARTICLE II.

Telegrams on the service of the Gwalior State Post Office will be transmitted free of charge over the Indian Telegraph and Licensed Telegraph Systems

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Signed by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 28th day of July 1912.

R. DINKAR,
Signed by the Political Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia on behalf of the Gwalior Darbar on the 23rd day of August 1912.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

By order,

A. H. MCMAHON,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

SIMLA;
The 5th October 1912.

No. XLI.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT made this 21st day of October 1914 between the GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF GWALIOR (hereinafter called His Highness' Government) of the first part, and the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY (hereinafter called the G. I. P. Railway) of the other part, for the joint use of GWALIOR STATION on the G. I. P. Railway by His Highness' narrow gauge railways (commonly known as the Gwalior Light Railways and hereinafter called the G. L. Railways),—1914.

1. This Agreement shall be in force with effect from the 1st July 1913 and shall thereafter be subject to six months' notice on either side to terminate only* on the 31st March.

2. The G. I. P. Railway shall provide and maintain at its sole cost, subject to the provision for charges laid down in clauses 3 and 4 below, all such accommodation as may be required within its own boundary for the exclusive use of the G. L. Railways and also all works and premises to be used in common for joint purposes by both Railways. Ballast and Permanent Way for the sidings of the G. L. Railways within the G. I. P. Railway boundary shall, however, be supplied and maintained by His Highness' Government, except at such places where the sidings cross the G. I. P. Railway broad-gauge track on the level; at these places the narrow gauge track shall be laid and maintained by the G. I. P. Railway for a distance of 30 feet on each side of the broad-gauge tracks.

3. For accommodation and structure of all descriptions required for the exclusive use of the G. L. Railways provided as in Clause 2, His Highness' Government shall pay to the G. I. P. Railway an annual rent at the rate of five per cent. for Structures, Machinery and Plant, including Furniture, and seven and a half per cent. for Ballast and Permanent Way, Points and Crossings, etc., to include maintenance and renewal, estimates of Permanent Way, Points and Crossings, etc., to be based on the current rate in the G. L. Railway books for G. L. Railway standard type of material.

4. For Joint Structures, Machinery and Plant, provided as in Clause 2, the annual rent shall be at the rates per cent. shewn in Clause 3 and one-fifth of the same shall be chargeable against the G. L. Railways in respect of such accommodation and shall be payable by His Highness' Government to the Company.

5. The G. I. P. Railway's works and premises to be used exclusively by the G. L. Railways, as well as works and premises to be used as joint premises are those mentioned in the schedule attached to this Agreement and the total of the amount set opposite to those several items respectively in that schedule shall be that on which rent is to be charged.

6. In case of additional works being required in future within the G. I. P. Railway's boundary for the exclusive use of the G. L. Railways or jointly with the G. I. P. Railway, such works shall be provided by the G. I. P. Railway after approval by His Highness' Government and shall then be added to the schedule

* As amended by corrigendum issued by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, under his letter No. 10051 G-31, dated 21st September 1925.

with the consent of His Highness' Government, rent being charged in conformity with the foregoing clauses of this Agreement.

7.* The G. I. P. Railway shall provide the staff at Gwalior for dealing with the Goods Traffic "interchanged" between the G. I. P. and the Gwalior Light Railways and in consideration of this the G. L. Railways shall pay the G. I. P. Railway the sum of Rs. 15 per month.

8.* The G. L. Railways shall bear half the cost of handling "interchanged" Goods traffic, *i.e.*, Goods traffic transhipped from the Gwalior Light Railways to the G. I. P. Railway at Gwalior and *vice-versâ*.

9. The G. L. Railways will bear the cost of any accident to their own trains, engines and rolling stock while within the limits of Gwalior station, from whatever cause arising.

10. The G. L. Railways will bear the cost of any claim in connection with their Local Goods traffic (that is, Goods traffic booked between Gwalior and a G. L. Railway station, and *vice-versâ*) which is attributable to the fault of the joint goods staff at Gwalior. Similarly the G. I. P. Railway will bear the cost of any claim in connection with their Local Goods traffic which is attributable to the fault of the joint goods staff at Gwalior.

11.† The G. L. Railways will bear the entire cost of any claim in connection with traffic from stations on their line to stations on the G. I. P. Railway and beyond transhipped at Gwalior, attributable to the fault of the joint staff at Gwalior from the time such traffic arrives at Gwalior till loaded and sealed in a broad gauge wagon. After sealing the G. I. P. Railway will be responsible for any claim. Similarly the G. I. P. Railway will bear the entire cost of any claim in connection with traffic from stations on their line and beyond to stations on the G. L. Railways transhipped at Gwalior, attributable to the fault of the joint staff at Gwalior, from the time such traffic arrives at Gwalior till loaded and sealed in a narrow gauge wagon. After sealing the Gwalior Light Railways will be responsible for any claims.

12. In case of any dispute in connection with this Agreement, it shall be referred to arbitration.

This Agreement is made subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway and by the Railway Board.

SULTAN AHMAD KHAN,
Finance Member, Gwalior State.
On behalf of the Government of His Highness Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

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* As amended by Corrigendum issued by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, under his letter No. 13221 G-16, dated 16th July 1928.

† As amended by Corrigendum issued by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, under his letter No. 10051 G-23, dated 15th June 1925.

Revised schedule of works wholly or partially in use of the Gwalior Light Railways at Gwalior.

Name of work.	As per original schedule.	Addition.	TOTAL.	Rent percentage per annum.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Works in sole use of G. L. Railways. Ballast and Permanent Way.					
Approach lines and sidings for G. L. Railways within G. I. P. Railway Premises.	12,279	..	12,279	7 8 0	
Buildings, etc.					
Block of 3 units clerks' quarters converted into Booking and Parcel Offices of G. L. Railways and Station Masters' quarters.	3,325	..	3,325	5 0 0	
Passenger Platform .	1,995	..	1,995	5 0 0	
Portion of approach Road behind goods platform 700 ft.	..	700	700	5 0 0	
TOTAL .	17,599	700	18,299	..	
Works in Joint use of G. I. P. and G. L. Railways. Buildings, etc.					
Transhipment goods platform .	1,551	..	1,551	5 0 0	
Clerks' quarters units No. 19-A and 19-B.	..	1,299	1,299	5 0 0	
Clerks' quarters Block No. T-13	.	1,299	1,299	5 0 0	
Portion of approach Road behind goods platform 1,300 ft.	..	1,300	1,300	5 0 0	
TOTAL .	1,551	3,898	5,449	..	
Works in sole use of G. L. Railways. Ballast and Permanent Way.	633	*633	..	..	* In course of construction at the time of preparing the original schedule, estimated capital cost Rs. 633.
Structures and Buildings.			actual.		
Extension of narrow gauge platform.	1,913	†440	1,473	5 0 0	† Estimated capital cost Rs. 1,913.
TOTAL .	2,546	1,073	1,473	..	
Additional accommodation provided for transhipment between the G. L. and G. I. P. Railways at Gwalior. Ballast and Permanent Way.					
Ballast	..	157	..	..	
Permanent Way	..	1,147	..	..	
Points and crossings . .	.	442	1,746	7 8 0	
Structure and Buildings.					
Platform No. 1 . . .	..	655	..	..	
Buffer stop No. 1 . . .	..	75	730	5 0 0	
TOTAL ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION.	..	2,476	2,476	..	
GRAND TOTAL .	21,696	6,001	27,697	..	

Name of work.	As per original schedule.	Addition.	TOTAL.	Rent percentage per annum.	REMARKS.
Abstract.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Works for sole use of G. L. Railways. Ballast and Permanent Way.	12,912	1,113	14,025	7 8 0	
Buildings and Structure . .	6,793	1,430	8,223	5 0 0	
TOTAL .	19,705	2,543	22,248	..	
Works in joint use of G. I. P. and G. L. Railways.					
Buildings and Structures .	1,551	3,898	5,449	5 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL .	21,256	6,441	27,697	..	

FRANK MUIR,
for *Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway.*

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager, Gwalior Light Railways

List of articles and furniture, etc., in joint use of the G. I. P. and G. L. Railways at Gwalior Goods Shed for the half year ending 30th June 1913.

Serial No.	Description.	Total No.	Cost.
			Rs. A. P.
1	Weighing machines	3	705 0 0
2	Tables	7	305 0 0
3	Chairs	8	56 0 0
4	Boxes, wooden (records)	2	77 0 0
5	Almirah	1	55 0 0
6	Buckets, fire	6	4 14 0
7	Beamscale (with weights)	1 G. L. Ry. property.	
8	Barrows (two-wheeled)	1	78 0 0
9	Barrows (four-wheeled)	2	192 0 0
10	Loading boards, wooden	6	169 2 0
11	Station sheets	20	1,540 0 0
12	Platform lamps	5	66 14 0
13	Washington lamp complete	1	466 8 0
14	Water buckets, galvanized iron	4	5 8 0
15	Crow-bars	5	23 2 0
	TOTAL .	..	3,744 0 0

FRANK MUIR,
for *Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway.*

B. LAWRENCE,
Manager, Gwalior Light Railways.

No. XLII.

PRONOUNCEMENT by HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CHELMSFORD, VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, addressed to the JAGIRDARS and TANKADARS of the GWALIOR STATE on the 14th March 1921.

Jagirdars and Tankadars of the Gwalior State.

It must be within the knowledge of most of you how your ancestors came to have direct access to the Political Officers and thus to enjoy the protection of the British Government.

2. In the beginning of the 19th Century the peace of Hindustan was very much disturbed by the prevalence of the predatory system. The British Government desired to restore order and succeeded in doing so by 1818 A.D. To this result the co-operation of their Ally, Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia, greatly contributed

3. The overthrow of those who were given to marauding and levying blackmail, left the chieftains and nobility of Malwa without means of subsistence and in consequence extremely sore and disaffected. The British Government, therefore, addressed themselves to the task of pacifying the country and appointed Sir John Malcolm to effect this end. Sir John accomplished his mission with the help of certain assistants and the ready co-operation of the Darbars of Central India.

4. Settlements were thus effected which, by the fact of the mediation of Sir John Malcolm and his assistants, involved the guarantee on the part of the British Government that whatever was settled would be scrupulously observed. These settlements assured to the Thakurs the continuance, in perpetuity or for life-time, according as the terms of the grants provided, of their holdings and tankas subject to good conduct and in many cases the duties of watch and ward in respect of portions of the Darbar territory in proximity to their grants. But the British Government did not intend that the mediation of Sir John Malcolm should form the basis for encroachment upon, or interference with, the suzerain rights of the Darbars. In the course of time, however, owing to the conditions prevailing in most States, the settlements effected created a privileged position for those to whom certain emoluments had been secured and British officers were led to intervene in matters with which Sir John Malcolm's mediation had no concern.

5. The conditions referred to have ceased to exist, and in Gwalior the Darbar's administration is characterised by fairness and justice, and Lieutenant-General His Highness the Maharaja Scindia takes an active personal interest in all branches of administration. And indeed for safeguarding the interests of this large body of his Jagirdars he created, many years ago, a separate Department and framed a Manual which is complete in all respects.

6. But quite apart from that, the need for a revision of the practice which has subsequently grown up has been apparent for a considerable time. The Govern-

ment of India have given their best consideration to the problem and have arrived at the following conclusions :—

(1) that, while the pledges originally given by the British Government must remain inviolable, the specially privileged position which the guarantee-holders have acquired, and which was not contemplated at the time of the original settlement, should not continue ; and therefore,

(2) that the Gwalior Darbar should no longer be prevented from exercising the rights which belong to it as Suzerain.

7. Consequently it has been arranged, in consultation with the Maharaja Scindia, that—

(1) the Gwalior Darbar will issue to you fresh Sanads in perpetuity in a form approved by the Government of India ;

(2) these Sanads will in all cases confirm the specific rights secured to you by the existing title deeds and the specific obligations laid on you by your existing title deeds will be enforced by His Highness to a very limited extent ;

(3) under His Highness's Nazarana Rules, as recently modified, the succession dues, which were formerly levied on adoption at the rate of a whole year's revenue, are now to be levied at the reduced rate of 3 months' revenue only.

8. In view of this settlement, Political Officers will no longer concern themselves with your affairs, and you will in future look to your Suzerain, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia for the time being, and his Darbar in all matters connected with your estates and tankas. You will, therefore, henceforth be entitled to the rights and subject to the obligations contained in the Manual of Jagirdars of the Gwalior State, Sambat 1970, as in force for the time being.

Jagirdars and Tankadars.

Such are in brief the terms of the settlement which has been arrived at between my Government and the Gwalior Darbar on your behalf. These terms have been fully explained to you by my Agent, Colonel Beville, and I am glad to hear that you have accepted them as a fair and just settlement of your claims under the agreements guaranteed by the officers of the British Government a century ago. I feel that you have every reason to congratulate yourselves on this settlement, which is the result of the negotiations of my officers with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. His Highness has met their suggestions in a most generous spirit, and will, I am confident, always be ready to treat you as his loyal feudatories, and extend to you a friendly hand in all your difficulties. I look to you on your part to bear true allegiance towards your Suzerain, and to perform faithfully the duties which you owe to him. By so doing you will ensure your own happiness and contentment, and add to the strength and prosperity of the British Empire, of which the Gwalior Darbar and yourselves are a part.

No. XLIII.

POSTAL CONVENTION for the EXCHANGE of CORRESPONDENCE, PARCELS, INSURED and VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES, MONEY ORDERS, POSTAL SERVICE TELEGRAMS and TELEGRAPH SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE between the IMPERIAL POST OFFICE of BRITISH INDIA and the POST OFFICES in the TERRITORIES of HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA OF GWALIOR,—1925.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels and money orders between the Imperial Post Office of British India, hereinafter termed the "Imperial Post," and the Post Offices in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, hereinafter termed the "Gwalior State Post". This exchange which shall also include registered, insured and value-payable articles, shall be governed by the rules given in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* for the time being. The term "correspondence" shall include Letters, Postcards, Newspapers, and Book and Pattern Packets.

ARTICLE 2.

Certain selected Post Offices in British India, including sections of the Railway Mail Service, and in the Gwalior State, shall be placed in postal communication with one another, that is, they shall be authorised to exchange mail bags containing registered and unregistered correspondence, value-payable articles and ordinary parcels, but not insured articles, and money orders. Some of these offices shall be constituted Offices of Exchange on the side of British India, and on the side of Gwalior State, and these offices shall be the sole medium of exchange for insured articles and money orders, and shall alone be entrusted with the duty of preparing the accounts resulting from the exchange of money orders.

ARTICLE 3.

Indian postage stamps overprinted with the words "Gwalior State" and embossed envelopes and inland postcards overprinted with the words "Gwalior State" and also with the Gwalior arms, shall be supplied, on indent, by the Government of India to the Gwalior State at cost price. They shall be sold by the Gwalior State to the public at the value marked on each postage stamp, postcard, or embossed envelope. Indian postage stamps and postcards overprinted with the word "Service" in addition to the words "Gwalior State" shall also be supplied, on indent, by the Government of India to the Gwalior State at cost price, and these overprinted stamps, shall be used solely for the purpose of prepaying correspondence on the service of the Gwalior State posted in that State.

ARTICLE 4.

These overprinted postage stamps, postcards and embossed envelopes shall alone be used in the Gwalior State for the prepayment of inland correspondence and they shall be recognised by the Imperial Post only when attached to inland

correspondence posted in any Post Office maintained by the Gwalior State and destined for delivery through the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 5.

The rates of postage, fees, or commission charged by the Gwalior State Post on all classes of correspondence, paid and unpaid, registered and unregistered, insured and value-payable, on all parcels, and on all money orders, shall not be in excess of the rates charged by the Imperial Post calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Gwalior Durbar under Article 30.

ARTICLE 6.

Responsibility for articles insured and for payment of compensation under the rules given in the *Post and Telegraph Guide* for the time being shall rest with the Imperial Post Office while the articles concerned are in its custody, and with the Gwalior State while the articles concerned are in its custody.

ARTICLE 7.

Neither the Imperial Post Office nor the Gwalior State shall be liable to make good the loss of, or damage to, any uninsured article while in its custody but it is incumbent on the Imperial Post Office or the Gwalior State to investigate every case of such loss or damage occurring within its jurisdiction. But nothing in this article shall be held to supersede the orders passed by the Supreme Government in Resolution No. 2495-1, dated the 29th July, 1885, relating to losses occasioned by highway robbery of Imperial Mails within the limits of the Gwalior State, or any future orders of a similar nature which may hereafter be issued by the Government of India.

ARTICLE 8.

Articles of all kinds superscribed "On Postal Service" and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Imperial Post or an officer of the Gwalior State Post shall be exchanged free of all charges as respects postage. Also in Imperial Post Offices situated within Gwalior territory all official articles relating to the affairs of the Durbar fully prepaid by means of Imperial Service Postage stamps and supported by the superscription on the cover "On Gwalior State Service" under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the article, shall be forwarded to their destinations free of charge.

ARTICLE 9.

The Government of India shall bear the cost of conveying mails within the limits of British territory, and the Gwalior Durbar shall bear the cost of conveying mails within the limits of the State of Gwalior. But the Imperial Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over postal lines in the Gwalior State, whether such mails be intended for transmission to a Gwalior State Post Office or an Imperial Post Office, and similarly the Gwalior State Post shall be entitled to

the free conveyance of mails over Imperial Postal lines whether such mails be intended for transmission to an Imperial Post Office or a Gwalior State Post Office.

ARTICLE 10.

The Imperial Post will establish no new Post Offices or letter boxes within the Gwalior State territory (except at Railway Stations or within British Cantonments) without the permission of the Gwalior Durbar. The Gwalior Durbar undertakes to establish any Post Office or letter box which may be required within the Gwalior State territory by the Imperial Post.

2. The delivery work of an Imperial Post Office established in a Railway Station and British Cantonments within the Gwalior State territory shall be restricted to the people residing within the limits of the Railway Station and British Cantonment. No window delivery of articles shall be made to the people residing beyond the limits of British Cantonments and the Residency at Gwalior with the exception of the *poste restante* articles.

3. All Imperial letter boxes within the Gwalior State territory, and served by messengers attached to an Imperial Post Office situated within British territory, shall remain closed.

ARTICLE 11.

Blank.

ARTICLE 12.

When the Imperial Post desires to open a Post Office at a Railway Station within the Gwalior State territory, the Gwalior Durbar shall grant a suitable piece of land free of cost for the erection of the building.

ARTICLE 13.

Inland correspondence, registered and unregistered, received from the Gwalior State Post addressed to any place in British India, or in any Indian State which has entered into a Postal Convention with the Imperial Post, and fully prepaid with the overprinted postage stamps described in Article 3 (including correspondence prepaid by Gwalior State Service stamps), shall be delivered free of all charges on account of postage.

ARTICLE 14.

Inland correspondence received from the Gwalior State Post, addressed to any place in British India or any Indian State which has entered into a Postal Convention with the Imperial Post, but not fully prepaid with the overprinted postage stamps described in Article 3, shall be treated by the Imperial Post, as though originally posted in British India, and charged on delivery with the usual rates for inland unpaid postage, which shall be retained by the Imperial Post, or the Indian State, as the case may be, by which delivery of such correspondence is effected.

ARTICLE 15.

Fully prepaid inland correspondence, registered and unregistered (including correspondence prepaid by service stamps), transferred by the Imperial Post, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charges on account of postage.

ARTICLE 16.

On inland correspondence, not fully prepaid, transferred by the Imperial Post for delivery through the Gwalior State Post, the latter shall retain the postage it realizes.

ARTICLE 17.

Unclaimed and refused inland correspondence shall be exchanged in both directions, but the exchange shall be accompanied by no accounts.

ARTICLE 18.

Fully prepaid foreign correspondence, addressed to any place in the Gwalior State, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charges on account of postage; but if such correspondence be unpaid or insufficiently paid, it shall be delivered on payment of the amount taxed thereon by the Imperial Post; and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 19.

On foreign correspondence posted in the Gwalior State, postage can be prepaid only by means of Imperial postage stamps not bearing the overprint "Gwalior State". Postage stamps overprinted with the words "Gwalior State" shall not be recognized in payment of postage on foreign correspondence.

ARTICLE 20.

Prepayment of inland parcel postage between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post, in both directions, shall be compulsory.

ARTICLE 21.

Inland parcels, received from the Gwalior State Post, shall be delivered in British India free of all charges on account of postage.

ARTICLE 22.

Inland parcels transferred by the Imperial Post, for delivery through the Gwalior State Post, shall be delivered free of all charges on account of postage.

ARTICLE 23.

Fully prepaid foreign parcels, addressed to any place in the Gwalior State, shall be delivered by the Gwalior State Post free of all charges on account of postage; but if such parcels be unpaid, they shall be delivered on payment of the amount

taxed thereon by the Imperial Post,and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 24.

Prepayment of postage, at the rates published in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, is compulsory in the case of all foreign parcels posted in the Gwalior State. The postage shall be either prepaid by Imperial postage stamps or, if collected in cash, it shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange.

ARTICLE 25.

The Imperial inland money order rules, as given in the *Post and Telegraph Guide*, for the time being, shall be adopted by the Gwalior State Post, and the Imperial inland form of money order application shall be used.

ARTICLE 26.

Money orders, issued by the Gwalior State Post for payment in British India or in any Indian State which has entered into a Convention with the Imperial Post for the exchange of money orders, shall all be sent by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange. Such money orders shall be paid in full in British India free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever.

ARTICLE 27.

Money orders, issued by the Imperial Post for payment by the Gwalior State Post, shall be transferred to the Gwalior State Office of Exchange by the Imperial Office of Exchange. Such money orders shall be paid in full in the Gwalior State free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever.

ARTICLE 28.

The Postal Administration which collects the money from remitters of money orders shall account to the Administration which pays them for the total amount of the orders issued in each month, together with one-half per cent. additional on the monthly total by way of commission.

ARTICLE 29.

A monthly Account Current showing the amount to be credited to the Gwalior State on account of money orders paid by the Gwalior State Post, and the amount to be debited to the Gwalior State on account of money orders issued by the Gwalior State Post, shall be rendered by the Imperial Office of Exchange to the Gwalior State Office of Exchange at Lashkar. If the balance of this account is in favour of the Gwalior State Post, it shall be paid at once by the Imperial Office of Exchange, and if it is in favour of the Imperial Post, it shall be paid by the Gwalior State Office of Exchange immediately after the monthly account current is rendered.

ARTICLE 30.

Payments in adjustment of the monthly account current between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post shall be made in Imperial currency, but as regards money order transactions with the public, the Gwalior Durbar shall, whenever necessary, fix the rate of exchange for the conversion of the Gwalior currency into Imperial currency, and all payments made to or by the Gwalior State Post on account of money orders shall be in accordance with the rate so fixed.

ARTICLE 31.

At places where the Gwalior Durbar maintains Fotehdars or Treasury Agents of any kind, the Imperial Post shall be at liberty to hand over its cash collections to such Fotehdars or Treasury Agents; and the Gwalior Durbar shall give credit to the Imperial Post monthly for the total amount so handed over in the account current described in Article 29, the receipt of the Fotehdars or Treasury Agents being attached to the Account Current.

ARTICLE 32.

At Mandsaur a suitable house for the accommodation of the Imperial Post Office shall be provided by the Gwalior Durbar in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station at this place; and if no house be available, a Post Office shall be built by the Gwalior Durbar on a plan and site approved by the Imperial Post Office, and shall be kept in repair by the Gwalior Durbar, and rented to the Imperial Post at a rental fixed at 4 per cent. per annum on the original cost of construction of the building. This rental shall be inclusive of the cost of repairs which will be undertaken by the Durbar.

ARTICLE 33.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, and Gwalior Durbar shall have authority to draw up, in direct communication with one another, detailed regulations for giving effect to this Convention, and to settle matters of detail and procedure connected with the exchange of articles between the Imperial Post and the Gwalior State Post, including the selection of Post Offices situated in British India or in the Gwalior State, between which postal communication shall be maintained, or which shall be constituted Offices of Exchange under Article 2. The detailed regulations so drawn up shall be subject to such modifications as may, from time to time, be mutually agreed to by the said authorities.

ARTICLE 34.

Articles of all kinds superscribed "Telegraph Service" and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Indian Telegraph Department and covers containing message drafts addressed and franked by Auditors and Examiners of a Licensed Telegraph System to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, and covers addressed and franked by Licensed Telegraph Officials to Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department, shall be transmitted free of charge as respects postage and registration fee.

ARTICLE 35.

Telegrams on the service of the Gwalior State Post Office will be transmitted free of charge over the Indian Telegraph and Licensed Telegraph Systems.

Signed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, on the twenty-second day of February 1925.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India.

G. RAI,
Member for Trade, Customs and Excise, on behalf of Maharaja of Gwalior.

Approved and confirmed by the Government of India.

By order,

S. B. PATTERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

The 26th February 1925.

No. XLIV.

MEMORANDUM of TERMS between the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and the GWALIOR DARBAR for the PRODUCTION and PURCHASE of OPIUM,—1926.

The Darbar will arrange to place under poppy cultivation an area sufficient to produce yearly as nearly as possible 2,500 Government Maunds of crude opium of consistency 70° (or an equivalent amount of crude opium of higher or lower consistency) and to deliver to Government the produce of the same.

NOTE.—(1) Government will not take exception to the failure of the Darbar to produce the quantity specified above owing to causes beyond their control.

(2) In the event of an appreciable diminution occurring in the demand for opium from the Ghazipur Factory the quantity of opium specified above may be reduced, by mutual agreement between Government and the Darbar, without prejudice to the remaining clauses of this Memorandum; which shall then remain in force as if no such reduction had occurred. It is understood however that there shall be no reduction in the quantity specified in this paragraph for any reason except a diminution in the demand upon Government for Excise or provision opium.

2. The Darbar will use their best efforts to produce opium of such quality as is best suited to the requirements of the Ghazipur Factory and to prevent the production of opium that is not suited to the Factory requirements. With this object in view the cultivation will be confined entirely to and even within these limits the Darbar will eliminate such villages as produce opium unsuited for use by Government.

NOTE.—Opium ranging in colour from fawn to dark chestnut is best suited to Government requirements and that of a very dark colour, inclining to black, is unsuitable. Government reserve the right to reject or to accept at a lower rate any opium found so unsuitable.

The cultivators by whom the cultivation will be undertaken and the area within which it will be undertaken by each cultivator will, before sowings commence, be determined by the Darbar either by means of licenses, or otherwise and the cultivators will be required to deliver the whole of the produce to the Darbar as soon as it is collected.

3. As early as possible in each year, and in any case not later than the 31st October, the Darbar will intimate to the Agent to the Governor-General the area that they have arranged to place under poppy cultivation. By the 31st of December in each year they will inform him of the area actually cultivated and of its anticipated output. Thereafter they will keep the Agent to the Governor-General promptly informed of serious damage to the crop from hail, frost, blight or other causes.

4. The Darbar will take delivery of the opium from the cultivators, and will despatch it as early as possible and not later than the end of May in each year to the Ghazipur Factory by such routes as may from time to time be arranged with the Factory Superintendent, to whom at least a month's notice of the probable date of despatch of the first consignment for each season will be given. The opium will be placed in cloth bags, each of which will contain one maund of opium of, as far as possible, uniform consistency, and will be packed in an outer bag of gunny. A tin ticket bearing the name of the State and a serial number will be attached to each inner bag, and a wood label bearing a paper ticket giving details of the contents of the bag and the tare will be attached to each outer bag. Each bag will be sealed before despatch. The opium will be despatched in wagon loads comprising such quantities as may be arranged with the Factory Superintendent, each wagon being locked and run through to destination, and being accompanied by a peon or other person, who will be in possession of the keys of the wagon, so as to be able to open it should any accident necessitate it being opened in transit. On arrival at the factory the bags and jars will be examined and if found intact, with seals in order, a receipt will be granted him by the Import officer in the same manner as is done for Government chalans. As each consignment of opium is despatched, invoices or chalans, showing the number and weight of each bag and the estimated consistency of its contents, will be despatched to the Factory Superintendent, Ghazipur. The forms will be provided by Government. These invoices will be in duplicate, and one copy will be returned by the Factory Superintendent to the Darbar for record. The entries in the invoices will be made in maunds, seers and chitaks, Government standard weights being used.

5. The Darbar will cause all reasonable, and in particular, the following further precautions to be taken in connection with the despatch of opium :—

(*a*) Every wagon that is tendered by the Railway authorities for the carriage of opium will be examined before any opium is placed in it, and if it is of wood, or if it contains or has contained kerosene or other oils, molasses, coaltar, assafœtida, or any other substance likely to damage the opium or to impair its flavour or aroma, the Railway authorities will be required to replace it.

(*b*) No opium will be placed in any bag that is not perfectly dry or that has in any way become contaminated with any substance likely to affect the quality, flavour or aroma of opium packed in it.

(*c*) In order to prevent leakage from the bags, all opium delivered by cultivators at consistency lower than 67° will, before being despatched. be exposed to the atmosphere until its consistency is not lower than 67°. With the same object bags will not be piled more than 2 deep in a wagon.

6. Doubtful opium should not be sent to the Ghazipur Factory.

Inferior opium *i.e.*, opium containing an excess of water or passewa in admixture should be separately packed and despatched, on separate invoices and chalan registers, and marked "Inferior, $\frac{\text{"water mixed"}}{\text{"passewa mixed"}}$" as the case may be.

NOTE.—Passewa is a hygroscopic liquid that forms in opium when there is an excess of humidity in the atmosphere but can be easily separated by draining.

7. The Opium will be assayed as soon as possible after its arrival at the factory, and the weight, consistency and quality of the contents of each bag reported to the Darbar. For Opium classed as "pure" payment will be made to the Darbar (at the Bombay or Indore Treasury as may be preferred by the Darbar) at the rate of Rs. 13 per seer of consistency 70°, the price of opium of higher or lower consistency being proportionately increased or reduced (*i.e.*, the price paid for each seer will depend on the amount of pure dry opium contained in it, the weight of moisture or oil being neglected). Should the price paid to cultivators in the United Provinces at any time be increased or reduced, the price paid to the Darbar will be correspondingly increased or reduced with effect from the season in which the increase or reduction takes effect in the United Provinces, but such reduction in price will not be made otherwise than after previous notice given to the Darbar not later than August in the calendar year preceding that in which the reduction is to have effect. In addition a premium of Re. 1 per seer at consistency 70° will be paid by Government for all opium that is delivered absolutely free of oil.

8. This agreement is for the delivery of pure opium only. Accordingly all opium that contains adulterants may be returned to the Darbar, and all opium that is so adulterated as to be entirely useless for factory purposes will be so returned. Subject, however, to its quantity not being in excess of that which can conveniently be utilised by Government, opium which, although slightly adulterated, is capable of being used in the manufacture of excise opium or of "lewa", will be paid for at a reduced price proportional to the amount of pure opium contained in it. Opium that is too impure for excise opium or "lewa" but that is capable of being utilized for the extraction of alkaloids will, at the option of the Darbar, either be returned to the Darbar or (provided it does not cause the stock of opium fit only for the extraction of alkaloids to exceed requirements) paid for at a reduced price to be determined by the Factory Superinten-

dent, whose decision on all questions regarding the quality, consistency or value of opium shall be final.

NOTE.—The stocks at the Factory of opium suitable only for alkaloids are at present largely in excess of requirements, and it is unlikely that the Factory will, for some time to come, be in a position to purchase opium of this class. Opium that is returned by the Factory as unfit for use will be returned at the Darbar's expense and risk.

9. (*a*) Similarly this agreement is for the supply of oilless opium only. Accordingly the Darbar will use their best endeavours to secure the delivery of opium free from oil and Government reserve the right* to make a deduction not exceeding $\frac{1}{12}$ of the price of all opium containing an appreciable proportion of oil.

* In addition to deducting the weight of the oil in order to ascertain the amount of pure dry opium, provided by condition 7.

(*b*) No opium containing oil shall in any case be packed in the same bag as oilless opium, and bags of opium containing oil shall be kept apart from bags of oilless opium or of opium containing a smaller proportion of oil.

NOTE.—Opium should be classed as—

(i) opium that is absolutely free from oil.
(ii), (iii), (iv), etc. opium containing such percentages of oil as may from year to year be specified by the Excise Commissioner for Central India (in consultation with the Factory Superintendent) in respect of each class.

Opium of each of the foregoing classes will be packed in separate bags, and a different distinguishing mark will be placed on the bags containing each class.

Opium containing oil in such percentages as may from time to time be specified in each behalf by the Excise Commissioner for Central India will be packed in two cloth bags and one gunny bag.

10. All bags and tickets required for use in the despatch of opium will be provided by Government, who will also pay the freight from the despatching station to Ghazipur on all opium purchased by them, and the fares to and from Ghazipur of peons accompanying consignments

11. Subject to the foregoing conditions Government undertake to purchase the whole produce of the area mentioned in paragraph 3, provided that it is not in excess of the quantity mentioned in paragraph 1. Except with the special previous sanction of Government, it will not be permissible, either in the event of a shortage or otherwise for the Darbar to purchase or acquire, for delivery to Government, opium produced otherwise than in accordance with condition 2 of this agreement.

12. In the event of the Darbar desiring to make advances to cultivators Government will be prepared, if so desired, to pay to the Darbar, on their request between the months of July and October in each year, a sum not exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the price of the opium that they undertake to supply to Government and also not exceeding the amount which the Darbar intend to advance to their cultivators. Similarly Government will be prepared, if so desired, to pay to the Darbar by the 31st March in each year, a sum not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of the price of the opium that they undertake

to supply to Government, less any sum already paid to the Darbar for the purpose of making advances to cultivators. Such payments will subsequently be deducted from the sum payable to the Darbar on account of the price of opium.

13. This agreement will have effect for five years from the season 1925-26 to the season 1929-30 inclusive. It may be previously determined either by the Darbar or by Government by notice given not later than the 1st of March in any year, such notice having the effect of determining the agreement as soon as the produce of the crop then in the ground has been delivered and paid for.

14. The examination and assay of each consignment of opium will ordinarily commence within about three days of its arrival at the factory and will ordinarily take between 5 and 10 days, but these periods may be exceeded when numerous consignments are being simultaneously received from different places. An official deputed by Darbar will, if the Darbar so desire, be permitted to be present at the examination of the opium supplied by the Darbar. He will also be instructed in the process of assay, and will be permitted to visit the laboratory from time to time in the company of the Factory Superintendent, while the produce of the State is under assay. (The conditions under which laboratory work is necessarily conducted preclude his being given unrestricted access to the laboratory.)

The Darbar official, if any, deputed for this purpose, should arrange to reach the factory at the same time as the first consignment, and to remain until the examination of the last consignment is complete. In no case can the examination of opium be postponed owing to his absence.

No. XLV.

DRAFT of IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of JAGHIREDAR of KUNNYADHANA,—1862.

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,

Preamble.

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 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 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. XLVI.

Adoption Sanad granted to the Chief of Kunnyadhana,—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 Sanad 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.

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.

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. XLVII.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE of GUMAN SING, JAGIRDAR of KUNNYADHANA,—1863.

Dated the 1st August 1863.

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 :—

Preamble.

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 Bundelcund jagirdars 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 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 dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs

dependent 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 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 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.

No. XLVIII.

TRANSLATION of a KHAT from the CHIEF of KANNYADHANA, dated 26th October 1888.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your khat of 20th instant, being a reply to one from me, dated 16th idem, and requesting that the transfer to Government of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the Kannyadhana land taken up for the Jhansi and Bhopal Railway may be communicated in few words, and with reference thereto beg to state that I hereby make over to the Imperial Government civil and criminal jurisdiction over the land in Kannyadhana ceded for the railway.

No. XLIX.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of GRANT from the NAWAB AKBAR KHAN, of Koorwai to THAKOOR NEERBHY SING, of Agra Burkhera, dated 1st Suffur 1228 Fuslee, —1818.

Whereas in former times an allowance was made to you from this government on account of your services rendered to it, which allowance owing to the troubles of the times and the devastation of the country, had been discontinued; now that by the blessing of Providence these tumults and outrages have subsided, and the world is at rest, and your means of subsistence having been much diminished, therefore, holding in view your former claims, an allowance of Rs. 300 commencing with the year 1229 Fuslee, and payable in three equal kists of Rs. 100 each in the months Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack, is granted you on condition of your always being ready to aid this government with your services.

Authenticated by the seal and signature of the Nawab.

No. L.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJA DAULAT RAO SINDE, to the ADDRESS of the PRESENT and FUTURE KAMAVISDARS of SAMSABAD, dated 4th Zilhej 1224 (A. A.)—1823.

Suma Arba Asarin Mayatain wa Alf. (*1224 A. A.*).

After compliments :—

Thakur Chhatrasal represented at the camp near Gwalior that the enjoyed) the villages (following) of the Taluka referred to—

2 Village Barkheda, including its suburbs
1 „ Umaria
1 „ Basujia
1 „ Agra

1	Village	Guria
1	„	Rampura
1	„	Bijkhedi
1	„	Purihadi
1	„	Bagli
1	„	Dalpati
1	„	Fatepur
1	„	Bevri
13		

These thirteen above mentioned villages were enjoyed by us since the days of the Mughal Emperors. The villages are at present desolate. Of the villagos Barkheda, including its suburbs (in the text the words are " Dakhali ") may be given as inam ; the other village will be cultivated and a sum of Rupees one thousand on account of them will be paid to the Kamavisdar of the Taluka referred to each year. Therefore, after considering the above (application) this Sanad is being sent to you : you should therefore assign the village of Barkheda including its suburbs as Inam and have the twelve villages continued to the Thakur, the State recovering from him every year rupees one thousand commencing from this year. Be it known to you.

Chh : 4 Zilhej 1224 (11th August 1823).

No. LI.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from the MAHARAJA DAULAT RAO SINDE, to the address of the present and future KAMAVISDARS of Pargana Udepur-Basode, dated 19th Zikad, 1224 (A. A.)—1823.

Suma Arba Asarin Mayatin wa Alf. (1224 A. A.).

Thakur Chhstrasal represented at the camp near Gwalior that his father (or forefathers) had (the following) from the Pargana referred to, 2 Jagir villages.

1	Village	Piaru (or Diaru).
1	„	Bheru (or Joru).
2		1 for the expenses (upkeep) of a palanquin, the village of Chhanada.

In all three villages were enjoyed by us since time immemorial ; but they have been resumed at present. The Sarkar might therefore be pleased to continue these villages as before. Therefore this Sanad is issued. The three villages should be continued to the Thakur as heretofore.

Be it known.

Chhandra 19th Jikad, *1224 A.A. (28th July 1823.)*

No. LII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from DAULAT RAO SINDE to the address of the present and future KAMAVISDARS of SAMSABAD GOSAVI, dated 19th Zikad, 1224 (A. A.)—1823.

After compliments :—

Suma Arba Asarin Mayatain wa Alf. (1224 A.A.).

Thakur Chhatrasal represented to the Sarkar at the Camp near Gwalior that (he) used to receive every year from time immemorial, rupees seventy-five at the rate of rupees twenty-five on each of the three villages of Dongarwada, Jhiri and Jamuni of the aforesaid Taluka. Lately difficulty was experienced in the payment of the Tanka which was not received as heretofore: (he begged) that the Sarkar, out of kindness, might be pleased to continue (it) as heretofore. After considering this (request) therefore this Sanad is being sent to you. The sum of rupees seventy-five should accordingly be sent as heretofore from the aforesaid villages on account of Tanka.

Be it known. Chhandra 19th Zilkad. (28th July 1823).

What more is to be written. Sealed.

No. LIII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from the MAHARAJA DAULAT RAO SINDE. to the present and future KAMAVISDARS of UDEPUR BASODE GOSAVI, dated 19th Zilkad, 1224 (A.A.)—1823.

Suma Arba Asarin Mayatain wa Alf. (1224 A.A.).

Thakur Chhatrasal represented at the Camp near Gwalior that he used to receive from time immemorial rupees four hundred and forty-four from the aforesaid pargana on account of Tanka. In the interim the Mahal fell into ruin (*lit.* "went bankrupt") and in consequence the Amaldar paid rupees two hundred and twenty-two annually: further, from the year 1228 (the Thakur) did not receive any payments of Tanka. This was represented by the (Thakur) aforesaid. This Sanad is therefore sent to you. The payment of Tanka should accordingly be paid to the Thakur as heretofore.

Be it known.

Chhandra 19th Jilkad, 1224. (28th July 1823).

What more is to be written.

No. LIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANA from JANKOJI RAO SINDE, to the address of GOPAL RAO VASUDEO, KAMAVISDAR of BASODE and its dependencies, dated 12th JAMADI-UL-AKHIR (1234 A.A.)—1833.

Compliments.

Thakur Chhatrasal reported to the Huzur that Agra Barkhera, etc., thirteen villages in all were held by him since the time of the elder *Maharaja on Istimrari paying a rent of rupees one thousand and one yearly and he had been remitting this sum into the Sarkar (regularly) : that though he held a Sanad for them the Kamasdar had attached (these villages). Besides these the villages of Chhapra Bhivra and Pachnod in the pargana referred to above were held under a Sanad as subsistence (Nankar) which were also attached : that he had enjoyed a right to cesses in the pargana and that he received from the katcheri of Basoda rupees four hundred and forty-four under a Sanad granted by the Sarkar. Also from the villages oi Bheri Bamnai and Dongarwar of the said pargana he received rupees seventy-five : these had now been stopped. This letter is therefore being sent to you with a view that after seeing from your records whether the Thakur referred to above held thirteen villages in Istimrari, held three villages as subsistence (Nankar), enjoyed right to cesses from the pargana referred to and enjoyed Tanka from (certain) villages, since early days without interruption (if his contention is proved) let them be continued to them as heretofore without further trouble and without any cause of further complaint.

i.e., Daulat Rao Sindhia.

Called Bhivra above.

Despatched Chandra 12 Jamadilakhar (26th October 1833).

Suma Arba Salasin Mayatain wa Alf. Sealed.

No. LV.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of SETTLEMENT of villages executed at the MHOW CANTONMENT through the mediation of GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM to THAKOOR ZALIM SINGHJI and his son BHIM SINGHJI of TAPPA BAGLI by KHANDO SHIVRAM, KARKOON of VISHNU MAHADEV KAMAVISDAR of Pergunnah UNCHOD, on the part of DAULAT RAO SINDHE ALIJA BAHADUR,—1819.

Shrimant Maharaja Rajshri Daulat Rao Sindhe Alija Bahadur.

Rajshri General Sir John Malcolm Saheb Bahadur.

The *Sarkar* has made this agreement and settlement with Thakur Zalim Singhji and Kuar Bhim Singhji of Tappa Bagli through Rajshri Vishnu Mahadev, Kamavisdar of Pargana Unchod, and Khando Shivram. clerk to the above named (Thakur), in the presence of * (blank in original) at Mhow Cantonment.

*There is a blank here, it is usually filled (in other *Sanads*) by the word "Huzur" or the like, *i.e.*, in the presence of Sir John Malcolm.

The detail of Ijara villages are as follows :—

In 1210, a lease was given to (you) for the villages of Piplia, Bada, etc., in all seven villages, and for the two villages of Bilawali and Bijukheda, in all nine villages together with their revenues, cesses, *tanka*, *giras*, *zamindari bhet* and *dami*, and the rights of the Gumashtas (attending the office) ; also *Sarkar's bhet* in return for a net payment of Rs. 5,401, together with *darakdari bhet*, and the rights of Zamindars and Gumashtas of Rs. 161, in all Rs. 5,562, less a remission of Rs. 2,088, leaving Rs. 3,474. It has (now) been settled to grant you the same conditions from the year 1227—

	Rs.	Rs.
(To be paid) in 1227	. .	5,042
Amount to be paid according to the former arrangement	3,474	
Amount to be paid out of Rs. 2,088 on account of the remission	1,568	
	5,042	
The sum to be paid in 1228	. .	5,562
Amount as paid last year	5,042	
Amount on account of balance of Rs. 2,088 (previously remitted)	520	
	5,562	

It has been settled that a fixed (*istumrar*) payment of Rs. 5,562 shall be made yearly in instalments as arranged, payment being made to the *Sarkar's* treasury and nothing beyond this amount shall be taken.

The arrangement regarding village Piplia Sahib. etc., (in all) five villages held on *ijara*.

Rs. 809 according to previous orders, *viz.* :—
151 for Piplia Sa(hib).
105 for Piplia Daulat.
151 for Palasi Hama.
301 for Gathra-khedi.
101 for Bhutadi Tape Dawali.

809

Rs. 101 Enhancement of the rent.

„ 909 (*sic*).

So a fixed revenue of Rs. 909 should be paid yearly into the *Sarkar* treasury according to the instalments settled. Besides this, the *zamindari bhet* and *dami* and *darakdari bhet*, and Gumashta's rights are to be paid direct to them. Nothing more than this will be taken.

The village of Limboda, etc. (in all), nine villages, have been leased for five years (on *ijara*), from 1225 to 1229 and so this lease will hold good for five years, revenue being taken according to its terms and nothing more will be levied.

Rupees 150 were taken from you on account of some lands in the village of Chhayan Bhil, in the time of Krishnaji Malhar, after a dispute. This sum was not taken after this for 24 years, so it has now been remitted and will not be taken in future.

4 The four terms as noted above, have been agreed to, they are correct and the *Sarkar* will abide by them. So do you cultivate the villages without fear of disturbance (in possession).

Dated *13th Kartik Sudi Samvat 1876=San 1227 Fasli.*

Marathi. Be it known. *Ch. 11 Muharram Suma Ashrin Mayatin wa Alaf.* Mortabshud.

Witness to this settlement :—

Balaji Ram Rao of the Daftardar's office.

Ganesh Ramaji on behalf of the Muzumdar.

Onkar Mal, Peshar, signing for Chowdhri Narayan Rao.

Kanungo Balaram.

This settlement between D. R. Scindhia('s) officers of Sonkutch and the Thakoor of Bagley has been made by my mediation.

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

MHOW :

31st October 1819.

TRANSLATION of a letter from SOUBADAR SREE DAULAT RAO SINDIA ALIJA BAHADOOR to ZALIM SING of BAGLI.

Be it known to you that from 1221 A.H., or 1877 Sumbut, mouza Peeplia Banda with six villages, and mouza Bhojakheree and also mouza Belooria, have been farmed out to you at a rent of Rupees 5,562, and besides the above mouza Peeplia Yado has likewise been given to you in farm in istumraree tenure at Rupees 909, aggregating in all Rupees 6,471. You shall hold the above villages in your possession, and pay every year into the Circar's treasury the sum fixed as rent. You shall improve the villages in a proper manner, and maintain the peace of the mehal by punishing the Girassias and others. Should you fail to serve the Circar, you will not be allowed to retain the villages. Should there be any loss for want of improvement of the villages no deduction shall be made from the rent by the Circar.

Dated 6th Jeyt Soodee 1877 Sumbut, corresponding with 4th Ramzan 1221 A.A.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM to THAKOOR ZALIM SING JEE and his son KOONWUR BHEEM SING of BAGLI, dated Mhow Cantonment, 28th June 1820, corresponding with 3rd Asar Boodee 1877.

I send you a Sunnud which I have procured in your name from Maharaja Dowlut Rao Sindia Alijah Bahadoor for the villages of Peeplia Banda, etc. I hope the Sunnud will reach you safely. Know that, as it was settled here between you and me, I have procured the Sunnud bearing the seal, which I forward to you now. You shall improve the villages and pay the money to the Circar agreeably to your engagement.

No. LVI.

AGREEMENT between SHRIMANT RAJESHRI TUKOJI RAO PUWAR BABA SAHEBJI and RAOJI NEWAL SINGHJI CHUWAN of BALEDO,—1819.

You have since time immemorial received tanka, bhet and other cesses from villages situated in Pargana Dewas. Lately the Mahal was devastated by the Subhas of Sindhe and Holkar and other plunderers. The income of the village not being what it was in the past giras tanka was recovered direct from the villages (by you). This matter having been enquired into by the British Government through Captain Borthwick, a settlement was made through their mediation in respect of your tanka, bhet, etc., including all cesses. The amount on account of giras tanka, etc. (leviable) from the villages was finally settled during the time of the late Khero Sidhesar, Gangaji Gojru, Ramchandra Mahadeo and Naik Paranchape. Rs. 60 (sixty) (fixed) for village, Mo(je)* Mun : Momundaheda held by Kanungo Nandkisor : half of this, *viz.*, Rs. 30 (thirty) is to be paid in San 1226 and the balance in five years in progressive instalments—

*or else "in a village of Nandkishor Kanungo (*viz.*) Moje Mundaheda".

	Asami.	Original amount of previous year.	Amount since enhanced.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In San	1227	30	4	34
,,	1228	34	5	39
,,	1229	39	6	45
,,	1230	45	7	52
,,	1231	52	8	60
		200	30	230

Instalments (as fixed) of the above—
1 On the 15 of Kartik.
1 On the 15 of Magh.
1 On the 15 of Chait.

3

You shall send your servant to take the amount as fixed by these instalments from my Kamavisdar's Kacheri every year for five years and shall not collect it direct from the villages. Whatever is to be paid will be paid with the permission of the Sarkar but you shall not send your man to villages direct. The Sarkar will respect your demands† on the villages as in the past.

†*Pharmas*, presents to a superior or any levy, generally in kind.
Lawajama, perquisites generally.

Miti Shrawan Sudi, 5, San 1227. (27th July 1819).

Endorsement in Marathi.

In all, rupees sixty on account of giras tanka, long since enjoyed, has been fixed to be paid in five years in progressive instalments. Accordingly you shall send your servant every year to take the money and have no cause to send your man direct to the villages.

Suma Ihide Ashar Mayaten wa Alaph. (1221 A.A.).

Miti Shrawan, Sudi 7.

May it be known. Chh. 4 Zilkad. (14th August 1820).

[Mortab Sud.]

Also to GIRWAR SINGH, and LACHMAN SINGH, of BICHHRAUD from Anand Rao Puar for Rupees 43-8 on the village of Khajura Jodha.

Also to RAO ACHAL SINGH of NARWAR and KUNWAR LACHMAN SINGH of Mouje NARWAR from Tukoji Rao Puar for Rupees 1,274-8, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	A.
From seven villages in Turuf Chodhari	774	0
From four villages in Turuf Kanungoe	500	8

And from ANAND RAO PUAR for Rupees 1,276-10, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	A.
From three villages in Turuf Chodhari	547	2
From five villages in Turuf Kanungoe	729	8

No. LVII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MALAR RAO HOLKAR to KARAN SINGH, GIRASIA, 1219 A.A.—1819.

Suma tisa Ashare Mayaten wa Alaph. (1219 A. A.).

The amount of your *Tanka* from the Parganas of Kayatha and Tarana has been settled and orders have been sent to the Kamavisdar of these parganas to

pay you the annual *Tanka* year after year from *Samvat* 1876 from both Mahals, as settled through the mediation of Captain Henley, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
From Pargana Tarana	700
From Pargana Kayatha	500
	1,200

In all you will receive Rs. 1,200. So you should take the Rs. 1,200 from the *Kacheris* of these two mahals in lieu of *gras tanka*. Besides this, you shall not exact a single pice from the mahal villages or from other *khasgi* villages, such as cesses, *bhet*, etc. You will maintain peace and order in the mahals. Thus it is ordered. Ch. 10 *Jamadi-ul-akhar*. (6th April 1819).

No. LVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAO NAWAL SINGH CHAVAN of BARDE by MALHAR RAO HOLKAR through BAPUJI KRISHNA of PERGUNNAH SUNDARSI,—1820.

An agreement executed by Rao Nawal Singh Chavan of Barde for Pargana Sundarsi before Bapuji Krishna, Kamavisdar on behalf of Malhar Rao Holkar, dated Suma Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf. †

The *Tanka* has been recovered from old times on account of the two villages Mowje Makodi and Mowje Piplia in the said Pargana. But your servants, Goverdhan Singh and Kok Singh, recovered the *Tanka* and *Bhet*, in excess or defect. So now a sum of Rs. 125 has been fixed by the *Sirkar* and General Malcolm on account of this *Tanka* and *Bhet* taken together. You should accordingly take (this sum) every year and not create trouble in the Mahal. You should take the money from the Kacheri and prevent the Badgujars from making mischief. In case the Badgujars extort (money) directly such money will be taken from you. The instalments of the above *Tanka* are fixed from *San* 1227 *Samvat* 1877 at—

	Rs.
In the month of Kartik	40
In the month of Magh	45
In the month of Vaishakha	40
	125

The above sum of one hundred and twenty-five rupees should be taken by you according to the above instalments.

Be it known. Ch. 6, *Saban Urfa Jeshtamas*. (19th May 1820). Mortabsud.

† 1220 A. A.

No. LIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SUBHA RAJ SHRI DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAO KARAN SINGH of BARDIA,—1820.

Sama Tisa Ashar Mayaten wa Alaf. (*1219 A. A.*).

The *Sarkar* has decided that the *Ijara* villages and *Tanka*, etc., which you have long enjoyed and that now held in the Talukas of Tonk and Jhokar and Barod and Unchod and Shahajapur and Nalkhed, Prant Malwa, should now be discontinued. In lieu thereof you will be given the amounts mentioned below for your subsistence to be paid in three instalments from the revenues of the aforesaid Mahals; this will be paid annually from next year, *i.e.*, *Asharin Mayaten* (1220 A.A.).

1,500—Taluka Tonk—

500	at the end of	Kartik.
500	do.	Magh.
500	do.	Vaishakh.
1,500		

600—Taluka Jhokar—

200	at the end of	Kartik.
200	do.	Magh.
200	do.	Vaishakh.
600		

1,000—Taluka Barod and Pargana Unchod—

333	at the end of	Kartik.
333	do.	Magh.
334	do.	Vaishakh.
1,000		

500—Pargana Shahajapur—

166	at the end of	Kartik.
167	do.	Magh.
167	do.	Vaishakh.
500		

300—Pargana Nalkhed—

100	at the end of	Kartik.
100	do.	Magh.
100	do.	Vaishakh.
300		

Details—

1,299	at the end of	Kartik.
1,300	do.	Magh.
1,301	do.	Vaishakh.
3,900		

Thus the *Sarkar* has undertaken to give you in all the sum of rupees three thousand nine hundred from the next year, *i.e.*, from *Asharin Mayaten* (1220 A.A.). You will, therefore, receive in three instalments the sum of Rs. 3,900 annually from the said Mahals and shall serve the *Sarkar* faithfully. If anybody commits disturbances in the Mahals, you shall punish him. If you fail in this and the disturbance is traced to you, you will forfeit the allowance.

May it be known to you. Ch. 28 *Rajjab.* (23rd May 1819).

(Mortabsud).

Translation of Urdu Endorsement.

Sanad granted by Dowlat Rao Sindhia to Tankedar Karan Singh for Pargana Tonk, Pargana Barod, Taluka Unchod, Pargana Jhokar, Pargana Shahajapur, Pargana Nalkhed.

Also to *Anoop Singh of Dabri* for Rs. 180, *viz.*:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Haveli Ujjain	120	Kartick	60
		Maugh	60
Naoli	60	Bysack	60

Also to NAHAR SINGH OF AJRAODA for Rs. 190 from Naoli in three instalments, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kartick	63	5	3
Magh	63	5	3
Vaishakh	63	5	6

No. LX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAJSHRI KAMAVISDAR, representing MATUSHRI BALA BAI SHITOLE DESHMUKH, Prant PUNA, at village DONTA, TALOOKA JHOKAR GOSAVI—1821.

Suma Ihide Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf. (*1221 A. A.*).

Compliments:

It is reported to the *Sarkar* that trouble is experienced in the payment of the *Tanka* due to Rao Karan Singh Chavhan from the aforesaid village which (*Tanka*) has been paid from old times. Now the amount of the *Tanka* of the aforesaid village (Donta) is to be paid from last year, *i.e.*, from the year *Asharin Mayaten* (*1220 A.A.*) at Rs. 100 annually in three instalments as detailed below:—

	Rs.
In the month of Kartik	33
In the month of Magh	33
In the month of Vaishakh	34
	100

In all a *nemnuk* of Rs. 100 has been settled upon you by the *Sarkar* from last year and (accordingly) this *Sanad* has been issued to you. You should, therefore, pay the amount of Rs. 100 on account of *Tanka* annually to the person aforesaid and obtain a receipt.

Be it known. Ch. 17 *Rabi-ul-akhar.* (22nd January 1821). What more is to be written.

Precisely similar perwannahs were issued for the following sums :—

	Rs.
On Maksi	100
On Chidawad	100
	200

No. LXI.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granted by DAULAT RAO SCINDE to GIRWAR SINGH of BICHHRAUD I, PARGANA UJJAIN,—1820.

Suma Ashrin Mayaten wa-Alaf. (*1220 A.A.*).

The *tanka,* etc., old and new, which you have received from time immemorial from the Pargana of Haveli Ujjain and the Pargana of Panbihar having been now stopped the *Sirkar* has fixed in lieu an annual cash allowance in the Mahals for your maintenance—

	Rs.
From Pargana Haveli Ujjain	700
From Pargana Panbihar	120
	820

Details—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the month of Kartik	273	5	3
In the month of Magh	273	5	3
In the month of Vaishakh	273	5	6
	820	0	0

In all rupees eight hundred and twenty has been fixed as allowance to be paid to you from the current year, *Ashrin Mayaten,* which may be taken by you in accordance with the aforesaid instalments and serve the *Sirkar* with fidelity.

If any one excites a disturbance in the Mahals you shall punish him, if you fail to do so or commit any fault, you will forfeit the above allowance.

Be it known to you. Ch. 17, *Rajab.* (1st May 1820).

A precisely similar Sanad was granted to :—

SAVUNT SINGH of BILAUDA for Rs. 2,824, *viz.* :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Haveli Ujjain	2,214	5	0
Unel	500	0	0
Pan Bihar	24	0	0
Naoli	85	11	0

Instalments.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kartick	941	5	3
Magh	941	5	3
Vaishakh	941	5	6

Also to SARDAR SINGH of DATANA for Rs. 186 from Haveli Ujjain in three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kartick	62	0	0
Magh	62	0	0
Vaishakh	62	0	0

Also to RAO RATAN SINGH of KALUKHERA for Rs. 2,776, *viz.*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Haveli Ujjain	2,000	0	0
Pan Bihar	76	0	0
Unel	600	0	0
Naoli	100	0	0

Instalments.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kartick	925	5	3
Magh	925	5	3
Vaishakh	925	5	6

Also to BHARAT SINGH of NAUGAON for Rs. 114 from Haveli Ujjain in three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kartick	38	0	0
Magh	38	0	0
Vaishakh	38	0	0

Also to HATE SINGH of NAULANA for Rs. 1,570, *viz.*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Haveli Ujjain	1,100	0	0
Pan Bihar	50	0	0
Unel	120	0	0
Naoli	300	0	0

Instalments.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kartick	523	5	3
Magh	523	5	3
Vaishakh	523	5	6

Also to ACHAL SINGH of NARWAR for Rs. 1,400 on Haveli Ujjain, in three instalments, *viz.*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kartick	466	10	6
Magh	466	10	6
Vaishakh	466	11	0

Also to SAHIB SINGH of SHEOGARH for Rs. 3,200, *viz.*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Haveli Ujjain	2,219	0	0
Pan Bihar	150	0	0
Unel	750	0	0
Naoli	81	0	0

Instalments.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kartick	1,066	10	6
Magh	1,066	10	6
Vaishakh	1,066	11	0

No. LXII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to ABAJI BALWANT, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH MEHIDPUR,—1824.

Suma Khamas Asrin Mayaten wa Alaf. (1225 A.A.).

Girwar Singh and Nawal Singh of Bichrod waited upon the *Huzur* and each of them claimed the *Tanka* from the villages of the aforesaid Pargana; Nawal Singh claimed ownership over it while Girwar Singh alleged that it was his own; thus the dispute lasted for four years. Now when the question was taken into consideration, Girwar Singh agreed that he would satisfy Nawal Singh and there would be no complaint from him to the *Sirkar* on this account and that he would take from the Mahal Kacheri any sum which might be fixed for him by the *Sirkar*. He would not take any *Bhet* or cesses directly from the villages. If he takes any, then he should not be given the *Tanka*. He would serve the Mahal whenever called upon by the Kamavisdar to do so. He has executed an agreement to this effect. Accordingly an annual sum of Rs. 100 has been fixed from the current year *Sambat* 1881 to be paid to him from the Pargana Kacheri and this letter is written to you and you are hereby directed to pay to Girwar Singh annually from the Mahal Kacheri the sum of Rs. 100 from the current year and obtain his receipt for the same, and to see that he abides by the terms as written above.

Be it known to you. Ch. 22, *Sawal.* (20th June 1824).

No. LXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD by DAULAT RAO SINDE to NAWAL SINGH of BICHHRAUD II,—1820.

Suma Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf (1220 A.A.).

The *Sarkar* having now discontinued the *Tanka*, etc., received by you from old times and until lately, from Pargana Haveli Ujjain, and Pargana Pan Bihar. In lieu thereof the *Sarkar* has decided to grant you the cash allowances (noted below) for your subsistence, to be paid from the above named Mahals, annually :—

	Rs.
From Pargana Haveli Ujjain	350
From Pargana Pan Bihar	80
	430

Details (of payment)—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In Kartik	143	5	0
In Magh	143	5	0
In Vaishakh	143	6	0
	430	0	0

Thus the *Sarkar* has undertaken to give you in all four hundred and thirty rupees allowance from the year *Ashrin Mayaten* (1220 A.A.), which you should take in accordance with the instalments fixed. Serve the *Sarkar* faithfully. If any one causes a disturbance in these Mahals, you must punish him. If you fail to do so or commit any faults, you will forfeit these allowances. Be it known to you. Ch. 17 of *Rajab*. (1st May 1820).

A precisely similar Sunnud was granted to PARTAB SINGH of PIPLIA for Rs. 2,400 *viz.* :—

	Rs.
Haveli Ujjain	1,000
Pan Bihar	200
Unel	800
Naoli	400
Instalments.	
Kartick	800
Maugh	800
Vaishakh	800

No. LXIV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH DEPALPORE,—1820.

Sawunt Singh Girassia was in the receipt of tankha from the aforesaid pergunnah, and used to oppress the people of the villages. It having been now settled

through General Malcolm that the said Girassia shall not separately collect anything from the villages but shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry, serve in the pergunnah, and keep peace in the mehal, an annual sum of Rupees 832-8 has been fixed from 1228 Fusli for the said Girassia Sawunt Singh in lieu of his tankha. You are hereby directed to pay the above sum of Rupees 832-8 to the said Girassia every year from the pergunnah cutcherry, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 15th Rujjub 1220 A.A.

No. LXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to SHEODHAN SING, Dewan, dated 1219 A.A.,—1819.

Whereas you have from of old received tankha, etc., from pergunnah Shujawulpore and talooka Buroodeo in pergunnah Oonchode in Malwa, and you allotted a share in them to your kamdar; and whereas the same has been prohibited by the Circar, and a pecuniary allowance has been granted you instead. payable from the said mehals in three instalments: therefore an annual sum of Rupees 2,900, including your kamdar's share, has been settled on you from the next year, *i.e.*, 1220, by the Circar, payable from the said mehals, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	Rs.
From pergunnah Shujawulpore	. .	2,500
At the end of Kartick	833	
At the end of Maugh	833	
At the end of Bysack	834	
From talooka Buroodeo, pergunnah Oonchode . .	. .	400
At the end of Kartick	133	
At the end of Maugh	133	
At the end of Bysack	134	
Total .		2,900

	Rs.
In Kartick	966
In Maugh	966
In Bysack	968

You shall receive annually in three instalments from the next year the sum of Rupees 2,900, including your kamdar's share. You will serve the Circar with fidelity. If any individual create disturbance you shall punish him. If you fail in your duty, or if it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you will forfeit the above allowance.

Dated 28th Rujjub.

A precisely similar Sanad for Rupees 4,300 on the pergunnahs of SHAHJEHANPORE, SHUJAWULPORE, and NULKHERA in Malwa was granted to OODAJEE of KAMALPUR, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
Rupees 3,600 on Shahjehanpore—	
In Kartick	1,200
In Maugh	1,200
In Bysack	1,200
Rupees 300 on Shujawulpore, in three instalments as above.	
Rupees 400 on Nulkhera	

Also to GOBARDHAN SINGH of DHABLA-GHOSI for Rupees 2,300 on pergunnah SHAHJEHANPORE, payable in three instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

No. LXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to SHEODHAN SINGH BERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A.A.,—1819.

Whereas you received girass dues from the villages of Kuroundee, Shahpoora, and Jabel in pergunnah Sarungpore; and whereas Captain William Henley on the part of the Honourable Company has transferred the share of Dewan Salim Sing to you: in lieu of that girass due you shall draw from the Malwa year 1227 the sum of two hundred Bhopal rupees in the following instalments by sending your kamdar to the office of the amil of the said mehal :—

	Rs.
In Kartick	67
In Maugh	67
In Bysack	66
Total .	200

If you make any other demand from the said villages you will forfeit the above amount fixed for you. If you behave well the Circar will continue to pay the same to you.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

No. LXVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH bearing the seal and signature of NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH BAHADOOR,—1819.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees and Canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Salim Sing has from of old held maafee land as a means of subsistence; and whereas Sheodhan Sing Bergoojur, kamdar of Salim Sing, has enjoyed a share for about 40 years: it is therefore determined

by the Circar that a provision for the said Bergoojur shall be granted from the above-named pergunnah. He will, therefore, receive from the beginning of the Fuslee year 1227 the undermentioned amount in the following three instalments from the amils of the said pergunnah. He will consider the grant of this sum, *i.e.*, Bhopal Rupees 1,200, as a great favour. He will execute with promptitude the orders of the Circar, and chastise evil-doers who may create disturbance in the mehal. He will not oppress the tenants by exacting on any account bhet; chundee, etc. If he fail in the performance of his duty, he will forfeit his means of subsistence.

Total amount of the bhet payable in the following instalments, Rs. 1,200 :—

	Rs.
In Kartick	400
In Maugh	400
In Bysack	400

Dated 22nd Jemmadee-ul-Awul, corresponding with 13th year of the reign and Fuslee 1226.

No. LXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PARWANNAH regarding a SANAD granted by LANCET WILKINSON, ACTING POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL, dated 27th October 1831, corresponding to KATIK BADI 7th SAMBUT 1888, to the AMILS, both present and future, CHAUDHRIS and KANUNGOS of PARGANA SHUJALPUR,—1831.

Be it known to you that whereas some time ago a recommendation was made to the Right Honourable the Governor General that a sanad should be given to Thakur Sheodan Singh Bargoojar, conferring on him in istimraree tenure the villages of Daria Kheri and Alnia Aiwazpur of Tappa Chakrod in the above-mentioned pergunnah, subject to an assessment of Rs. 925 a year, and whereas a letter has this day been received from Captain Dyke, the Resident at Gwalior, dated 18th October 1831, and another communication from Gerald Wellesley, the Resident at Indore, dated the 24th idem, intimating the sanction of the Governor General and of Baija Bai of Gwalior, therefore the said villages assessed with the aforesaid amount are granted to the said Thakur in istimrar. He will hold possession of those villages under this Sanad for his life. Let no one, in contravention of the orders of the Circar, disturb the possession of the said Thakur, whose duty it shall be to keep the tenants of the said village happy and contented, and to pay to the Circar Rs. 925, being the amount of revenue, free of any costs and cesses whatever. If at any time pergunnah Shujalpur be made over to the Gwalior State, then out of the sum of Rs. 925 the sum of Rs. 18-8, being 2 per cent., shall be deducted for the dami remuneration of the Chaudhries, Kanungos, etc., and the balance Rs. 906-8 shall be paid as State revenue. No additional sum shall be demanded on account of any other cesses.

Dated 27th October 1831, corresponding with 7th Katik Badi, Sambat 1888.

	Rs.
Details of	925 annual demand.
Daria Kheri	450
Alnia Aiwazpur	475

A precisely similar Sanad was granted to MOTI SINGH of KAMALPUR for the village of KAMALPUR in tuppa Bhyrowal pergunnah Shujawulpur at a quit-rent of Rupees 700, subject to a deduction of Rupees 14, or 2 per cent. in the event of the transfer of the pergunnah to Scindia.

Also to GOBARDHAN SINGH for the village of DHABLA-GHOSI in Shujawulpur at a quit-rent of Rupees 1,050 subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. on transfer of the pergunnah to Scindia.

Also to LAL SINGH for the village of SADAN-KHERI in Shujawulpur at a quit-rent of Rupees 175, similarly subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. or Rupees 3-8.

No. LXIX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by GOVERDHUN SINGH JEE and THAKOOR KOOKJEE BERGOOJUR to the HONOURABLE COMPANY, and executed in the presence of CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENLEY,—1819.

Whereas up to the Fuslee year 1226 I have received tankha, bhet, chundee, etc., for my maintenance from pergunnah Eastern Shujawulpur; and whereas, in consideration of the oppression caused to the inhabitants, the Honourable Company has prohibited the payment of the same, and determined to grant me Rupees 1,400 to be drawn from the office of the amil of pergunnah Eastern Shujawulpur: I do hereby agree to accept this sum which has been granted to me by the Honourable Company. I will do no mischief in the said pergunnah, but will maintain order and peace therein. If at any time I commit any fault I will forfeit the maintenance granted me by the Government. I have of my own accord executed this deed to the Honourable Company.

THAKOOR GOVERDHUN SINGH.

Dated 14th Boodee of Bysack 1226 Fuslee.

A precisely similar engagement was made with KHUSHAL SINGH of RAMGARH for Rupees 1,400.

No. LXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to GOVERDHUN SING BERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A.A.,—1819.

Whereas you receive girass dues from the villages of Kuroundee, Jabel, and Shahpoora in pergunnah Sarungpore; and whereas the Honourable Company have through Captain Henley prohibited the payment of the share of Kesree Sing and transferred it to you: therefore you shall draw from the Malwa year 1227 the sum of Bhopal Rupees 100 by the hands of your kamdar from the office of the kamaisdar of the said mehal in the following three instalments:—

	Rs.
In Kartick	33
In Maugh	33
In Bysack	34
Total .	100

You will not oppress the inhabitants of the said villages on any account, otherwise you will forfeit the above amount. If you behave well the said amount will not be withheld from you.

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

No. LXXI.

TRANSLATION of a DEED OF GRANT from NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH NUZZUR MAHOMED KHAN, NAWAB of BHOPAL, to GOVERDHUN SING, dated JEMMADEE-UL-AWUL JULOOSE 13TH FUSLEE 1226,—1819.

Be it known to the present and future amils, chowdherees, and canoongoes of pergunnah Ashta that from time immemorial Rao Kurrum Sing has obtained his subsistence from the aforesaid pergunnah, a portion therefrom having been allowed to Goverdhun Sing, his kamdar, by my good will and pleasure. I have determined that Goverdhun Sing shall receive a subsistence from the said pergunnah according to the subjoined statement. I have accordingly fixed the following provision, to commence from Fuslee 1227, and to be paid annually, when the date of the kist falls due, by the amil without dispute.

Your allowance has been fixed at Halee Rupees 900, which you are to appreciate, and be prominent in bringing evil-doers to punishment, and to refrain from extorting any bhet or chundee from the ryots or oppress them in any way; in the event of any crime being traced to you it will result in the forfeiture of your allowance.

Dates on which the allowance will be paid—

	Rs.
Kists to be paid in Kartick	300
Kists to be paid in Maugh	300
Kists to be paid in Bysack	300
Total	900

No. LXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT to SOOBHAG SING,—1818.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and Canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore in district Sarungpore.

Be it known to you that whereas Soobhag Sing, son of Goodur Girassia, represented to Government that the villages of Dubla Dheer and Ameenpore *alias* Kankurkhera and Maworia Munia, in the above mentioned pergunnah which were in possession of his father for 18 years now belong to him, and prayed that the Honourable Company would grant him the means of subsistence; and whereas the British Government respected his possession of these villages on condition of his behaving well and committing no mischief: you will therefore, under the orders of Government, respect his possession of the above villages which are assessed with the sum of Rupees 2,872-12 according to the following details:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dubla Dheer	896	0	0
Ameenpore	909	0	0
Maworia Munia	1,067	12	0

1st Article.—The revenue from the commencement of the year 1226 Fuslee to the year 1227 has been remitted on account of impoverishment.

2nd.—There will be paid to Government—

		Rs.
For 1228		700
For 1229		876
	viz.,	
	Rs.	
Original	701	
Augmented	175	
For 1230		1,051
Original	876	
Augmented	175	
For 1231		1,226
Original	1,051	
Augmented	175	
For 1232		1,401
Original	1,226	
Augmented	175	

3rd.—You shall pay annually into the public treasury the sum of Rupees 1,401 from the commencement of the Fuslee year 12 3.

This Sunnud was granted at Sehore on 6th October 1818 by Captain William Henley, Political Agent of the Honourable Company at Bhopal, etc., under orders of the Right Honourable Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, dated Calcutta, 7th August 1818.

MAJOR HENLEY,
Political Agent at Bhopal.

No. LXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAO SOOBHAG SING BERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A.A.,—1819.

Whereas you have from of old held in farm the talooka Tonk and the talookas Jhokur, Newree, and Buroodeo, in pergunnah Oonchode and pergunnah Shahjehanpore in Malwa ; and whereas the lease of those mehals has now been cancelled, and a pecuniary allowance has been substituted for your maintenance payable in three instalments ; therefore the sum of Rupees two thousand and eight hundred per annum has been settled on you from next year, *i.e.*, 1220 A.H., according to the following detail. On account of talooka Tonk Rupees 700 to be paid by instalments, *viz.*—

	Rs.
At the end of Kartick	233
At the end of Maugh	233
At the end of Bysack	234

On account of talooka Jhokur Rupees 300 ; to be paid—

	Rs.
At the end of Kartick	100
At the end of Maugh	100
At the end of Bysack	100

On account of talooka Newree Rupees 300 ; to be paid—

	Rs.
In Kartick	100
In Maugh	100
In Bysack	100

On account of talooka Buroodeo, pergunnah Oonchode, Rupees 700 ; to be paid—

	Rs.
In Kartick	233
In Maugh	233
In Bysack	234

On account of pergunnah Shahjehanpore Rupees 800 ; to be paid—

	Rs.
In Kartick	266
In Maugh	267
In Bysack	267
Total at the end of Kartick	932
Total at the end of Maugh	933
Total at the end of Bysack	935

You shall draw from the said mehals the sum of Rupees two thousand and eight hundred by three instalments ; you shall serve Government with fidelity ; if any individual create disturbance in these mehals you will punish him ; and if you fail in your duty, and it be proved that you have taken part in the disturbance, you shall forfeit the above assignment.

Dated 28th Rujjub

No. LXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by TOOKAJEE RAO and ANUND RAO PUARS to SOOBHAG SING, son of GOODUR BEERGOOJUR, dated 1219 A.A.,—1819.

Whereas you obtained girass dues from the villages of Kurwundee Jebel and Shahpoora in the pergunnah of Sarungpore ; and whereas the Honourable Company has through Captain William Henley, fixed Rupees one hundred as your share, which shall be paid to you from the Malwa year 1227 by the following three instalments, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
In Kartick	33
In Maugh	33
In Bysack	34

A kamaisdar on the part of the Circar will remain in the said mehals, and you will send your kamdar to his office to obtain the money in the Bhopal currency. You will make no further demand from the people of these villages, otherwise you shall forfeit the amount assigned to you. If you continue to do your duty the Circar will respect your rights

Dated 24th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee.

No. LXXV.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to BALAJEE SOOKHDEO, a Khasgee official of the village of Poolai Bootea, Pergunnah Oonchode, dated 1221 A.A.,—1821.

Whereas Soobhag Sing Bergoojur obtained from of old a tunkha from the above-named village, and it has come to my knowledge that you cannot pay it; therefore I have in lieu of it assigned to him the sum of Rupees 150 per annum payable from last year, *i.e.*, 1220, in three instalments, *viz.*, Rupees 50 in Kartick, Rupees 50 in Maugh, and Rupees 50 in Bysack. This Sunnud is issued to you directing you to pay to him Rupees 150 per annum from the said village, taking from him a receipt for the same.

Dated 17th Rubbee-ul-Akhir.

A precisely similar Sanad for Rupees 300 on the village of BOOTEA POOLAI was granted to OODAJEE of KAMALPORE, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

Also to SHEODHAN SINGH of DARIA-KHERI for Rupees 180 on BOOTEA POOLAI, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

Also to GOBARDHAN SINGH of DHABLA-GHOSI for Rupees 300 on BOOTEA POOLAI, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING BEERGOOJUR and executed to the Circar.

To Maharajah Doulut Rao Sindia Bahadoor.

Whereas I have from of old received tankha, bhet, grain, etc., for horses, thread, hides, etc., from the village of Bootea Poolai in pergunnah Oonchode, and whereas the inhabitants being now subjected to difficulties, the Maharajah has prohibited the payment of these cesses, and has fixed for my maintenance a pecuniary allowanceof Rupees one hundred and fifty, to be paid from the said village of Bootea Poolai, I will accept this sum for my maintenance and will remain thankful to the Circar I will excite no disturbance in the said pergunnah. I will draw the tankha, as specified in the Sunnud, from the amil of the village by sending my kamdar to his office. If there be any disturbance on my part at any time, I will forfeit the subsistence allowance granted to me by the Circar.

I have of my own accord entered into this engagement that it may become of use in case of need.

THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING JEE.

Dated 8th Boodee of Bysack 1228.

A similar engagement was given by SHEODHAN SINGH of DARIA-KHERI for his tankha of Rupees 180, dated 6th Boodee Bysack, 1878 Sumbut.

Also by GOBARDHAN SINGH of DHABLA-GHOSI for Rupees 300 on BOOTEA POOLAI, dated 5th Boodee Bysack 1228.

Also by OODAJEE of KAMALPORE for his tankha of Rupees 300 on BOOTEA POOLAI.

No. LXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by THAKOOR SOOBHAG SING and KOONWAR CHAEN SING to THAKOOR LALL SING and KOONWAR RAGHOONATH SING, dated CHEYT SOODEE GARAS 1233=Sumbut year 1883,—1826.

Thakoor Lall Sing and Koonwar Raghoonath Sing have been provided with means of subsistence in perpetuity, *i.e.*, from generation to generation; they will receive a pecuniary allowance of Rupees 800. I have also given them the village of Kankurkhera: they will enjoy it without any opposition on our part or the Circar's, and will be the sole proprietors thereof. Moreover, they will get the (tankha) money payment by instalments in the same way I get mine from the Circar.

SOOBHAG SING.

Witnesses:

THAKOOR SHEODHAN SING.

THAKOOR GOVERDHUN SING.

THAKOOR JODHA JEE.

KOONWUR SOBHA JEE CHOORAWAT.

THAKOOR HINDOO SING.

No. LXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH regarding the SUNNUD granted by JEHANGEER MAHOMMED KHAN to SOOBHAG SING,—1830.

To the Amils, both present and future, Chowdherees, and canoongoes of the mehal of Ashta.

Be it known to you that whereas Soobhag Sing Bergoojur obtained his means of subsistence for the last 40 years from the said mehal, and on the 22nd of Jemmade-oos-Sanee 1227, in the 13th year of the reign of the late Nawab Nuseer-ood-Dowlah Nuzur Mahomed Khan, a Sunnud was issued under his seal, granting to the above-named Bergoojur Rupees six hundred in three instalments; and whereas the Bergoojur has lost that Sunnud, and his application for a new one has arrived from Sehore, and according to orders received from that place a search has been made in the records and a copy of the Sunnud has been found: therefore a duplicate Sunnud is issued as usual in the commencement of the year 1245 Fuslee. It behoves you to pay to the said Bergoojur annually, as heretofore, the above fixed amount by three instalments from the said mehal. Soobhag Sing Bergoojur will receive the above sum of Bhopal Rupees six hundred per annum in three instalments from the amils of the said mehal, and, considering the grant as a great favour to him, will promptly execute orders of the Circar, and chastise evil-doers who may create disturbance in the pergunnah. He will on no account oppress the inhabitants of the said pergunnah by exacting chundee, bhet, etc. If he fail in his duty, he will forfeit the above allowance.

The total amount is Bhopal Rupees six hundred.

	Rs.
Instalment in Kartick	200
„ Maugh	200
„ Bysack	200

Dated 8th Ramzan 1245 (A.H.), corresponding with the 23rd year of the reign of the Sovereign.

No. LXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by HUREE RAO HOLKAR to SOOBHAG SING GOODUR, Girassia, dated 1238 A.A.—1837.

Whereas you have represented to the Circar through Mr. John Bax, the Resident, that an annual girass due of Rupees 600 was assigned you by Captain Henley, payable from pergunnah Turana mehal, and that a Sunnud to that effect was granted to you on 10th Jemmadee-oos-Sanee 1228, which Sunnud has been lost; and whereas you have requested that a fresh Sunnud should be conferred on you; therefore this Sunnud is granted to you fixing Rupees 600 to be paid in the three months of Kartick, Maugh, and Bysack as specified in the former Sunnud. You will therefore draw the girass due of Rupees 600 per annum from the

office of pergunnah Turana. You will exact nothing more from the mehal and the khasgee villages on account of Bhet, etc., than the above sum, and it will be your duty to protect the mehals.

Dated 23rd Shabun 1238.

No. LXXIX.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJUN KHAN,—1826.

Be it known to the chowdherees and canoongoes of pergunnah Shujawulpore that, in accordance with the orders of Government, three villages in the pergunnah have been granted in jaghire and two villages on an istumrar lease to Rajun Khan during the period of his own life. He will accordingly possess the undermentioned villages without molestation. He will conciliate the inhabitants of the above five villages and maintain their prosperity, evince his attachment and obedience to the government, and pay the established rent into the government treasury.

Jaghire Villages.

Peeplianuggur. | Khajooria Alidad.

Jubria Bheel.

Istumrar villages.

	Rs.
Doogree and Jubree to pay for the Fuslee year 1233 . . .	400
,, ,, ,, ,, 1234 . . .	420
,, ,, ,, ,, 1235 . . .	440
,, ,, ,, ,, 1236 . . .	480
,, ,, ,, ,, 1237 . . .	500

After the last-mentioned period Rupees 500 will be annually taken for the two villages.

Dated 5th March 1826.

No. LXXX.

TRANSLATION of PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJI VITHAL, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH DEPALPUR,—1819.

Dated Suma Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf (1220 A.A.).

Rattan Singh, son of Himat Singh Girassia of Mauje Kalukhera, Pergana Panbihar, used to exact excessive sums as Tanka from the aforesaid Pergana and thereby oppressed the villagers. Now that it has been settled by the Sarkar that the Girassia should not trouble the villages directly but that he should come to

the Mahal Kacheri and receive payment from the Mamledars and render service in the Pergana. In lieu of this the Sarkar has ordered that the Girassia will in accordance with this memo. be given Rs. 260 annually from the year 1228.

In all Rs. 260 have been fixed and therefore this letter is written to you. So you should pay annually to the aforesaid Girassia the sum of two hundred and sixty rupees from this pergana on account of Tanka in the local Mahal currency from the Mahal Kacheri and obtain his receipt for the same.

May this be known to you. Cha. 19 Shawal (11th August 1819).

Endorsement.

Sunnud granted by H. H. Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Ruttun Singh of Kalaokaira for the payment of Grass Tanka.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. LXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOVIND RAO CHIMNAJI, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH MEHIDPUR,—1220 A.A.—1820.

Dated Suma Assarin Mayhten wa Alaf (1220 A.A.).

Rattan Singh, son of Himmat Singh of Kalukhera, waited upon the Sarkar at Indore and represented that in Samat year 1874 when Vithal Mahadeo and Low (or *Kaye) Saheb camped with troops at Indukh in the said pargana and established Thanas at Narelia and other †places after causing them to be evacuated, he, through fear when visiting the two Sardars (*i.e.*, Low and Vithal Mahadeo), agreed to take only the sum of Rs. 2 as bhet from each village of the pargana and not to levy a single pice over and above this and gave an agreement in writing to Lakshman Sadashiv Kamavisdar of the Mahal to that effect. He now requests that the Sarkar, after inquiry and taking into consideration the amount of his tanka (formerly) levied in the villages of the said pargana from time immemorial and prior to the period of the disturbances, would arrange for payment of his tanka to him.

Taking the above request into consideration it has been found from inquiries made regarding the Tanka of Kalukhera in the pargana from the Zamindars of the Mahal that he was allowed formerly to take Rs. 2 as bhet. He is therefore to receive that amount from the Mahal Kacheri from the current year. Nothing more than this is to be taken nor are the people of the villages to be oppressed: such being the arrangement of which his acceptance has been received, sanction is given to pay him from the Mahal Kacheri a sum of Rs. 225 in the local currency. So this letter is written to you directing you to pay the said sum of two hundred

*Kaye or Low. Aitchison has Low, which is perhaps correct as writer may have known.
† Probably Thakurates, as the term Kothadi is used for such, *e.g.*, Dotria, Bakhatgarh, etc.

and twenty-five rupees. Therefore from the current year you are to pay (to Ratan Singh of Kalukhera) from the Kacheri of the said pargana a sum of rupees two hundred and twenty-five and obtain his receipt for the same. Besides this he is not to levy a pice from the villages of the Mahal nor take grass, gram or any food-stuff from the ryots. If complaint is made of such exactions, deductions will be made from the Tanka. He may be warned of this and service taken from him according to this arrangement.

May it be known to you. Ch. 5 Rajjab (19th April 1820).

Endorsement.—Sunnud granted by His Highness Malhar Rao Holkar in favour of Rutton Singh for the payment of Grass Tanka.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. LXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by DAULAT RAO SINDHIA to RAO RATAN SINGH of KALUKHERA,—1822.

Dated, Suma Isne Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf (1222 A.A.).

You came to the Sarkar's (Sindia) camp in the neighbourhood of the Gwalior fort and represented that the four villages, Mauza Borkhera, Mauza Barkhera, Mauza Kalukhera and Mauza Baroti, Pargana Panbihar, which you had held from of old, and for which a sum of Rs. 825 had been taken by the Sarkar annually, might be continued in your possession by the Sarkar, under a sanad, on the same terms as before. The Sarkar, therefore, taking the request into consideration, granted to the said Girassia* the village on the same terms as heretofore, and this sanad is awarded to you. You will, therefore, continue to possess the village in question from the current year " sal-dar-sal " (year after year) on the same terms as before and pay to the Sirkar Rs. 825 yearly from the year tisa Ashar† Mayaten as you have hitherto done. Be it known to you. Ch.—18 Saban (10th May 1822).

Endorsement.

This deed under the seal of Daulat Rao Sindia was received from the Resident at Gwalior and transmitted to the Chief of Borkhera.

It confirms an arrangement mediated by me for the payments by the Chiefs to Sindia's Government of an annual tribute of Halee Rupees eight hundred and twenty-five on his lands of Borkhera, Kalukhera, Burkhera and Burotee, four villages situated in the Pargana of Panbihar.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S OFFICE,
MEHIDPUR ;
22nd June, 1825.

Wm. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

* Rattan Singh.
† 1219 A. A.

No. LXXXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR ZALAM SINGH and HATE SINGH by NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH NUZUR MAHOMED KHAN BAHADOOR FUTTEH JUNG, NAWAB of BHOPAL,—1819.

SWAD.*

Be it known to the present and future Amils and Chawdhuries and Qanungos of Pargana Ashta that as Thakur Zalam Singh and Hate Singh used to receive their means of subsistence from of old from the said Pargana, the Sarkar through great kindness decided in this way that the said Thakur should obtain his means of subsistence annually from the Pargana officials, in three instalments, as given below at the fixed instalment time, with effect from the beginning of the year 1227 Fasli and had given a Sanad to Thakur Zalam Singh, bearing my seal and signature, on 8th† Rajjab San 13 Jalusi, corresponding with 1226 Fasli, through Captain William Henley Bahadur. Now from a letter received from Thakur Zalam Singh it appears that the above-mentioned Sanad, with a chit written by Captain (Henley) Sahib to Neville Sahib, passed from the possession of the Thakur mentioned (Zalam Singh) to that of the father of Debi (Singh) owing to a serious mistake on the part‡ of Neville Sahib at Indore. Again according to the wishes of the Captain (Henley) Sahib a duplicate Sanad on the same terms as the original was written and sent. The way in which the money is to be found and the conditions of settlement with Thakur Zalam Singh and Hate Singh, are these, that the said Thakur should consider the grant of this sum which comes to Rs. 401 of Bhopali coin as a favour on him and execute with promptitude the orders of the Sarkar and warn and chastize the mischievous evil-doers who are the sources of disturbance and should on no account trouble the people of the Pargana by exacting from them anything on account of Bhet, Chandee, etc. Should the Thakur commit any fault he will forfeit his means of subsistence.

Details of the whole amount according to instalments—

	Rs.
Instalment for Kartik	133
„ Magh	134
„ Vaishakh	134
	401

Dated Shaban San 13 Jalusi, corresponding with 1226 Fasli (3rd May 1819).

* The Persian letter "Swad" used as a signature.

† 8 Rajjab 13 Jalusi. The Jalusi year 13 is the 13th year of Akbar Shah II (1806-37), *viz.*, 1818-19.

‡ This seems to mean that Debi Singh's father stole the Sanad.

"ittifaq azima" may mean "serious accident." But the Persian throughout is awful.

No. LXXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from DAULAT RAO SINDE to HIMMAT BAHADUR, 1821.

From DAULAT RAO SINDE, Greeting, Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaph (1221 A.A.).

The Sarkar has heard that Zalam Singh and Hataji Bhimawat have had difficulty in obtaining from you the tanka which they have received of old from the village of Pipal-Rawa in Pargana Jhokar-Baroda. Therefore in lieu of the tanka from the said village of Pipal-Rawa, commencing from last year, San Ashrin Mayaten (1220 A.A.) (they should receive) yearly in three instalments :—

	Rs.
In Kartik	233
In Magh	233
In Vaishakh.	234
	700

In all, seven hundred rupees as maintenance allowance commencing from last year. The Sarkar in making this agreement has issued this Sanad to you. Hence you should yearly pay in lieu of the tanka the seven hundred rupees from the said village to the above-mentioned persons and get their receipt. Be this known to you.

Why should more be written. This is the whole matter.

17 Rabi-ul-Akhir (22nd January 1821).

No. LXXXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SUBHA RAJSHRI DAULAT RAO SINDE to ZALIM SINGH and HATAJI BHIMAWAT,—1221 A.A.—1821.

Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaph (1221 A.A.).

Tanka cash, grain, etc., have long been enjoyed (by your forefathers) and also by you from certain mahals in Malwa Prant, and whereas it has been resolved to assign to you in lieu of the same a pecuniary nemnuk from the current year from the said mahals in three instalments; therefore the annual sum of Rs. 2,100 has been granted to you as a nemnuk by the Sarkar from the current year in the following manner :—

	Rs.
Tappa Barodia	150
Tappa Neori.	780
Pargana Unchod	1,020
Pargana Shahjapur	150
	2,100

Details—	Rs.
Kartik mas	700
Magh mas	700
Vaishakh mas	700
	2,100

The Sarkar agrees to give you in all a sum of rupees twenty-one hundred from the current year. You will, therefore, receive from the said mahals the amount of rupees twenty-one hundred in three instalments. You will serve the Sarkar with fidelity. If any one creates disturbance in the said mahals you shall punish him. If you deviate from your duty or if you give trouble, you will forfeit the above amount.

Dated 1 Jamadi-ul-Awal (5th February 1821).

Registered.

No. LXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAJSHRI BALAJI SUKHDEV in charge of the khasgee village of PIR-PAHADYA in PERGUNNAH UNCHOD, 1221 A.A.—1821.

Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaph (1221 A.A.).

The Sarkar has heard that Zalam Sing Chauhan and Hataji Bhimawat have had difficulty in obtaining from you the tanka which they have received of old from the village mentioned above (Pir-Pahadya). Therefore in lieu of the tanka from the said village of Pir-Pahadya, commencing from last year, San Ashrin Mayaten (1220 A.A.) (they should receive) yearly in three instalments :—

	Rs.
In Kartik	53
In Magh	53
In Vaishakh	54
	160

In all one hundred and sixty rupees as maintenance allowance, commencing from last year. The Sarkar, in making this agreement, has issued this Sanad to you. Hence you should yearly pay, in lieu of the tanka, these one hundred and sixty rupees, from the said village, to the above-mentioned persons and get their receipt.

Be this known to you. Further writing is unnecessary.

21 Jamadi-ul-awal (15th February 1821).

No. LXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SAMBHAJI RAO ANGRE VAJARAT MAB SAWAI SARKHALE to THAKUR ZALAM SINGH and THAKUR CHHETAJI BHIMAWAT, 1239 A.A.—1839.

Endorsement in English.

This engagement was entered into in conformity with the requisition of the British Government on that of Maharaja Scindiah and the settlement is under its guarantee.

J. SUTHERLAND,
Resident.

GWALIOR,
The 9th January 1839.

From SAMBHAJI RAO ANGRE VAJARAT MAB SAWAI SARKHALE to THAKUR ZALAM (JYALAM) SINGH and THAKUR CHHETAJI BHIMAWAT, dated Suma Tisa Salasin Mayaten wa Alaph (1239 A.A.).

You represented at Camp near Laskar that Gaban Sing killed your father Thakur Kusalaji without provocation and plundered all his property and that thereon you ruined the Sarkar's Mahal by levying Giras therefrom and murdered the people: that you appeared before the Sarkar and requested (him) to have provision made for your subsistence and that the loss caused by you should be pardoned: that you (for your part) would prefer no claim for the plundered property or for the murder of your father.

Having taken into consideration your straitened circumstances and without making any enquiry as to whether Gaban Sing killed your father with or without provocation the village of Kheri Rajapur in Tappa Neori, Pargana Unchod, is granted to you from this year as blood-money: you shall enjoy the village and serve the Sarkar faithfully. If you create any disturbance or fail to render service, the village will not be continued in your possession and you will be punished by the Sarkar. You should abide by the engagement thus executed with the Sarkar.

May this be known.

Chandra 21, Mahe Shawal urf Paush mas, Samvat 1895 (8th January 1839).

What more is to be written.

No. LXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DAULAT RAO SINDE to THAKURS BHIM SINGH, PRATHI SINGH RAMCHUNDRA, and CHUNDRAHANS of KATHAUN,—1825.

You are hereby informed that Taluka Bamsoli in Pargana Bijepur which you held formerly has been made Khalsa and in lieu thereof mouja Kathon including the hamlet of Amli in all 3 villages excluding the Sayer levies of the revenue of Rs. 4,000 has been granted to you as a maintenance grant by the Sarkar from the said year, *i.e.*, san Sit Asharin (or) Samat 1882. You will therefore take possession of the villages* and while maintaining yourself by it serve the Sarkar. You shall not commit any offence, but protect the high road. Should you join any rebellion and if it is traced to you the villages will not (be allowed to) remain in your possession.

Miti Bhado Bibi (Badi ?), 8, Samat 1882.
Be it known—Chh. 21 Mohoram-Sima.
Sit Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf (1226 A.A.) Seal.
} (5th September 1825)

GWALIOR,

7th September 1825.

Certified that this Sunnud has been granted at the intercession of British Government,—see letter from the Resident at Gwalior to the Political Secretary to Government of this date.

J. STEWART,
Resident.

No. LXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT executed by TOOKAJEE RAO PUAR BABA SAHIB to RAO SUROOP SING and RAO FUTTEH SING (of KHURSIA-JHALARIA) Rathor BAGLIWALE, in Pergunnah Dewas,—1818.

You have been in receipt of Tanka, Bhet and Kharch from of old in the Dewas Parganah. But the Mahal was plundered by the Subhas and others of Scindia and Holkar. Although the revenue of the Mahal could not be recovered as usual, the Giras Tanka was taken directly (by you) from the villages. This matter was

* The word is "dumale." This is derived from the Persian (Dumbala), lit. the "tail part," *i.e.*, reversionary. It properly refers to villages of which possession is granted for a period and then revert to the State or which are reservable at will. But it is now commonly applied to any village partly or wholly alienated.

enquired into by the Hon'ble Company and your Tanka, Bhet, Kharch, etc., were settled through the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm and Captain Borthwick. The total sum of Giras, etc., was fixed in the time of the late Khando Sidesar, Gangaji Gojru and Ramchandra Naik Paranjpe. Details of villages through Chaudhry and Qanungo :—

Asami.	Maximum Tanka.
Mauza Melthia	50
Mauza Sivpur Mundla	175
	225

Total amount Rs. 225 (two hundred and twenty-five) the details of which are as follows :—

Asami.	Original.	Increase.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Year 1228	35	..	35
Year 1229	35	16	51
Year 1230	51	24	75
Year 1231	75	36	111
Year 1232	111	50	161
Year 1233	161	64	225
	468	190	658

Their instalments (are as follows) :—

1. On the full Moon of Kartik.
2. On the full Moon of Magh.
3. On the full Moon of Cheyt.

According to these instalments you should take money every year for six years by sending your servant to our Kamasdar's Office. You should not collect anything directly from villages. You should take whatever you have to take with the Sarkar's permission. You should not send your servant direct to vil-

lages. Your usual Lawazma, Farmaish, etc., will be continued by the Sarkar as is customary. Dated Kunwar Sudi 1st, Year 1228. The total sum is rupees two hundred and twenty-five on account of Giras, Bhet, etc., of the two villages, the instalments of which are fixed. During six years you should receive the sum every year by sending your servant to Kamasdar's Office. You should have no direct connection with the villages. You shall behave according to the agreement.

Sur Sun Ashrin Miyaten wa Alaf, *i.e.*, year 1220. Dated Ashwin Bidi 3rd. Shake 1743 Anand Nam Sanwatsar Year 1229.

Be it known to you. Ch. 3 Moharrum.

No. XC.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SUBHA RAJ SHRI DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAO SARUP SINGH, RATHOD, dated 1221 A.A.,—1820.

Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf (1221 A.A.).

Tanka cash, grain, etc., in Tappe Neori and Pargana Sonkach have long been enjoyed (by your forefathers) and also by you. This has lately been stopped by the Sarkar and so in lieu thereof it has been decided to grant to you from the said Mahals a cash allowance for your subsistence, payable in three instalments by the Sarkar. This (allowance of which) details (are as under) is to be paid from the current year annually—

	Rs.
Neori—	
Kartik mas (month)	400
Magh mas (month)	400
Vaishakh mas (month)	400
	1,200
Pargana Sonkach—	
Kartik mas (month)	200
Magh mas (month)	200
Vaishakh mas (month)	150
	550
	1,750

The Sarkar agrees to give in all the sum of Rs. 1,750 from the current year. You will, therefore, receive from the said Mahals the above amounts, *viz.*, Rs. 1,750 in three instalments and shall serve the Sarkar faithfully. Should any one create a disturbance in the Mahals you should punish them. In case of your failing to do this or any misbehaviour on your part you will forfeit the allowance from the Sarkar. Let this be known to you.

Chandra 23 month Sabar (30th November 1820).

Also to RAO FATEH SINGH RATHOR of JHALERA for Rupees 1,200 from Tuppa Neori and pergunnah Sonkach, payable in equal instalments in Kartick, Maugh and Bysack—

	Rs.
From Neori	450
„ Sonkach	750
TOTAL .	1,200

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT entered into by SURROOP SING RAHTORE to MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR.

Whereas I have received tankha, bhet, and chundee from tuppa Newree and pergunnah Soonkutch; and whereas in consideration of the embarrassment of tenants the Maharajah has prohibited the grant of the said tankha, etc., and assigned to me a subsistence allowance as stated below: I hereby accept the amount fixed—

	Rs.	Rs.
From pergunnah Newree		1,200
In Kartick	400	
„ Maugh	400	
„ Bysack	400	
From pergunnah Soonkutch		550
TOTAL .		1,750

I will draw the sum of Rupees 1,750 in three instalments, from the cutcherry of the said pergunnah. If I commit any mischief on any account in that pergunnah I will forfeit the above allowance. I will serve the Circar in the said pergunnah. I have of my own accord executed this deed.

RAO SURROOP SING JEE.

Dated 9th Soodee of Poos 1228 Fuslee.

A precisely similar engagement, dated 9th Soodee, Poos 1877 Sumbut, corresponding with 1228 Fuslee, was taken from RAO FATEH SINGH RATHOR of JHALERA for a tankha of Rupees 1,200 from tuppa Neori and pergunnah Sonkach, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
From Neori	450
„ Sonkach	750
TOTAL .	1,200

No. XCI.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to BHIKAJI NARAYAN, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH SANWER,—1819.

Dated *Suma Asarin Mayaten wa Alaf.* (*1220 A.A.*).

Recently, during the time of trouble, Achal Singh, Girassia of Mowja Narwar, Pargana Ujjain, together with his relatives, used to recover annually the sum of Rs. 431 as *Gras Tanka* direct from the villages in the said Pargana. Now it has been settled through the mediation of Bhotal Saheb (Borthwick) that the Girassia should not recover a pice from villages of the Pargana and in lieu thereof sanction is given for the payment from the Kacheri annually of a sum of Rs. 250 from last year, *Tisa Asharin* (*1219A. A.*). This letter is therefore written to you. So, according to the terms of the settlement, you should not allow the said Girassia to levy a pice from villages of the Pargana, but pay him from the last year, annually, the aforesaid sum of Rs. 250 in the local currency of the Mahal from the Pargana Kacheri and obtain his receipt for the same.

May this be known to you. Ch. 6, *Zilhij* (27th September 1819).

Endorsement.

Granted to Uchil Singh of Nirwar for *Gras Tanka* on the District of Sainvir from Malhar Rao Holkar.

WM. BORTHWICK,

Commanding, Holkar Horse.

No. XCII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOPAL RAO KRISHNA, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH KAYATHE,—1823.

Dated *Suma Arbe Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf* (*1224 A.A.*).

Lakshman Singh, son of Achal Singh, Girassia, of Narwar, came to see the *Sarkar* and represented that he used to receive *Tanka* from the village Bhatwani in the aforesaid Pargana from time immemorial which he does not receive now-a-days and requested that arrangement might be made for its payment. On inquiry into the Girassia *Tanka*, it has been found that formerly, when the *Tanka* of Karan Singh, Girassia, was settled by the *Sarkar* the *Tanka* of the said Girassia (Lakshman Singh) was included in that of Karan Singh. In accordance with that Karan Singh was to pay Lakshman Singh the amount yearly, but this was not done, and Karan Singh having told Lakshman Singh that his claim was not included in his, the said Girassia went to Captain Henley and explained his *Tanka* case to him. Whereupon Captain Henley wrote a letter (to the *Sarkar*). It has, therefore, been settled that the Girassia should not trouble the villages by recovering *Tanka* direct but should receive it from the Mahal Kacheri and should prevent theft in the Mahal. This he should be informed of, and it has been settled that he will be given Rs. 60 yearly as *Tanka* from the *Samvat* year 1879.

In all sixty rupees having been settled this letter is written to you. You should therefore pay the above-mentioned sixty rupees to the said Girassia every year by instalment in lieu of his *Tanka* from the Mahal Kacheri and take his receipt for the same. The Girassia should act up to your orders.

May this be known to you. Ch. 12, *Zilhij* (19th August 1823).

REGISTERED.

Endorsement.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Malhar Rao Holkar in favour of Luchman Singh of Nirwar for the payment of *Gras Tanka*.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. XCIII.

TRANSLATION of a PUTTA (lease) granted by SRI BAIZA BAI SINDE to LACHMAN SINGH THAKUR and HUMIR SINGH his son,—1830.

You are hereby informed that you have from time immemorial held on tanka

3 villages, *viz.*, (1) Narwal, (2) Gameti, (3) Mujakheri, situated in Pargana Haveli, Ujjain. The revenue payable for them in Hali Sicca as fixed (is as follows) :—

	Rs.
Samat 1886	4,200
„ 1887	4,200
„ 1888	4,200
„ 1889	4,200
„ 1890	4,200
„ 1891	5,000
„ 1892	5,500
„ 1893	6,000
„ 1894	6,500
„ 1895	7,000
TOTAL	51,000

In all rupees fifty-one thousand and accordingly as stated above you shall pay every year without any objection into the Sarkar's Treasury in the Kacheri the sum mentioned above on the occasion of collecting the land revenue each year in three instalments :—

On the 15th of Kartik Sudi.

On the 15th of Magh Sudi.

On the 15th of Baisakha Sudi.

The amount of tanka at Rs. 7,000. Besides this you shall pay Rs. 33 (thirty-three) to the Zamindar on account of Dami. No *phadpharmas or other levies will be made from you, but the Sarkar will take " Bhet" from you. Miti Baisakha Badi 10 Samat 1887 (18th April 1830).

Be it known—Chh.—23, Sawal-Suma Salaseen Mayaten wa Alaf (1230 A.A.).

(Murtab Sud).

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from WILLIAM BORTHWICK, to RAO LACHMAN SINGH, and his son, HAMIR SINGH, of NARWAR in ELAKA UJJAIN.

WM. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

From William Borthwick—Be it known to Rao Lachman Singh and his son Hamir Singh of village Narwar, Ujjain District, that Raoji Trimbak of Gwalior Camp has been written to on your account and a Patta for you has been sent for from him which will reach you. You on your own part should cultivate the village and be loyal to the Sarkar. In this lies your welfare. If you are careless and do not cultivate the village you will suffer loss ; do not adopt this course. Act so that the Sarkar will remain pleased and you will not suffer loss.

Jeth Sudi 1 Samat 1887 (23rd May 1830).

* Phadpharmas. (Mar):—This originally meant any demand by the Raja or high officials for vegetables, etc., later any miscellaneous demands of this kind.

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATION of an Order from MAHARAJA MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJI NILKANTHA, KAMAVISDAR of PARGANA DAPALPUR,—1819.

Dated, Suma Tisa Ashare Mayaten wa Alaf (1219 A.A.).

The tanka due to Hate Singh of Naulana Girasia in the said pargana from this year which has been settled at Rs. 1,650 (sixteen hundred and fifty) in Mahal currency through the mediation of General Sir John Malcolm, should be paid annually from the Kacheri: he (the Thakur) is not to give any trouble in the Mahal or recover a pie directly on account of bhet, etc., and for this purpose this letter is issued. You should therefore pay to Hate Singh Girasia of Naulana the said amount of sixteen hundred and fifty rupees each year, in lieu of collections in the said Pargana, from the Mahal Kacheri and enter it in the accounts and not permit him to cause any trouble in the Mahal. You will warn (the Thakur of this) and obtain a receipt from him for payments made. If (the Thakur) has recovered any amount directly from the villages or has received an advance from you this should be deducted and the balance paid to him.

Chh.—30—Rajjab—(25th May 1819). What more should be written.

Endorsement in English.

Sunud granted by H. H. Mulhar Rao Holkar in favour of Huttey Singh of Naulana for the payment of Grass Tanka.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

Endorsement in Modi on original Sunud.

It has been ascertained that Raj Singh Thakur of Naulana, Pargana Depalpur, holds a Sunud in his name for the amount of tanka and it is in village Runji, Thana Gotampur. A copy of this document having been taken from the Thakur Raj Singh at the time of Inam enquiry has been filed with the case of the Thakur.

Dated 12th November 1866.

WAMAN KRISHNA,
Ni(sbat) Illegible—Mutanjan (attached to)
I(nam) K. (Commission),
Camp Gotampura,
Pargana Depalpur.

Dated 10th September, 1866 Isvi, Camp Depalpur.

BALWANT RAO (Illegible),
I(nam) K. (Commission)
Ujjain S.

No. XCV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR to RAJA MADHO SING of NURWUR,—1818.

A jaghir containing a mehal and six villages has been allotted to you by the Circar for your livelihood from the date of the sunnud; therefore take possession of the mehal and villages and apply to your use their revenue collections. It is expected that you will act up to the contents of the document you have given. The Circar too on its part will fulfil its agreement.

List of Mehal and Villages.

Pergunnah Parone 1 (one) mehal.
1 Village or Mouza Baraee.
1 „ „ Daigounday (Deighode).
1 „ „ Sanhee.
1 „ „ Goorha (Gorhar).
1 „ „ Moorharre (Moondaree).
1 „ „ Jeeroraro (Jouharee-Jaithpoora).

Dated 3rd Suffur Sun (A.H.) 1234.

ENGAGEMENT on the part of RAJAH MADHO SING of NURWUR.

The Maharajah Dowlut Rao Sindia having granted to Madho Sing under the guarantee of the British Government in jaghire to him and his heirs for ever the following places, *viz.*:—

The pergunnah of Parone.
Barhye in pergunnah Kolarus.
Deighode in pergunnah Kolarus.
Bhatee in pergunnah Kolarus.
Karrah (Koonda) in pergunnah Seepree.
Moorharee (Moondaree) Seepree.
Chittoralloo (Chitora) in pergunnah Seepree.

Madho Sing hereby engages to confine himself entirely to the jaghire abovementioned, to relinquish altogether his present predatory mode of life, and to disband his troops. He further engages not to levy contributions or exactions from any other parts of Dowlut Rao Sindia's territories, nor on travellers or merchants passing through the country.

In witness whereof this engagement has been signed and sealed this 11th day of Suffur 1234 of the Hegira, corresponding to the 10th December 1818.

THAKOOR GOPAUL SING.

I hereby certify that the Sunnud granted by the Maharaja Dowlut Rao Sindia for the places named in this engagement is guaranteed to Rajah Madho Sing by the British Government on his fulfilling the terms of this engagement.

J. STEWART,
Acting Resident.

No. XCVI.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to BAPUJI KRISHNA, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH SUNDARSI,—1821.

Suma Ihide Asharin Mayaten wa Alaph (1221 A.A.).

Bhim Sing Girase of Kadodia has, from of old, been in the receipt of a tanka from Moza Badodia and Chhapaner in the said Pargana. Since the late disturbances the Girase has levied more money (than was his due) from each village and hence a memorandum was sent for through you, and the Sarkar has now decided that he shall not levy a pice from any place on account of bhet, etc., but shall receive money on account of tanka from the Mahal Kacheri and serve the Sarkar. The sum decided to be paid from San 1229 in lieu of tanka bhet, etc., is as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Moza Badodia	45	0	0
„ Chhapaner	21	8	0
	66	8	0

In all, rupees sixty-six and annas eight having been decided to be paid from the Kacheri, this letter is issued to you. You should, therefore, pay from the Mahal Kacheri to the said Girase the sum of rupees sixty-six and annas eight on account of tanka recoverable (by them) from the two villages. The Girase, as settled, shall receive the money and render service in the Mahal. May this be known. Chandra 25 Shaban (28th May 1821).

What more should be written.

No. XCVII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SAMBHAJI RAO ANGRE WAZARAT MAB SAWAE SARKHALET, to THAKOOR BHIMJI BHIMAWAT, dated 1st Shual or Poos, 1239 A.A.—1838.

This engagement was entered into in conformity with the requisition of the British Government on that of the Maharaja Sindiah and the settlement is under its guarantee.

GWALIOR ; *The 9th January 1839.*

J. SUTHERLAND, *Resident.*

From SAMBHAJI RAO ANGRE, WAZARAT MAB SAWAE SARKHALET, to THAKUR BHIMJI BHIMAWAT, Suma tisa Salasin Mayaten wa Alaph (1239 A.A.).

You came to the Huzur's Camp near Gwalior and made petition that the late Gaban (Gobind) Sing gave to your sons, Onkar Sing and Keshor Sing, in "istim-

rari" tenure, from generation to generation, the village of Pathadya near Kera pur, in Unchod Pargana of Neori Taraf. Later on, owing to the misbehaviour of Hataji Bhimawat, the village was confiscated. So (you ask) that the Sarkar should now again grant you the village. With regard to this the Sarkar (is pleased) to grant you in istimrari tenure from this year, Samvat 1895, the said village with all cesses and patel's rights.

Rupees 701 are fixed (as rental). Hence you should serve the Sarkar with fidelity and pay this seven hundred and one rupees yearly, in strict accordance with the orders, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
On Ashwin Sudi 15	351
„ Magh Sudi 15	350
	701

In all you must pay seven hundred and one rupees, in strict accord with this order, giving no trouble, and getting a receipt. Should you be concerned in any disturbance or riot then the istimrari lease of the village will not be continued to you. Be this known to you. Dated 1 Sawal or Posh (19th December 1838).

Why should more be written.

No. XCVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to BHEEKAJEE NARAIN, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH SAVAIR,—1819.

Pertab Sing, Girassia of mouza Peeplia in pergunnah Oogein, received an annual sum of Rupees 100 from the aforesaid pergunnah as girass tankha since the breaking out of the disturbances. Now it has been settled through the mediation of Captain Borthwick that the said Girassia shall not levy a pice from the villages; that he shall protect the villages; and receive every year a sum of Rupees 60 which has been fixed for him from last year. You are therefore directed not to allow the said Girassia to collect money from the villages on account of his tankha, but to pay him every year, from the last, the aforesaid sum of Rupees 60 from the cutcherry of the pergunnah and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 6th Zilhej 1220 A.A.

Sunnud from Maharajah Sree Mulhar Rao Holkar to Pertab Singh Thakoor of Peeplia for girass tankha from the district of Sombair.

W. BORTHWICK,
Commanding Holkar's Horse, Political Agent.

No. XCIX.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH DEPALPORE,—1821.

Pertab Sing, Girassia of Peeplia, who used to receive a tankha from the aforesaid pergunnah, instead of levying only what was usual, recently collected an enormous amount of money and oppressed the people of villages. The matter having been enquired into it has been settled that the said Girassia shall not take a pice from the villages in the mehal; that he shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he shall serve in the mehal when required by the mamlutdar to do so. Accordingly an annual sum of Rupees 211 has been fixed for the said Pertab Sing Girassia from 1877 Sumbut. You are hereby directed to collect money on account of tankha from the villages, and to pay every year from 1877 Sumbut to the said Girassia the above sum of Rupees 211 in lieu of his tankha from the mehal cutcherry, taking receipts from him for the same.

The said Girassia Pertab Sing will receive by instalments from the mehal cutcherry the amount fixed by the Circar in lieu of his tankha, and he will be in attendance to do service in the aforesaid pergunnah when you direct him.

Dated 15th Rubbee-ul-Akhir 1221 A.A.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favor of Pertab Sing of Peeplia for the payment of girass tankha.

W. BORTHWICK.

No. C.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOVIND RAO CHIMNAJEE, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH MEHIDPORE,—1821.

Pertab Sing, Girassia of Peeplia, having waited upon me represented that he used to receive a tankha from the aforesaid pergunnah, and that in consequence of his having collected, since the breaking out of the disturbances, money from the villages in excess of his tankha it was stopped. He has prayed that an arrangement may be made to restore to him his tankha, and has agreed to take any amount which may be fixed for him; that he will not create any disturbance; and that he will serve in the mehal, adopt such measures as will prevent the commission of thefts, and be in attendance when sent for by the kamaisdar. The above having been taken into consideration, it has been settled that the said Girassia shall receive a fixed allowance in lieu of his tankha from the cutcherry of the pergunnah; that he shall not collect anything from the villages on account of bhet, etc.; and that he shall serve in the mehal. Accordingly an annual sum of Rupees 125 has been settled on him from last year, Sun 1220. You are therefore directed to pay the aforesaid sum of Rupees 125 from the mehal cutcherry to the said Pertab Sing of Peeplia in lieu of girass tankha, according to the custom adopted with other Girassias, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 25th Shabun 1221 A.A.

Sunnud granted by His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar in favor of Pertab Sing of Peeplia for the payment of girass tankha.

W. BORTHWICK.

No. CI.

TRANSLATION of a MAHRATTEE SUNNUD (or grant) granted to RAJAHS AJEET SING and DHOKUL SING by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA,—1819.

After compliments.—The town of Ragoogurh together with the villages attached to it from time immemorial when well cultivated yield :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On the right side of Ragoogurh adjoining the boundary of Bujrungurh 92 villages, yielding in all	55,325	0	0
On the left side of Ragoogurh adjoining the boundary of Seronje 67 villages, yielding in all	55,012	0	0
On the east and west of Ragoogurh 45 villages, yielding in all	32,511	8	0
Total villages 204, total amount . .	1,42,848	8	0

From the commencement of the present year, being Sun 1220, the above 204 villages, yielding a revenue in all Rupees 1,42,848-8 have been allotted to you by the Circar; Rupees 55,000 of which you are to have for yourselves, your brethren and children, and the balance is to be regularly and annually paid into the treasury of the Circar, and any sum short of Rupees 55,000 will be made good by the Circar and paid to you in cash. The sayer (customs) beyond the town and in the pergunnah will be collected and taken by the Circar.

Dated 16th Zilhej Sun 1220 (A.A.), Summut 1876, A.D. 1819.

TRANSLATION of a MAHRATTEE SUNNUD (or grant) granted by DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to AJEET SING and DHOKUL SING KHEECHEES.

After compliments.—The fort of Ragoogurh together with the town has been allotted for the residence of yourselves, your families, brethren and children, etc., etc., and lands in the vicinity yielding revenue of about Rupees 55,000 have been granted to you from the commencement of the year or Sun 1220. Take up your abode in the fort of Ragoogurh and in the town, and apply to your use, and to the use of your families, brethren, and children the lands in its vicinity yielding a revenue of Rupees 55,000.

Dated 24th Zeecaad Sun 1220 (A.A.).

No. CII.

TRANSLATION of a HINDEE SANAD from SRI MAHARAJ DHIRAJ SRI MAHARAJA SRI ALIJAHA SUBHEDAR SRI JANKOOJI RAO SINDE BAHADURJI to THAKUR CHHATURSAL KHICHI of DHARNAODA,—1842.

Endorsement in English.

This Sunud, granted by Maharaja Jankooji Rao Sindia to Thakoor Chutter Saul Keechee giving to him and his heirs for ever the possession of thirty-two

villages therein named has been submitted to and approved of by Government, *vide* my letter of 25th January 1843, and Mr. Secy. Maddock's reply of the 28th of that month.

Gwalior Residency,
CAMP AGRA,
3rd April, 1843.

ALEX SPEIRS,
Resident.

Your Vakil Shivelal represented to the Sarkar at my Camp at Gwalior fort that in Samat 1877 San Asharin Mayaten wa Alaf* two hundred and four villages situated in the limits of Raghogarh yielding a revenue of one lakh forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and half rupees, were granted by the Sarkar to the Khichis for the maintenance of their families and children. Before it was made over a clerk, accompanied by an official of the East India Company and others, were sent who measured the land and fixed its value; thirty-two villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 were allotted to you. In addition to this you were granted (with the exception of Bari sayer) the Chhoti sayer of the thirty-two villages, and in each village duties on exports, the Bazar collections and the cess levied on sale of buffaloes and bullocks that were formerly credited to the Sarkar. (You ask that) these may kindly be continued to you from this year and a sanad granted to you for its continuance from year to year.

On this the Sarkar granted you a new sanad for the thirty-two villages yielding a revenue of rupees nine thousand out of the villages of Khichi situated in the limits of Raghogad, that yielded a revenue of one lakh forty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and a half rupees, granted in san Asharin Mayaten, the revenues of which were estimated by the clerk and others and an official deputed by the Company. The thirty-two villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 with the right of Chhoti Sayar (Bari Sayar being excluded) duties upon exports, Bazar collections and cess levied on sale of cattle, are granted to the aforesaid Thakur.

Names of Villages.

1	Mou(je)	Dharnaoda.	1	Mou(je)	Muradpur.
1	,,	Dadpura.	1	,,	Sanotiya.
1	,,	Chandakheri.	1	,,	Khejara.
1	,,	Chandankheriya.	1	,,	Ghatakheri.
1	,,	Sothakheri.	1	,,	Gadalpur.
1	,,	Bamoria.	1	,,	Chondakheri.
1	,,	Kotara.	1	,,	Sarwarpur.
1	,,	Rajnakheri.	1	,,	Bhulaha.
1	,,	Barekheri.	1	,,	Ajaroda.
1	,,	Gora.	1	,,	Ladapura.
1	,,	Tori.	1	,,	Deori.
1	,,	Karmakheri.	1	,,	Ruthai.
1	,,	Purena.	1	,,	Bhadori.
1	,,	Duhawad.	1	,,	Pureni.
1	,,	Ghoghar.	1	,,	Naroni.
1	,,	Pirya.	1	,,	Umria.
16			16		

32

* 1220-A.A.

In all thirty-two villages yielding a revenue of rupees nine thousand with chhoti sayar and duties upon exports, Bazar collections and the cesses on the sale of buffaloes and bullocks have been allotted to you in each village and this sanad granted to you from this year. These thirty-two villages within the limits of Raghogarh in lieu of the pargana of Bala Bet yielding a revenue of nine thousand rupees, are given to you with the collections of Chhoti Sayar from the present year, *i.e.*, in San-Salas Arbain Mayaten St.: 1899, and you shall enjoy as in the past from generation to generation, and collect the revenue for your expenses; you shall serve the Sarkar as in the past. You shall not create disturbances in the territories of the Sarkar, those of the Company or in those of any other State. You shall not mix with them, nor shall give shelter to criminals of the Sarkar. You shall keep Chowkis in your territory and protect roads, and be responsible for any damage that might occur. Bhado Sudi 3 Samat 1899 Shaban Suma Salas Arbain Mayaten wa Alaf, (1243 A.A., 7th September 1842) Murtab sud.

A precisely similar Sanad for 52 villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 15,000 was granted to THAKUR BIJAI SINGH of GARHA.

No. CIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by SARKAR RAJSHRI MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KHUSHAL SINGH, GIRASIA, dated 1219 A.A.,—1819.

Suma tisa Asare Mayaten wa Alaf (1219 A.A.).

The question of your *Tanka* in the Parganas of Kayatha and Tarana has been decided, and it is to be paid this year from both the mahals. Separate letters about it have been issued in the name of the Kamavisdars of the aforesaid Parganas and an annual settlement has been made through Captain Henley as follows:—

In *hali* coin as current in the Pargana—

	Rs.
From Pargana Tarana	800
„ „ Kayatha.	200
	1,000

In all rupees one thousand are given to you. You should recover these one thousand rupees on account of *Giras* from the Mahal's *Kacheri* of both places. You should not levy, besides this, in the mahals any other cesses from the villages including *Khasgi* (villages), nor recover any sums on account of *bhet*, etc. And you must keep watch and ward in the mahals. Be it known. Ch. 10 Jamadi-ul-akher (6th April 1819).

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH issued by MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to RAMCHANDRA BHAGWANT, KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH TARANE, dated 23rd Jemmadee-ul-Awul 1219 A.A., corresponding with 1234 (A.H.),—1819.

Dated *Suma Tisa Aser Mayaten wa Alaf* (*1219 A.A.*).

The *Girasias* annually exact large sums as *Tanka* directly from each village in the Pargana. This system is now to be abolished. And in order that the villagers of the Mahal should not be oppressed (by them); and they should protect the *rayats* from oppression by others and maintain peace, so it has been decided through the mediation of Captain Henley that from the current year Khushal Singh should be given from the *Fasli* year 1227, *Sambat* year 1876, the amount fixed in three instalments, from the Mahal Kacheri as detailed below:—

	Rs.
In the month of Kartik	267
„ „ Magh	267
„ „ Vaishakh	266
	800

In all rupees eight hundred are made payable by you annually. You will, therefore, pay to Khushal Singh the said sum of rupees eight hundred from the Kacheri of the Mahal in accordance with fixed instalments annually and obtain his receipt for the same. In case the villagers of the Mahal are oppressed by the *Girasia* he should not be given a single pice.

Be it known to you. Ch. 23, *Jamadi-ul-awal* (20th March 1819).

REGISTERED.

A similar perwannah was granted for Rs. 200 on the village of Kayathe.

No. CIV.

TRANSLATION of a DEED of grant from NAWAB NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH, NAWAB of BHOPAL, to RAO KHUSH-HAL SING, dated 22nd Jemmadee-ul-Awul, Juloosee 13th Fuslee 1226,—1819.

Be it known to the present and future Amils, Chaudharies and Qanoongos of Pargana Ashta, that from of old Rao Khush-hal Singh Chohan, renowned for his valour, used to obtain his subsistence from the aforesaid Pargana, for the last forty years. The *Sirkar* has now as a great favour decided to grant him subsistence from the said Pargana as detailed below in three instalments from the commencement of the year 1227 *Faslee* which he should receive yearly at the instalment times from the Amils of the said Pargana without dispute. The way in which the money is to be found and the conditions on which Rao Khush-hal Singh Chohan is permitted to settle here are these, *viz.*, that he should consider

the grant of this sum which comes to Rs. 700 *Bhopali* coin as a favour granted to him and carry out with promptitude orders of the *Sirkar* and chastise and punish mischievous evil-doers who are the sources of disturbance in the Pargana. He should on no account trouble the subjects of the Pargana by exacting *Bhet, chandee,* etc. If the said Chohan fail in his duties in any way he will forfeit his allowance.

Details of the amount according to instalments—

	Rs.
In the instalment of Kartik	233
„ „ Magh	233
„ „ Besakh	234

Dated 22nd Jamadi-ul-Awal *of the 13th year of the reign* corresponding with 1226* Faslee (19th March 1819).

No. CV.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granted by TUKOJI RAO and ANAND RAO PUARS to RAO KHUSHAL SINGH CHAVHAN of RAMGARH,—1819.

Suma tisa Asre Mayaten wa Alaph.†

Compliments:

The *Giras* (*Tanka*) in the villages of Karwandi, Nyahal and Shahapur enjoyed by you has been fixed at rupees 100 by the Honourable Company represented by Captain William Henley; the instalments of which are as follows:—

	Rs.
In Kartik	33
„ Magh	33
„ Vaisakh	34
	100

In all rupees one hundred according to the instalments should be recovered by you with effect from this year, *San* 1227 *Malvi* (1818 A.D.), in Bhopali coin by sending your agent to the Kamavisdar appointed to the Mahal by the *Sarkar*. Besides you should not cause trouble to the people by levying cesses in any villages: if you do so you will not get this sum. You should therefore act up to this and the *Sarkar* will then support you. Be it known. Ch. 24, *Jamadi akhir* (20th April 1819). What more need to be written.

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* *i.e.*, of the reign of Emperor Akbar Shah II (1806-37).

† 1219 A.A.

" Asare " is written above but is clearly original.

No. CVI.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD granted by DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAO KHUSHAL SINGH CHAVHAN of RAMGARH,—1819.

Suma Tisa Ashar Mayaten wa Alaph (1219 A.A.).

The *Sarkar* has decided that the *ijara* villages and *tanka*, etc., which you have long and lately enjoyed in Talukas Tonk, Jhokar, Boroda, and Unchod in Pargana Shahajapur of the Malwa Prant should now be discontinued. In lieu thereof you will be given the amounts mentioned below for your subsistence to be paid in three instalments from the revenues of the aforesaid Mahals; this will be paid annually, from next year, *i.e.*, *Ashrin Mayaten*:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Ta(luka) Tonk—	.	1,200
At the end of Kartik	400	
„ „ Magh	400	
„ „ Vaishakh	400	
	1,200	
Ta(luka) Jhokar—	.	400
At the end of Kartik	133	
„ „ Magh	133	
„ „ Vaishakh	134	
	400	
Ta(luka) Badode and Pa(rgane) Unchod— . . .	.	1,400
At the end of Kartik	466	
„ „ Magh	467	
„ „ Vaishakh	467	
	1,400	
Pa(rgana) Shahajapur—	.	2,000
At the end of Kartik	666	
„ „ Magh	667	
„ „ Vaishakh	667	
	2,000	5,000
Details—		
At the end of Kartik	1,665	
„ „ Magh	1,667	
„ „ Vaishakh	1,668	
	5,000	

Thus the *Sarkar* has undertaken to give you in all the sum of rupees five thousand from next year, *i.e.*, *Ashrin Mayaten* (*1220 A.A.*). You will therefore receive in three instalments the sum of rupees five thousand annually. You are to serve the *Sarkar* faithfully and, if anybody creates a disturbance in the aforesaid Mahals, you shall punish him. If you fail in this and the disturbance is traced to you, you will forfeit the allowance. Be it known. Ch. 28 *Rajab* (23rd May 1819).

No. CVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from DAULAT RAO SINDE to RAO KHUSHAL SINGH CHAVHAN of RAMGARH,—1821.

From DAULAT RAO SINDE, to RAJSHRI KAMAVISDAR of the Khasgi Department at Chidawad village, Taluka Jhokar. *Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf* (*1221 A.A.*).

It is reported to the *Sarkar* that trouble is experienced in the payment of the *Tanka* due to Rao Khushal Singh Chavhan from the aforesaid village, which *Tanka* has been paid from old times. Now the amount of the *Tanka* of the aforesaid village (Chidawad) is to be paid from last year, *i.e.*, *Ashrin Mayaten* (*1220 A.A.*) at Rs. 100 annually in three instalments as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Kartik	33
Magh	33
Vaishakh	34
	100

In all a *nemnuk* of Rs. 100 has been settled upon you by the *Sarkar* from last year and (accordingly) this *Sanad* has been issued to you. You should therefore pay the amount of Rs. 100 on account of *Tanka* annually to the person aforesaid and obtain a receipt. Be it known. Ch. 17, *Rabi-ul-Akher* (22nd January 1821). What more need be written.

Similar Sanads were also granted for two other tankas, *viz.* :—

Rupees 240 on Bhutia Polai.

„ 75 on Donta.

An Engagement similar to that shown in the annexure to No. LXXV for his three tankas aggregating Rs. 415 was given by RAO KHUSHAL SINGH CHAVHAN of RAMGARH, dated 12th Boodee Bysack 1878 Sumbut.

No. CVIII.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT by THAKOOR LACHMUN SING of SONEKHEIRA,—1820.

Whereas mouzah Baraila and a portion of mouzah Rance Gaon, the latter consisting of 200 beegahs of mal lands and of 5 beegahs of aran lands, were granted by me 45 years ago for service to Thakoor Nahur Sing, the grandfather of Gopal Sing, Thakoor of Surwun ; and

Whereas another portion of the said mouzah Ranee Gaon, consisting of 250 beegahs of mal lands, was given by me in time of Thakoor Khooman Sing, the father of the said Thakoor Gopal Sing ; and

Whereas I received Rupees 500 of the Halee currency as a tankha for the said mouzah; and

Whereas a quarrel having taken place in these days with regard to the said portions of mouzah Ranee Gaon, I applied to Captain W. Borthwick on the subject, and he was pleased to settle that the said portions of the village should continue to remain in the possession of the said Thakoor Gopal Sing and that I was to receive an additional tankha of Rupees 200 for the said portions of Ranee Gaon, making up a total tankha of Halee Rupees 700, or, at the premium rate of Rupees 12½ per cent., of a total sum of the Salum Shahee currency of Rupees seven hundred and eighty-seven, annas eight (S. S. Rs. 787-8).

I do hereby engage that I will receive annually the said tankha as per instalments fixed, and offer no objection to the said Thakoor Gopal Sing, and his heirs (nuslun bad nuslun, etc.), in perpetuity, enjoying the said mouzah and parts of the mouzah as above detailed. I give this as my engagement for record for future reference. Dated 12th August 1820, corresponding with 1st Zilkad 1235 Hijree.

Confirmed by me this 21st day of August A. D. 1820.

JOHN MALCOLM, *Major-Genl.*

No. CIX.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT written by THAKUR SHEO SING DORIA, ZEMINDAR of MANDAWAL, to THAKUR GOPAL SING, RATHORE of SARWAN,—1823.

My grandfather Nathu Ram bestowed in Sambat 1844 on your grandfather Nahr Sing for service the village of Sukutkhairi, Tuppa Punth Piploda, Mundawal territory, and it was stipulated that a tankha of Rupees 501 should be paid for the village. A dispute arose about that village between you and me and it was decided by Captain William Borthwick that in addition to the tankha the following sums should be paid, *viz*:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For service	300	0	0
For Dami Bhet	125	0	0
For taxes, such as thread, skin, etc.	100	0	0
For Nuzzerana to be paid on account of the village to Sirkar on the occasions of marriages and other ceremonies	35	0	0
	560	0	0
Add to the above on account of Tankha	501	0	0
TOTAL S. S. Rs.	1,061	0	0

I will take S. S. Rupees 1,061 annually and will have no other claim whatever on you on account of this village. Both you and I will act according to this agreement. If either of us dispute this agreement he should not be listened to in any court and may God punish him. Continue to hold the village from us from generation to generation together with its Chowthai.

Payments to be made as follows:—

	Rs.
Bhadu Sudi-Poonum	353
Mah „ „	353
Chait „ „	355
TOTAL	1,061

Dated Bhadu Sudi, 14th Sumbat 1880.

Written by Thakur Sheo Sing Doria, Zemindar of Mandawal. The above is correct and has been written by my free will.

Ratlam, the 9th September 1825.

THIS ENGAGEMENT has been substituted for one of similar tenure except that the village of Kheree which by former stipulation was held on condition of military force, the payment of Rupees 500 annually, it is here stipulated that the condition of Military service shall be dispensed with and the pecuniary condition upon which the village of Kheree has hitherto been held shall be increased to the annual payment of Rupees one thousand and sixty-one Shalum Sai currency under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Tankha	501
In lieu of service	300
Zemindari dues	100
Nazarana	35*

The compromise of service for the increased pecuniary condition was the point at issue between the parties which through my mediation has thus been adjusted.

WM. BORTHWICK,
Local Agent, Political Department

No. CX.

TRANSLATION of an ORDER from MAHARAJA MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJI VITHAL, KAMAVISDAR of PARGANA DEPALPUR,—1819.

Dated, *Suma Tisa Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf* (*1220 A.A.*).

Sahib Singh Girasia has thitherto exacted tanka from the Pargana in excess and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages. Now that it has been settled, through the mediation of General Malcolm, that the said Girasia should not oppress the people of the villages, but should take the amount from the

* The item of Rs. 125 for Dami Bhet has apparently been omitted here.

Mahal-al-Kacheri and render service in the Pargana and keep peace and order in the Mahal, in return for which an annual sum of Rs. 623 in the local currency has been settled to be paid to him from the year 1228 Fasli on account of Tanka, and this letter is written to you, directing you to pay the said Girasia the above sum of Rs. six hundred and twenty-three annually from the Pargana Kacheri and obtain his receipt. Be it known to you. Ch. 15 Ramzan (9th July 1819).

Endorsement.—Order from H. H. Malhar Rao Holkar for the payment of Grass Tanka to Sahib Singh of Seogarh.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXI.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from SUBHA RAJESHRI DAULAT RAO SINDE, to RUA SINGH, Girasia of Tuppa,—dated 1223 A.A.—1822.

Suma Salas Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf (1223 A.A.).

You have been assigned newly, with effect from this year, the following villages from pargana Sonkas (Sonkach) as jagir :—

1	Village Dokarkheda	1	Village Moriya.
1	„ Bramhpuri.	1	„ Mahanpura.
1	„ Suklya.	1	„ Jhakinya.
1	„ Kanori.	1	„ Richhiya.
1	„ Baroli.	1	„ Bhusat.
1	„ Bichalapura.	1	„ Bhavarda.

In all twelve villages are given to you from the Sarkar as Jagir : you should therefore manage the aforesaid villages and you should take their revenue for your expenses and look after the Mahals : if any disturbance has been caused by you or by anybody else, you should punish him : failing this and, if any disturbance takes place in the Mahal the aforesaid villages will not be continued in your possession by the Sarkar.

Be it known. Ch. 24 Mohurram (10th October 1822).

(Bears the following endorsement in Major Henley's hand-writing.)

"Copy Sunnud Rup Singh of Tappa."

TRANSLATION of the THAKOOR'S Kuboolyut.

Thakoor Roop Sing of Tuppa Sooklia, Pergunnah Sonekutch, does hereby engage to the Government of Alijah Dowlut Rao Sindia :

Whereas the said Government has kindly granted for my maintenance the herein-mentioned villages as jaghire, and has given me a Sunnud for the said villages ;

I do hereby engage that I will keep up the said villages in proper cultivation, use them for my own benefit, and, keeping order therein to the best of my ability, pass my life in loyal submission to that Government. If anything goes wrong in the pergunnah on my account, I shall forfeit my maintenance.

List of the villages.

Mouzah Kanowree.
„ Doonkurkheira.
„ Barowlee.
„ Sooklia.
„ Beechukpoora.
„ Beechia.

Mouzah Bhoosat.
„ Bahurda.
„ Mohunpoora, off-shoot of Hajeepoora.
„ Birahmpooree.
„ Jhakinia.
„ Merita.

In all 12 villages are given to me, and I have given my engagement as above.

THAKOOR ROOP SING.
„ HIMMUT SING.
„ KOUR PURTAB SING.

Dated Kartik Boodee 7th 1230.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from RAM RAO to APPA SAHIB,—dated the 14th of the Second Koour.

A jaghire of 12 villages has been granted by the Government from the said year to Roop Sing of Tuppa :—

Mouzah Doonkurkheira.
„ Jhakinia.
„ Beechia.
„ Sooklia.
„ Bhoosat.
„ Mohunpoora.

Mouzah Barowlee.
„ Birahmpooree.
„ Beechukpoora.
„ Merita.
„ Kanowree.
„ Bahurda.

The above 12 villages of Tuppa Doonkurkheira have been assigned. You will give him possession of the said villages, and resume all others that may be held by him in ijara, etc., etc.

No. CXII.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD from HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JANKOJI RAO SINDE ALIJAH to DEWAN HINDU SINGH DHANDHERA of SIRSI,—1837.

Be it known to you that your petition was received by the Sarkar. You write that you hold Taluka Sirsi from the Sarkar and also a Sanad for it. It is written in that Sanad that you should maintain yourself ("make arrangements for your horse") and serve the Sarkar : One Taluka has been granted in lieu of

service; the annual revenue of it should be roughly accounted for to the Sarkar three quarters of it are in lieu of service and one quarter to be credited to the Sarkar. You should make proper arrangements (for the control) of the Girassias, etc. Failing this the estate will be forfeited. You now represent that the revenue of Sirsi Taluka is four thousand and not more and ask the Sarkar as by way of favour it did not demand that one-fourth up to this time, to show the same favour now. The estate has been granted in lieu of services independently of that one-fourth. You should render services to the Sarkar and you should pay that one-fourth to the Sarkar without fail when the income exceeds four thousand. Whenever the Sarkar orders you should supply thirty Sowars and seventy footmen for service anywhere without asking for their feeding charges for three months. You will not misbehave in any way: neither shelter thieves, freebooters, murderers and dacoits whether living in your estate or coming to your estate from the Sarkar's territory or from other territories nor should you associate with them. You will also co-operate with the Sarkar troops in putting down thieves etc. You will also give compensation for the thefts proved to have occurred within your Estate. Enquiry will be made by the Sarkar into the income of the villages of Taluka Sirsi. Up to four thousand the one-fourth share will not be levied: in the case of it exceeding this amount the one-fourth share will be taken on the whole amount including excess. You must come and render service when called upon to do so. You will keep down thieves, disturbers of the peace and murderers as written. Be loyal to the Sarkar and act up to your other obligations as above stated, if you fail to do this the estate will not be allowed to remain with you. Raise no objection to the Sayar Chouki stationed from of old within your estate.

Miti Sawan Badi 14, Samat 1894
Janije, Chh. 2 Rabi-ul-akhar. } *(1st July 1837).*

No. CXIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MULHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJEE BITTUL, KAMAISDAR of PERGUNNAH DEPALPORE,—1819.

Whereas Nahar Sing Girassia has hitherto exacted an enormous amount of money from the aforesaid pergunnah on account of his tankha, and thereby greatly oppressed the people of the villages; and whereas it has been settled that he shall not oppress the people of the villages, and collect anything therefrom, but shall receive a cash allowance from the mehal cutcherry; and that he shall serve the Circar in the pergunnah and keep peace there; and whereas an annual sum of Rupees 146 of the local currency has, through the mediation of General Malcolm, been settled on him from Sun 1228 in lieu of the above tankha: therefore you are hereby directed to pay to the said Girassia the above sum of Rupees 146 every year from the cutcherry of the pergunnah, and to take receipts from him for the same.

Dated 15th Romzan 1220 A.A.

Order from His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar for the payment of girass tankha to Nahar Sing of Ajrawud.

W. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXIV.

THE AGREEMENT of ROWJEE SAEE AJEET SING JEE, RAJA of AMJHERRA, mediated by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM BAHADUR,—1820.

I allow on the part of myself, my descendants, and the servants of the State that the long established tribute of the district when it was formerly flourishing was Halee Sicca Rupees 35,000, and that sum used to be paid to His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia's Government. But latterly anarchy and confusion have almost ruined my district, and the Circar having benevolently considered its consequent decrease of revenue has settled that tribute, agreeably to the following detail, shall be paid to the jaghirdar of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia, Jye Sing Rao Ghatkee Sirjee Rao, or to whomever His Highness may order, being at a rate corresponding with the expected improvement of my district, *viz.*:—

		Halee Rs.
For the year of the Sumbut	1877	22,000
,, ,,	1878	24,000
,, ,,	1879	26,000
,, ,,	1880	28,000
,, ,,	1881	30,000
,, ,,	1882	32,000
,, ,,	1883	34,000
,, ,,	1884	35,000

The country improving, the above sums will be yearly given. The Rupees are Halee Siccas, the accustomed percentage shall be allowed between the currency and the Salim Sahi Rupees. For and after the year 1885 Sumbut the full tribute of Rupees 35,000 to be given regularly. The tribute to be paid in two equal kists, half in Maugh Sood Poonum, half in Jeyt Sood Poonum, being old established usage, and likewise each year's tribute detailed above to be paid in two kists and in the same proportions. If the whole or any part of a kist is not paid when due, one and a half month law to be given, and at the expiration of that time I agree to the Circar's appropriating to itself lands or villages whose revenues are equal to the deficient sums, the revenue of such seized lands or villages to be afterwards credited to the tribute and to that kist for whose deficiency they have been taken; such lands or villages shall never be claimed by me or my descendants. It would be wrong to do so. But no persons, horsemen or karkoons, belonging to the Government of His Highness Dowlut Rao Sindia to be jaghirdar or any kamaisdar shall be allowed to remain in my district.

25th October 1820.

On the part of MAHARAJA DOWLUT RAO SINDIA BAHADOOR on the subject of tribute of the AMJHERRA DISTRICT, JEY SING RAO GHATKEE SIRJEE RAO being Jaghirdar.

Through the medium of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, Jey Sing has written on behalf of himself and his descendants that I and my servants, whoever they may be, shall in no way interfere with the family concerns of the Rajah, the conduct of his Government, or in the affairs of his district: we shall dispute on no such points.

The Circar in its goodness, considering the deteriorated state of the district, has settled the tribute as follows in details:—

			Halee Rs.
For the year	1877	Sumbut	22,000
„	1878	„	24,000
„	1879	„	26,000
„	1880	„	28,000
„	1881	„	30,000
„	1882	„	32,000
„	1883	„	34,000
„	1884	„	35,000

This is the tribute to be paid annually as detailed for these eight years in Halee Siccas, and for 1885 of the Sumbut, and ever afterwards, the full established tribute of Rupees 35,000 shall be paid.

The tribute to be paid in two equal kists, as has obtained from time immemorial, one in Maugh Sood Poonum, the other in Jeyt Sood Poonum; besides this we shall demand no other money, whether for military or any other expenses. If I do so I shall act incorrectly, and moreover none of my troops or horse or karkoons shall remain in the district of Amjhera.

25th October 1820.

No. CXV.

TRANSLATION of a Mahrattee SUNNUD granted by MAHARAJAH DOWLUT RAO SINDIA to RAJAH MAUN SINGH of BHADOWRA,—1821.

You represented at Gwalior that you would exert and put a stop to the depredations made by Sohun Sing Girassia, and that you would further prevent theft, and as a reward for your services you solicited villages in the pergunnah of Meeanab, *viz.*, Doongah Surrah (Doongusra), Mahoo, Tinsae, Sakoorba (Sagorea) and Dhunarah, five in all, yielding Rupees 2,300, on an istumrar tenure. For such services the villages have been granted to you; take possession of them and submit regularly every year correct accounts of the revenue collections, half

of which keep for yourself, and the other half pay into the treasury of the Circar; diligently and honestly discharge the duty entrusted to you: on failure they will be resumed.

Dated 1st Jate Soodee Chhuth Sambat 1877.

No. CXVI.

SANAD granted by RAJSHRI SUBADAR SHRI DAULAT RAO SINDE ALIJAH BAHADUR to RAJMAN SINGH of BHADORA,—1822.

You and your family have long possessed these villages:—

In Taluka Myana.	*In Taluka Tarata.*
Dhamnar.	Mahu.
Sagariya.	Balapur.
Tinsai.	Semra.
Dagasra.	

You were already in possession of these seven villages when the (Gwalior) Sarkar established its overlordship. At this time the two villages of Shamra and Balapur were left with you; the others, *viz.*, the five villages of Dhamnar, Dagasra, Mahu, Tinsai and Sagariya were assigned to you by a Sanad by the Sarkar in San Ihide Ashrin (1221), Samat 1877. In return half the revenue (of them) was to go to you and half to the Sarkar—such was the arrangement, but these villages never actually passed into your possession: it is (therefore) proposed that the Sarkar should (formally) resume them, *viz.*:—

1	Moje Dhamnar.
1	„ Sagariya.
1	„ Tinsai.
3	

The other villages lately assigned to you by the Sarkar (were) too so held by you from early days, in the Tarawat Taluka, *viz.*:—

2	1 Moje Shamra.
	1 „ Balapur.
	2

The five new villages were granted to you in the year San Ihide Ashrin (1221) or Samvat 1879*. In return for these the Sarkar resumed three villages, leaving the rest in your possession, *viz.*:—

	1 Moje Dagasra with hamlets, in Taluka Mayana.
2	1 „ Mahu in Taluka Tarata.
4	2

* Should be 1877 and refers to No. CXV.

In ell four villages are (thus) assigned to you by the Sarkar from the current year—San Salas Ashrin or Samvat 1879. Therefore you should cultivate and enjoy the said villages and you must serve the Sarkar by keeping the Girasia in order. You must also populate the villages and obtain revenue (from them). In no matter are you to harass (the people).

Dated Miti Bhadon Badi 7, Samvat 1879 (9th August 1822).

Be it known to you. Chandra 21 Zilkad Suma Salas Ashrin Myaten wa alaph (1223 A.A.) Mortabsud.

No. CXVII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to KRISHNAJI VITHAL KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH DEPALPUR,—1820.

Dated *Suma Ihide Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf (1221 A.A.).*

Dhirat Singh, Girassia of Dhulatia, has been in receipt of *Tanka* from each village in the Pargana since time immemorial. He should take it in accordance with past usage, but instead of that he began to recover more or less of the amount, of this *Tanka* from the time of the disturbances. Now that it has been settled by the *Sarkar* that the Girassia should not recover a single pice direct but should take (the *tanka*) from the Mahal Kacheri and render service. The above decision is given by the *Sarkar* and the amount of *Tanka* is fixed as below from *Samvat* year 1876, at Rs. 201.

Two hundred and one has been fixed as *Tanka* and this letter is written to you. You should therefore pay from *Samvat* year 1876 the aforesaid two hundred and one rupees to the Girassia of Dhulatia from the Mahal Kacheri and take service in the Mahal from him. Be this known to you. Ch. 29 *Moharram* (6th November 1820).

Endorsement.—This *Sunnud* has been given by His Highness Malhar Rao Holkar to Dheerat Singh, Grassia Chief, late Thakur of Dhoolaitia, for the payment of two hundred and one rupees annually at the Kachery of Dipaulpoor, being the amount of *Gras Tanka* to which Dheerut Singh is entitled to from that District.

WM. BORTHWICK,
Commanding Holkar Horse and
Superintending Grassia Payments.

No. CXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a PERWANNAH from MALHAR RAO HOLKAR to GOVIND RAO CHIMNAJI KAMAVISDAR of PERGUNNAH MEHIDPUR,—1820.

Dated *Suma Ashrin Mayaten wa Alaf* (*1220 A.A.*).

Rao Dhirat Singh, son of Hari Singh, of Mauza Dhuletia, Pargana Ujjáin, waited upon the Huzur at Indore and represented that he had been in receipt of a *tanka* from time immemorial from the aforesaid Pargana, that recently from the time of the disturbances he recovered more or less of it as he could. Now that arrangements have been made for the payment of *tankas* to all others, a similar arrangement might be made for him also, so that he would take the *tanka* money fixed for him and would not extort a single pice in the shape of *bhet*, etc., from the villages and that he would serve the Mahal by performing duties required by the Kamavisdar and adopt measures for the prevention of thefts, etc. Taking all the above into consideration, it has been settled to fix a sum of Rs. 400 on account of the *tanka* of the said Pargana to be paid from the current year from the Mahal Kacheri and this letter is written to you directing you to pay from the current year, to the said Girassia Dhirat Singh of Dhuletia, the above-mentioned sum of Rs. 400 annually from the Pargana Kacheri, and to make him to act up to the promise written above and also to take a receipt from him for the amount you pay him. Be it known to you. Ch. 2 *Saban* (15th May 1820).

REGISTERED.

Endorsement.—This *Sunnud* for *Gras Tanka* to the amount of 400 rupees Oogein was granted to Nathuram, the Thakur of Dhoolatia, by His Highness Malhar Rao Holkar.

WM. BORTHWICK,
Political Agent.

No. CXIX.

TRANSLATION of a letter from MAJOR F. H. SANDYS, POLITICAL AGENT, to GUMAN SING, THAKOOR of DHULATIA,—1843.

You are hereby informed that you submitted a petition to me to the effect that your uncle Pirthaji having died you would arrange for the maintenance and clothing of his widow Gehana Bai, that the maintenance allowance due to the deceased Parthaji was included in your tanka, that as he had no heir the amount of Tanka might be paid to you. Gehana Bai lodged a complaint mentioning that she appointed her nephew Samtaji as successor to the Tanka. With a view to ascertain the facts of the complaints lodged by the plaintiff and defendant in

accordance with custom the Vakil of Nana Saheb was directed to make enquiries into the matter and send a report with the file. Nana Saheb was addressed by the Vakil who after making necessary enquiries returned the file of the case with his letter and a *Kayasnama* (opinion). A perusal of the Kayasnama showed that the complaint of the defendant Gehana Bai was not correct and that your statement proved to be just and proper. It is, therefore, with reference to the Kayasnama decided that you shall receive every year the sum of Rs. 470 (four hundred and seventy) on account of Tanka which was enjoyed by the deceased Pirthaji. Gehana Bai has since died and her claim to the tanka, to which she had appointed her nephew as successor, was not proved, but as she adopted Samtaji you should make such a provision for his maintenance and clothing as you may deem necessary.

Dated 11th July 1843=Miti Sanwan Bidi 1st, 1900, Camp Mehidpur.

F. H. SANDYS,
Political Agent.

APPENDICES.

BUNDELKHAND.

PANNA.

APPENDIX No. I.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJA OF PUNNAH IN 1807.

PERGUNNAH TALKA PURNAH—*124 villages, viz.* :—

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Rampoorah	1	Dholebaza	1
Burragong	1	Bussrahey	1
Cusbah Purnah and Bahargunge	2	Chowparrah (puddaruk or charity)	1
Jumnahy	1	Kussreah	1
Singhpore	1	Barooahpoorah	1
Bhaurar	1	Burrounda	1
Khuzrauhaut	2	Purnah Kuddeem	1
Zunwar	4	Sookwaho	1
Munkry	1	Buttiah	1
Bussrah	1	Zubbah	1
Dugrarah	1	Kare	1
Poawhey	1	Pahrwa	1
Pipperpoorah and Soorage-poorah	2	Chundaney	1
Kurwaho	1	Khurgowah	1
Taulgaho	3	Aumranwur	1
Lahaur	1	Aumrawun Chuttey	1
Sawroopoorah	1	Khouchey	1
Ahmuhey	1	Baundhey	1
Bcharah	1	Harowtah	1
Buggoha	2	Boodroundah	1
Ghuttarah Muzgawa	1	Ummerjhallo	1
Hursah	1	Munnour	1
Naharey	1	Sullowah	1
Kutteerey Burry	1	Zurdhowah	1
Jhallarey	1	Kuttoreah Chuttey	1
Kumchooah	1	Kuttoreah Burry	1
Pertaubpoorah	1	Pipreypuggaur	1
Jumnahey	1	Khuzzoorey	1
Kullaunpoorah	1	Kutwallypoorah	1
Maujha	1	Bugihar	1
Kurrah	1	Bickrampore	1
Telgawah	1	Munkah	1
Sunharrah	1	Surkhoha	1
Koorraund	1	Bulgurhey	3
Burkharrah	1	Tilliah	1
Goorha	1	Murwasley	1
Andah	1	Murriah	1
Chouparrah	1	Koosmarey	1
Kottah	1	Bushahey	1
Worekey	1	Khunjara	1
Hurdoo Chuttah (Ojar)	1	Guggawoo	1
Caprabahey	1	Beerpoorah (puddaruk or charity)	1
Batchooha	1	Burahha (puddaruk or charity)	1
Khumrey	1		
Katchaw	1		— 99
Carried over			99

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.	
Duffa Woojaur—25 villages, viz. :—				
Brought forward . . .		. . . . .		99
Buttunjoonheyah . .	1	Noyaggwah . . .	1	
Sumbhojey . . .	1	Kutteeah . . .	1	
Behariah	1	Kussaurpoorah . . .	1	
Boydahey	1	Doonnah	1	
Chouprah	1	Aumleah	1	
Kawntey	1	Wooraho	1	
Kussahur	1	Lohargawa . . .	1	
Kare	1	Patun Burry . . .	1	
Burrowtah	1	Patun Khosud . . .	1	
Bugrowndah Chuttah . .	1	Bebgawa	1	
Koynassun . . .	1	Chapper	1	
Woomreybun . . .	1	Putnateekrey . . .	1	
Toonhahey . . .	1		—	25
				— 124

PERGUNNAH POOWEE AUMAUN GUNGE—*176½ villages, viz. :—*

Khalsa.

Kusbah Poowee . . .	6	Mohunpore . . .	1	
Khoopah	12	Deorey*	1	
Kutteah	1	Lullaur	1	
Kurrahey	6	Raujepore	1	
Soordha	1	Sautto	5	
Burna	1	Bugdarey	1	
Koonneah	1	Summano	7	
Beekowrah . . .	1	Burracha	1	
Sunworrey	1	Munnaha	1	
Mohagawah* . . .	1	Etawa	1	
Etawah	1	Kuckruttey . . .	½	
Juggunpoorah . . .	1	Lodhauney . . .	3	
Koomarry	2	Ummerghurriah . . .	1	
Chowmookha . . .	1	Karenah	2	
Kumtah	1	Mohagwan* . . .	1	
Khairah	1	Murwah	12	
Woomreah . . .	1	Deorey*	1	
Kytee	1	Goorah	5	
Tagharrah	1	Tipparey	1	
Kookrattey . . .	12	Goregoah	1	
Chaundey	1	Chucktah	5	
Burraumutch . . .	6	Ruheyah Santo . . .	2	
Baregahaney . . .	1	Purwar	1	
Denwarrah . . .	8	Puttey	1	
Simrah	2	Surrah	1	
Purtullah	1	Puttaro	1	
Hutkoorey	1	Woomrey	1	
Khorewah Chuttah . .	1	Moshooley Buzruck . .	1	
Burkbarrah . . .	1	Kellah	1	
Murwarry	11	Jhallary	1	
Pipparey	1	Chappah	1	
Morahwitch . . .	1	Ackowlah	1	
Dumraha	1	Nibbary	2	
Sursallab	1	Bamoley Chuttey . .	1	
			—	157½
Puddaruk or Charity—19 villages, viz. :—				
Sugrah . . .	1	Munkey	1	
Gokhoh	1	Gadhabhaur . . .	1	
Deorey*	1	Choylah	2	
Carried over			7	157½ 124

* These villages are supposed to be inserted in the Sanad of Lachhman Sing.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	7	. . . . .		157½	124
Punchey	1	Singgasur	1		
Bitwanney	1	Suckrah	1		
Buskharrah	1	Unterkhaddiah	1		
Nogoah	2		—	19	
Deorey Chuttey*	1			——	176½
Dhurrumputty	1				
Powndey	1				300½
Hautkhorrey	1				

PERGUNNAH PUTTAR SAHANAGUR—*209 villages, viz. :—*

Talooka Sahanagur—11 villages, viz. :—

Khas Sahanagur	4	Joorsinggah	1		
Umreah	1	Surdah	1		
Joogarawoora	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	Teakereah	3		
Mahagowah	12	Baussunpiprey	2		
Sunpoorah Chuttey	1		—	57	

Moothfurruka—105 villages, viz. :—

Tara	1	Guzzandah	3		
Muhdouroo	1	Borey	3		
Bhosahey	1	Thappah	1		
Choprah	1	Dhurkah	1		
Buzzary	1	Jhulmalaun	2		
Digghottah	1	Hurdooah Khoord	1		
Lumtarrah Dodowrah	2	Ratcha	1		
Deorah	1	Karrowndey	6		
Narudpore	1	Koorahey	1		
Gharry	1	Puggur Khoord	1		
Bissaney	4	Shorefoottey	1		
Khantarrah	1	Chouprah	1		
Hunnowty	1	Khurmoorah	1		
Kutchowrey	4	Buggurboozruck	1		
Noongawah	2	Rygawo	1		
Moygawuh	1	Purrassey	1		
Mughurbhurtullah	2	Ladharry	1		
Turungpore	1	Etrahey	1		
Imleah	1	Juntarrah	1		
Khamreah	3	Kootey	12		
Khuzzoorey	12	Dhammoo	1		
Kootooreah	1	Bizkhorrah	1		
Barrahberry Rampoorah	0	Ruggowleah	1		
Talgawo (Woojur)	4	Loodhowndah	1		
		Carried over	93	68	300½

* This village is supposed to be inserted in the Sanad of Lachhman Singh.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward .	93	. . . . .		68	300½
Ummertollah . . .	1	Kuckurtullah . . .	1		
Purrana	3	Burnahey	1		
Pahoreah Khoord . .	1	Pugharpore Pipreah . .	1		
Chundarah . . .	4		—	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	Jughara	1		
Barrah Gossein . . .	1	Putna	1		
Urrail	1	Roygawa	1		
Chundunpoorah . . .	1	Sirsey	1		
Lullaeah	1	Nibbas	1		
Goandpore	1	Woodoypore . . .	1		
Kurkey	1	Soonwanny Khorud . .	1		
Dhowrah	1	Khurhoorah . . .	1		
Toorrey	2	Dowreah	1		
Kunnowha . . .	3	Butchama	1		
Mahalley	1	Ghowrah	2		
Kawollarey . . .	1	Bandhee	1		
Ruttunpoorah . . .	1	Teekreah	1		
Bamunkola. . . .	2	Kuckrah	1		
Burrearpore . . .	1	Umracha	1		
Burruz	1	Chundowlee . . .	1		
Amleeah	2	Binnowda	1		
Kunnarah	1	Punniary	1		
Kummodepore . . .	1	Sillahorrow . . .	1		
Puldah	1	Khurdowtey . . .	1		
Hurdatto	1	Sooraha	1		
Pauttah	1	Beekrampore . . .	1		
Sunnowaunney . . .	0	Butchrowonney . . .	2		
Buzruck	7	Kulmow	1		
Mahadpore . . .	2	Burandah	1		
Dighey	1	Roodhour	1		
Khallone	1	Dhundoorah . . .	1		
Ghorah	1	Roypoora	1		
Soorajepore . . .	1	Ghoorah	1		
Simrah	1	Lizzaho	1		
Birsait	1	Bhildaha	1		
Sewradhekoo . . .	1	Dhungawah Muzgawa . .	2		
Tipparey	1	Mohuraje Gunge . . .	3		
Jhubrah	1		—	90	
			—	—	—
		Carried over			509½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
		Duffa—6 villages, viz. :—			
Brought forward . . .					90 509½
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	Bussanah	1		
Rampoorah . . .	1	Ruzzowlah . . .	1		
Korah	1	Hurdooah . . .	1		
Ghurmar	1	Dungawah . . .	1		
			—	9	
		Pudduruk or Charity—13 villages, viz. :—			
Poandey	1	Rudgepore	1		
Bhownrey Gopalpore .	1	Gurah	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	
		Carried over			31 645½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.	
Brought forward			31	645½
PERGUNNAH AMMOWAH—*96 villages* . . .			96	
PERGUNNAH BEERSINGPORE—*30 villages, viz. :—*				
Beersingpore Khass . .	1	Mohaneah	1	
Newga	1	Nogawah	1	
Mowhooah	1	Mutoh 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 Sanad to Lachhman Sing, and eight mines to Durriah Sing Chowbey, Killadar of Fort Kulinjur.

1st February 1807, 23rd Jeecod 1221 Hijeree

PANNA.

APPENDIX No. II.

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.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
	PERGUNNAH PUNNAH.		
Rampoorah	1	Cuprahatey	1
Burragong	1	Butchooha	1
Cusbah Punnah and Buhagong	2	Kumreyah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kissery Sing)	1
Jumnahey	1	Ratchaw	1
Singhpoor	1	Dholebaza	1
Bhauraur	1	Bussrahey	1
Khuzrouhaut	2	Chowparrah	1
Zunwar	4	Kussreah	1
Munkee	1	Burrooahpoorah	1
Busreah	1	Burroundah	1
Durrarah	1	Purnah Kuddum	1
Poowhey	1	Sookwahoo	1
Pipperpoorah and Loosogepoorah	2	Butteah	1
Kurwahoo	1	Zubleah	1
Taulgahoo	3	Karee	1
Lahaur	1	Puhrwah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Budjey Bahadur)	1
Sauroopoorah	1	Chandany	1
Almohey	1	Khurgoah	1
Baharah	1	Aumrowon	1
Baggahee	2	Aumrauwun Chotty	1
Guttarah Muzzawah	1	Konchay	1
Hursah	1	Baundhey	1
Nahoree	1	Hanowtah	1
Kutteery Burry	1	Boodrandah	1
Jhallary	1	Ummerjhatto	1
Kumchooah	1	Munnour	1
Purtabpoorah	1	Sullooah	1
Jumnahey	1	Zurdhoah	1
Kullaunpoorah	1	Kuttoreah Chotty	1
Moujha	1	Kuttoreah Burrey	1
Kurrah	1	Pippreypugguar	1
Telgawah	1	Khuzzoorey	1
Kunharrah	1	Kutwalley Poorah	1
Koorranud	1	Bugeehur	1
Burkharree	1	Beckrampoor	1
Goorha	1	Munkah	1
Andah	1	Surkhoha	1
Chouporah	1	Bulgurhey	3
Kottah	1	Tilleah	1
Worekey	1		
Hurdoo Chutta (Oojar)	1		
Carried over	91		

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	91
Murwasley	1
Murreah	1
Koosmarey	1
Bushahy	1
Khunjarah	1
Guggawoo	1
Beerpoorah	1
Bueraha	1
Ruttunjoonheyah	1
Sumbhoggey	1
Bohareah	1
Boydahey	1
Chowprah	1
Kauntlery	1
Kassahur	1
Kare	1
Burrowtah	1
Bugdah Chutta	1
Roymassin	1
Woonreybun	1
Soonhahey	1
Noygawah	1
Rutteah	1
Kussaurpoorah	1
Doonnah	1
Aumbah	1
Woorraho	1
Sohargawah	1
Plaor Barry	1
Putun Khord	1
Bebgawah	1
Chapper	1
Pulhatickry	1
	— 124

PERGUNNAH POWEE.

Amaungunge—176½ villages, viz. :—

Khalsa—	
Kusba Powee	6
Rhoopah	12
Kutteah	1
Kurrahey	6
Soordha	1
Burhah	1
Kooneah	1
Beekourah	1
Sunwaree	1
Mahagawah	1
Etawah	1
Juggunpoorah	1
Koomarry	2
Chowmookha	1
Kumtah	1
Kharrah	1
Woomreah	1
Kytee	1
Tagghurrah	1
Kuckretty	12
Chaundry	1
Barrawitch	6
Baragubanny	1
Dinwarrah	8
Simrah	2
Purtullah	1
Kutkoorey	1
Kharewah Chottey	1
Burkhurrah	1
Murworry	11
Pipparey	1
Morawith (except Sunnud of Rajah Ruttun Sing)	1
Dumraha	1
Sursallah	1
Mohunpore	1
Deorey	1
Sullour	1
Raujepore	1
Sauttah	5
Bugdoree	1
Summono	7
Burratah	1
Mumahut	1
Etawah	1
Kuckretty or Kutsora	½
Lodhannee	3
Nonmurgurrah	1
Karenah	2
Mohagoran	1
Murwah	12
Duory	1
Goorbah	5
Tipporry	1
Goregoah	1
Chucklah	5
Ruhujah Loata	2
Purwar	1
Puttey	1
Surrah	1
Rattare	1
Woomree	1
Moholey Buzrook	1
Kettah	1
Kalarray	1
Chappah	1
Auckawlah	1
Nibbhary	2
Bamooly	1
Saggrah	1
Gokholy	1
Deoly	1
Munkey	1
Gadha Bhour	1
Choylah	2
Punchey	1
Bitwanny	1
Buskharrah	1
Carried over	167½ 124

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	167½
Nogoah	2
Deory Chotty	1
Dhurrumpuply	1
Paundey	1
Hautkhorrey	1
. . . . .	124
Singgasur	1
Suckra	1
Unter Khoddeah	1
	— 176½

Pergunnah Puttarh, Sahanagar—209 villages, viz. :—

Khass Sahanugur	4	Ratcha	1
Umreah	1	Kurroundey	6
Irogarawara	1	Koorahey	1
Khoosmey	1	Pugga Mhorud	1
Tollah	1	Sharefoottey	1
Joor Singah	1	Chouprah	1
Sirdah	1	Kharmorah	1
Kymoreah	1	Buggurboozruck	1
Ram Gurrah	3	Roygowo	1
Sooroundah	12	Purassey	1
Duggurgawah	1	Lodharrey	1
Amleah	2	Etrahey	1
Jhurha	1	Jumtarrah	1
Dhondhorry	1	Kotey	12
Mokarow	1	Dhammoo	1
Boorgawah	3	Bizkharrah	1
Bhoonursah	1	Ruggowleah	1
Jungunnah	1	Loodhowndah	1
Chauppara Ghaut	1	Ummeatullah	1
Burrot	1	Purranah	3
Mohogawah	12	Pahoreah Khord	1
Sunpoorah Chotty	1	Chundarah	4
Bohoreah Burry	1	Kuckurtullah	1
Hurdoah	1	Purnahey	1
Churlah	1	Mughurpore piprea	1
Woomreah	1	Kutchowrey	4
Bhurrar	1	Noorgawah	2
Jhurreah	1	Moygawah	1
Bugdurrah	1	Mujhurbhurtulla	2
Julhtarry	1	Sarungpore	1
Durwah	1	Imleah	1
Kutckratah	1	Khamriah	3
Sownpore Boozrook	1	Khuzzoorey	12
Tukereah	3	Kootooreah	1
Baussunpepreah	2	Burrahbery, Rampoora, Taulgowa, Oojar	4
Toro	1	Dhoorarpoora	3
Moholdarra	1	Dordah	1
Bhosahey	1	Muggowoin	1
Choprah	1	Deory	1
Buzzary	1	Kunnowrah	1
Digghottah	1	Buggawley	1
Sumturrah Dodowra	2	Karun	1
Deorah	1	Sungrah	1
Narindpore	1	Surrai Khorad	1
Gharry	1	Surrai Buzruk	1
Bissany	4	Lajoputty	1
Khamtorry	1	Sickarpoorah	1
Hunnowty	1	Sutdharrah	1
Guzzundah	3	Pippereah	1
Boroy	3	Aummowah	1
Jhoppah	1	Sullocah	1
Dhurrah	1	Raha	3
Jhalmalour	2		
Hurdoah Khaird	1		
Carried over		194	300½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	194	. . . . .	300½
Aummah	3	Sullocah and Joghwa . .	2
Kooneah	1	Soholeah	1
Deory	1	Woossur	1
Goorha	1	Khureah	1
Sickra Kurra . . .	2	Bildamur	1
Burtullah	1		— 209
			509½

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOLA—*136 villages, viz. :—*

Khalsa Duffa—90 villages, viz. :—

Mulhara—8 villages, viz. :—

Mulharra	1	Soorwany Khoord . .	1
Madeah	1	Khurpoora . . .	1
Mowey	1	Dhowreah	1
Tongrah	1	Butchamah . . .	1
Putteah	1	Ghowrah	2
Mylwur	1	Bandha	1
Ghurcoah	1	Teekreah	1
Bullawah	1	Kuckrah	1
	—	Umrahah	1
	8	Chundrowley . . .	1
Burrah Gossun . . .	1	Bomnowdah . . .	1
Urrail	1	Punneary	1
Chundunpoora . . .	1	Sillaharrow . . .	1
Sallacah	1	Khurdowty . . .	1
Goardpore	1	Soorrubah	1
Kurkey	1	Bickrampore . . .	1
Dhowrah	1	Butchrawonny . . .	2
Toorry	2	Kulmow	1
Kunnowah . . .	3	Burandah	1
Mahally	1	Boodhour	1
Kowolarey	1	Dandorah	1
Ruttunpoora or Rugpoora .	1	Roypoorah . . .	1
Bamunkota . . .	2	Ghoorah	1
Burrearpore . . .	1	Sizzahah	1
Burraz	1	Bhildahah	1
Amdiah Bhoorgawa . .	2	Dhungawah and Muzgawa .	2
Kunnara	1	Maharajegunge . . .	3
Kummodepore . . .	1	Surwah	1
Puldah	1	Suruzpore	1
Kurdato	1	Khurrowhey . . .	1
Putta Mungrala . . .	1	Luckhungawa . . .	1
Sunnowarey Boozruck .	7	Kullo Khur . . .	1
Mahodpore . . .	2	Charrawul	1
Dighey	1	Soonhary	1
Khallore	1	Gunge	1
Ghoorah	1	Chundenpore . . .	1
Soorajepoorae . . .	1	Koond	1
Simrah	1	Durgawah . . .	7
Bissait	1	Muddenpore . . .	1
Sewradheka . . .	1	Kealo	1
Tipparey	1	Chutcherry . . .	1
Jhubiah	1	Katna	1
Jughara	1	Moraur	1
Rutra	1	Bodgepore	1
Roygowa	1	Parraghore . . .	1
Sirsey	1	Burgawah	2
Nibbas	1	Rampoora	1
Woodoypore (except Sunnud of Rajah Ruttun Sing) .	1	Karrah	1
			—
Carried over . . .			118 509½

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	118		. . . . .			509½
Ghurmar	1		Hutra	1		
Bussannah	1		Dhoowarry	1		
Ruzzowlah	1		Gowrooah	1		
Hurdooah	1		Rudgepore	1		
Dhungabah	1		Gurdah	1		
Poordey	1		Loharpoorah	1		
Bhowney Gopaulpore	1		Jhunatah	1		
Koordate	1		Boodgawah	1		
Goorseah	1			—	136	
Ghuttarah	1					

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	1		Etaba	1	
Nowga	1		Gootwah	1	
Mohooah	1		Mahoreah	1	
Kulbuleah	1		Nagawah	1	
Sursahey	1		Mutchkhunda	1	
Soonbursa Khord	1		Hulleah	1	
Mow	1		Tookrey	1	
Tickery	1		Purhooaur	1	
Ojowrey	1		Deorow	1	
Digrat	1		Kurkurpore	1	
Gurrahowan	1		Robaun	1	
Nuckaly	1		Audhurwarro	1	
Mucktoompore	1		Doomahey	1	
Chonrahy Wochar	2		Purgnoburry	1	
Ramghur	1			—	30

Villages with Diamond Mines.

Burrorampore	1		Singpore (except Sunnud of Rajah Dyreah Sing Chowdry)	1	
Bulrampore	1		Hunmutpookra	1	
Ballahpore and Jahurpore	2		Manikpore	1	
Boyrapore	1			—	—
Narainpore	1				
Seerenagur	1				
Carried over				10	30 772½

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward .	10
Lallpore	1
Kishanpore . . .	1
Sunkerpore . . .	1
Joypore	1
Koomurpore . . .	1
Mynopore	1
Bahadurpore . . .	1
Chowrey	1
Doorgapore (except Sunnud given to Dyreah Sing) .	1
Sheopore	1
Jolapore	1
Gundrupore . . .	1
Doorjunpore . . .	1
Woodyepore . . .	1
Maharajpore . . .	1
Beejoypore . . .	1
Rajahpore	1
Gunneshpore . . .	1
Ghoorba	1
Baboopore	1
Hurdowah	1
Burdahee	1
Cuttalo	1
Roodrahea	1
Heerapore	1

	No. of Villages.		
. . . . .		30	772½
Jurreeapore . . .	1		
Gunneshpore Dulsowqud .	1		
Rampore	1		
Soonharu	1		
Suckarea	1		
Seetapore	1		
Luchmeepore . . .	1		
Bassahee	1		
Tidowny	1		
Nagpore	1		
Muchgawa Burakhan . .	½		
Rannypore Kumlah Cutaul .	1		
Bhowanypore . . .	1		
Dhowleeajee . . .	1		
Bara Dhurrumpore . .	1		
Chela Boozrauk . . .	1		
Kulleanpore (except in the Sunnud of Rajah Kissory Sing)	1		
Dhurrumpore (other) . .	1		
Except in the Sunnud of Rajah Bidgey Bahadoor .	1		
	—	53½	
			83½
TOTAL .			856

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH KISSORE SING BAHADOOR, THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH.

Pergunnah Punnah.

Emleah	1	Dowrey	1	
Coon	1	Murraha	1	
Gohudran	1	Tindnee	1	
Koodun	1	Hurdooah	1	
Khammareah . . .	1		—	9

Pergunnah Kottalah.

Seemereah	1	Selajeet	1	
Gauncheepoorah . . .	1	Burkera near the village Koorah (except from the Sunnud of Rutton Sing, the Rajah of Bijawur) .	1	
Bhowanypore *alias* Rowtpore	1		—	9
Kunpoorah . . .	1			
Mulgawsha . . .	1			
Aberowrah . . .	1			
Obery	1			

Pergunnah Powey.

Kusbah Aumangur . .	2	Henowtee	1	
Bikrumpore and Mow .	2	Etowree	1	
Mahadwah	1	Seemeree	1	
Cheklahye	1	Bhomowree Khord . .	1	
Seeree	1	Kony	1	
Gurrakhur	1	Poonerah	1	
Kuchnuree	1	Bumrah	1	
Jhaikooah	5	Bandhee	2	
Muhodrah	5		—	—
Carried over			28	18
				856

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	28
Bunowlee	2
Nundun	½
Powyeah	1
Hunowta Khord	1
Purrareah	1
Hunnowtah Boozrooq	1
Mookeboe	1
Deury	1
Bhomowry Boozrooq	1
Bhaurar	1
Underkoha	1
Belha	1
Khamareah Rowtpoora	2
Toornah	1
Dawarey	2
Semareah	1
Kodrah	1
Sanourah	1
Mowha Danea	1
Dhurrumpore	1
Maigowah	1
Kurriha Khord	1
Mohur	2
Pugrah Boozrooq	1
Deuree Khord	1
Dhorawah	1
Murriah Boozrooq	1
	18 856
Kuniah Boozrooq	1
Koolooha	1
Rungyah	1
Seeroe	1
Kullianpoorah	1
Ghatuhurry	1
Murriah Khord	1
Kote	1
Rampore	1
Daharah	1
Munjgawah	1
Gowrah Boozrooq	1
Piperwah	1
Jhugra	1
Ladgawah	1
Murriah	1
Goorha Khord	1
Jhelwelah	1
Dugdha	1
Piperiah	1
Etowmah	1
Tarrah	1
Hunoutah	1
Koolwah Boozrooq	1
Hunowtah Khord	1
Bhatpoorah	1
Gowrah Khord	1
	— 85½

Pergunnah Puthar.

Jondpore	1
Futtehpore	1
Lokban Chowry	1
Dhowary	1
Bhartullah	1
Bhelowney	1
Lugowney	1
Bugwuhr Boozrooq	1
Bugwuhr Khord	1
Pidareeah	1
Ranneepore	1
Ameereah	1
Murgowah	1
Mihgawah	1
Munkowrah	1
Lakowry	1
Kishenpoorah	1
Buground	1
Pipreah Khord	1
Uttowrah	1
Koonrah	1
Jurgowah	1
Bhujyawah	1
Urjoonpoorah	1
Kanpoorah	1
Murriah	1
Khurpoorah	1
Nowgong	1
Bhojoah	1
Ranneepoorah	1
Cuckrah	1
Behurwah	1
Mohonah	1
Chundnah	1
Bary	1
Putteh Boozrooq	1
Chungery	1
Munjgowah	1
Cheobeh	1
Putty Khord	1
Munkee	1
Govindpoorah	2
Bujeereah	1
Umdur	1
Poorynah	1
Jamooneah	1
Jamorudur	1
Dohoby	1
Hurdooah	1
Purbery	1
Surselah	1
Mahdhoepore	1
Sunkooah	1
Udoah	1
Roypoora	1
Moonparoe	1
Putna	1
Tetoonpany	1
Ghotey	1
Alawny	1
Chow	2
Carried over	63 103½ 856

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	63		. . . . .	103½	856	
Beerumpoorah	1		Tickereah	1		
Lurrye Kheroe	1		Baaboolah	1		
Saruspany	1		Hurdooah	1		
Jhola Doongreah	1		Choongaorah	1		
Momai	1		Jurrye Kheroe	1		
Belpoorah	1		Gunge	1		
Gourhah	1		Koolrah	1		
Surrah	1		Bejakheroe	1		
Dobah	1		Emleah	1		
Doongarcah	1		Roojhur	1		
Damoojah	1		Koolrah Kheroe	1		
Mulkhun	1		Putty Khord	1		
Hurdooah Khoord	1		Bhurwarree	1		
Toonalah	1		Dhurrumpore	1		
Puttearah	1		Moorlah	1		
Nandchand	1		Burkherah	1		
Pawnry	1		Burgawah	1		
Simmurry	1		Uchrar	1		
Dhangawah	1		Kotah Koomary, etc.	1		
				—	101	

Pergunnah Rawar

Kotah Khord	1	Koonreah	1		
Burkuchi	1	Gourah	1		
Chitowndah	1	Bungaleah	1		
Ordunnah	1	Chuckra	1		
Darinnah	1	Chumra	1		
Cundyelee	1	Khungurha	1		
Marah	1	Noygowah	1		
Chetoundhee	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	Deoraho, with Diamond Mine	1		
Ghoorkut	1	Heerapoor, with Diamond Mine	1		
Pulyaree	1				
		Carried over	5	248½	856

	No. of Villages.		
Brought forward .	5		
Goora, with Diamond Mine .	1		
Soorbanpore	1		
Dhinko	1		
Burgarry, with Diamond Mine	1		
Koorowly, with Diamond Mine	1		
Cheoyahpunny, with Diamond Mine . . .	1		
	11		
Birjpore, with Diamond Mine	1		
Serswah, with Diamond Mine	1		
Hurdwahee, with Diamond Mine	1		
Oomry, with Diamond Mine .	1		
Rorah, with Diamond Mine .	1		
Woodypoora	1		
Sarpore, with Diamond Mine .	1		
Heerapore, with Diamond Mine	1		
Karwany	1		
Bhimpai, with Diamond Mine	1		
Currowala, with Diamond Mine	1		
. . . . .		248½	856
Simeriah	1		
Gujra, with Diamond Mine .	1		
Puthariah	1		
Baboopore, with Diamond Mine	1		
Dumcharrah, with Diamond Mine	1		
Khurywah	1		
Punuree, with Diamond Mine	1		
Putna Futehpore . .	1		
Pokrah	1		
Etowrah	1		
Chunee	1		
Burgowah	1		
Sookwaho	1		
Deyhowrah . . .	1		
Umtowneah . . .	1		
Kandwaree . . .	1		
Rubeekat	1		
Koororah	1		
Kuthee Khero . . .	1		
Chowrah, 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		
Kusbah Bucksaho . .	1		
Aumghurrah . . .	1		
Belgawah	1		
Gobindpoora . . .	1		
Puttooree	1		
Pippereah	1		
Buttowaho . . .	1		
Gudgurrah	1		
Muggawah Boozroog .	1		
Puldah Khurd . . .	1		
Cancooah	1		
Lobore	1		
Karow	1		
Korassey	1		
Murdeorah	1		
Lowrohey	1		
Bodgepore	1		
Muchdurry . . .	1		
Jumneah	1		
Soozarrah	1		
Kheereah	1		
Mahomedpoorah . .	1		
Bizzahwally . . .	1		
Birrampoorah . . .	1		
Bomowrey	1		
Sungowreah . . .	1		
Mimmawney . . .	1		
Sooraujepoorah . . .	1		
Guttowhey Doodhowney .	2		
Khuttowreah . . .	1		
Tattwn	1		
Jarrah	1		
Koondow Auzney . .	1		
Gowrah	1		
Bugroundah . . .	1		
Gooqrawo	1		
Sulloheyah . . .	1		
Lillown	1		
Nawaur	1		
Daopore	1		
Parpet	1		
Doongawssaro . . .	1		
Pauttah	1		
Suggarrey	1		
Hirdahpoorah . . .	1		
Sooraujepoorah Khurd .	1		
Mandeah Boozrooq . .	1		
Gurrehrah	1		
Carried over	50	292½	856

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	50
Khureah Khurd	1
Dugreyhey	1
Lohorepoorah	1
Boulwarro	1
Paulley	1
Muzgawah	1
Murpah	1
Kissunpoorah	1
Loygurrow	1
Suhono	1
Soymerrow Khurd	1
Bitchowa	1
Allumpoorah	1
Poundey	1
Maussolpoorah	1
Binnackah	1
Toondow	1
Joytoopoorah	1
Dhunnowrah	1
Nipneah	1
Mirriah Buzruck	1
Purriah	1
Mozgawah	1
Dundowneah	1
Kurrey	1
Mowtah	1
Naudpoun	1
Khurhory	1
Maunkey	1
Jhamurkoondey	2
Kannowrah	1
Toworeah Maur	1
Murheyah Soorkey	1
Nownuggur Phooteyrah	1
Chowrey	1
Soypoorah	1
Jaummun Jhoorey	1
Tillowhey	1
Kurwarro	1
Khurpoora	1
Jokhah	1
Issurmohey	1
Mungrahey	1
Purrahey	1
Khoyzarah	1
Gawolarey	1
Daosah	1
Hunnowtah Khurd	1
Moduntollah	1
Rossoheyah	1
Boorruhrahtadonny	1
Boodhun Simrah	1
Koohey	1
Boorey Seemur	1
Jeyjhaurpoorah	1
Simrah Burro	1
Mooreyah	1
Jugthur	1
Hoyallo	1
Lumnow	1
Gurrur	1
Doorah	1

	No. of Villages.		
		292½	856
Auchulpoorah	1		
Hunnowtah	1		
Aubdah	1		
Kutchnurrey	1		
Mooraitch	1		
Kauntey	1		
Pawahrawo	1		
Baundah	1		
Rudgewans	1		
Aummowdah	1		
Bumrannow	1		
Mulkhawah	1		
Haunnowtah	1		
Aullumpoorah	1		
Nuckrah Kotah	1		
Purrursallah	1		
Sewraujepoorah	1		
Koroheyah	1		
Sultaunpoorah	1		
Jumneah Khurd	1		
Boorrey	1		
Nawahey	1		
Piprah	1		
Chowreah	1		
Barekharrey Khurd	1		
Puddowrutpoor	1		
Birghur	1		
Chundpoorah	1		
Muzpaurrah	1		
Murkolo	1		
Munzowrah	1		
Ghoorkharro	1		
Hurdooah	1		
Simrah Boozrooq Chachahey	1		
Kussorah	1		
Muzgawah Buzruck	1		
Mahumedpoorah	1		
Bhorkah	1		
Nawahey	1		
Burekharrey	1		
Ghoghorey	1		
Soonnarah	1		
Khumreah	1		
Dhurrumpoorah	1		
Murreah Sooraujipoor	1		
Gowrahnund	1		
Deorey	1		
Koossmaur	1		
Ghoograh	1		
Bauggown	1		
Phottarah	1		
Chokahbo	1		
Joudpore	1		
Futtehpore	1		
Saukoro	1		
Buggowdah	1		
Koyzarrah	1		
Imleah	1		
Hinnowtah Khurd	1		
Puthowreah	1		
Baurrohey	1		
Carried over	174	292½	856

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward .	174
Bahargawah . . .	1
Bomowrey	1
Buzraro	1
Pautsahpore . . .	1
Taurpobo	1
Singhowhey . . .	1
Huttah	1
Sessrey	1
Naithrah	1
Khojoreah	1
Kullooaly	1
Koomrawul . . .	1
Kutchwooah . . .	1
Paulley	1
Pittowleah	1
Pottowlie	1
Roypoorah . . .	1
Nowotaunno . . .	1
Moordeyah . . .	1
Billalaro	1
Tulgowah	1
Soonuzpoorah . . .	1
. . . . .	292½ 856
Burkharrah . . .	1
Tigrah	1
Tellah	1
Sullowheyah . . .	1
Boodgpoorreah . . .	1
Khazorey	1
Locheypoorah . . .	1
Kowoneah	1
Bungawah	1
Mulkhoah	1
Sutlempoorah . . .	1
Rumpoorah . . .	1
Kutraho	1
Saujey	1
Russoolpoor and Jharrahey .	2
Sulloheah	1
Muddunpoorah . . .	1
—	215
——	507½
Total villages . .	1,363½

CHARKHARI.

APPENDIX No. III.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHIRKARI IN 1804.

In Pergunnah Roath, Talooka Gootbie.

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma. Rs.
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	63,300

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma. Rs.
Brought forward	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, Kadipoor	8,900
Behgaon, Kundur	4,200
Total of Talooka Gootbie	92,200

Pergunnah Sennaha, Talooka Sutwara.

Buchrakhero	800
Ambouree	1,300
Barbanah	2,000
Pyhladpore	500
Renura	1,400
Singharpore	1,000
Futtehpore	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	36,400

Brought forward	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	91,400

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma. Rs.
Brought forward	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
Pudreeah	2,250
Carried over	1,21,750

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma. Rs.
Brought forward	1,21,750
Bujurun	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
Purtabpore	225
Rumpore	26
Harbunspore	26
Chooktha	300
Total of Talooka Sutwara	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	36,000

Brought forward	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	56,500

Talooka Purthunia, part of Kharela.

Purthunia Kumureea, Hinguwa 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	12,350
½ Dhoongoon	500
Chunduakhera	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	19,075

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma.
	Rs.
Brought forward .	19,075
Kareeburra	500
Murwa Deo	200
Pawadee	600
Burda, 9 villages . . .	5,400
Rumgarha	1,200
Kbap, 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
Mundua Doe and Fort, 8 villages .	10,500
Kulkawa	700
Amlee Gan	300
Carried over .	59,425

Names of villages, etc.	Camil Jumma.
	Rs.
Brought forward .	59,425
Palee	1,000
Moree	1,000
Nesoree	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.

	Rs.
Talooka Gootbie	92,200
Ditto Sutwara	1,55,952
Ditto Kharela	56,500
Ditto Purthunia	12,911
Ditto Isanugurh	82,925
Grand Total of Talookas .	4,00,488

CHARKHARI.

APPENDIX No. IV.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHIRKHARI 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	
Loodhowa 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	2	
		Kanera	1	
			—	35

Pergunnah Sewrah or Soondah, Tuppa Sutwara.

Buchera	1	Badawra Beas	1	
Umlowry	1	Bunseah	1	
Barbund	1	Dhawah	1	
Pyladpore	1	Mahoba, including Poorwah	1	
Rewna	1	Goorhanee	1	
Singarpore	1	Bhanpore	1	
Futtehpore	1	Neharah	1	
Pawtyehur	1	Hurrie	1	
Kotheeo	1	Surwye, including Poorwah	1	
Kahmind Khero	1	Ghutra, including Poorwah	1	
Khurriah and Singapore	2	Ghoor	1	
None Gawa	1	Jurhuttah	1	
Mulpoora	1	Jurhuttah Khorde	1	
Allypoora	1	Naharpore	1	
Nadewtah	1	Mohoypore Boozrooq, including Poorwah	1	
Choorwary	1		—	—
Muhoee Khord	1	Carried over	34	35
Omree	1			

	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.

Burtah	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 Esanuggur.

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				

Tuppah Esanaggur.

Joytoopoora . . .	1	Deedowl	1		
Bhelsee	1	Chandpoora . . .	1		
Khurgowa	1	Helgawah	1		
Rassayha Bhatuneo . .	1		—	9	
Narainpore . . .	1				
Patowtah	1				
		Carried over . .		23	198½

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
			Tuppah Dullypore.			
Brought forward . . .			. . . . .		23	198½
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				—	43
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 Sanad, a deduction of 10,267-6-0 Sereenagur Rupees has been made from the fixed rent of Chandellah by the sanction of Government

BIJAWAR.

APPENDIX No. V.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BIJAWUR IN 1811.

Names of Villages.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Tuppah Bijawur.			
Kussbah Bijawur Khas	1	Kurrah Khurd	1
Nawtaul	1	Tiggerrey	1
Bhurgawah Buzruck	1	Sathpurro	1
Bhurrutpoorah	1	Birrampoorah	1
Putteeree Azachit	1	Bhoharro	1
Gopaulpoorah Buzruck	1	Jhinggorey	1
Buxwaho	1	Gorruckpoorah	1
Undhur	1	Kowarpoorah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1
Deeowley	1	Bauckpoorah	1
Muzgawah Khurd	1	Bhuggowhah	1
Kurrumsey	1	Kundhowah Khurd	1
Shain Bhorey	1	Phutwarrey	1
Dewraun	1	Moorreyah	1
Mogowarry	1	Saindphaw	1
Sungawah	1	Burnah	1
Gurkhawah	1	Surkannah	1
Bhillunpoorah	1	Bumnorrah	1
Bhomoney Ghautkey	1	Loodhowra	1
Parraw	1	Mullpoorah Khurd	1
Bhoheypoorah	1	Chundeah	1
Muzgawah Khurd near Moogwarry	1	Soorkhey	1
Dangurpoorah Bhauttunka	1	Kolarrah	1
Ghorawley	1	Katteahpaun	1
Piprah Sumittinkuh	1	Samerah	1
Diorey Soorakey	1	Wowaur	1
Bilwar	1	Sawaur	1
Bandhow	1	Borsaw	1
Chamrohey	1	Kootwarrah	1
Piprah Puttarinkah	1	Mowee	1
Gorah Khurd	1	Sohanny	1
Munkarrey	1	Indowrah	1
Belgaw	1	Dunggorepoorah Kurd	1
Ghinnowchey	1	Kushrey	1
Beekrampoorah	1	Bhopaulpoorah	1
Billawhaw	1	Goozzawrah	1
Deopore	1	Agrah	1
Khokarralo	1	Didwarrah	1
Bizzack	1	Singpore	1
Burretty	1	Lorowhey	1
Birsaw	1	Bomowrey	1
Kain	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
Goolaut	1
Barekharrey	1
Boydpoorah	1
Puttaur	1
Deorey Dounkey	1
Aushrowhey	1
Puttarey Buzruck	1
Khowaugh	1
Sanruck	1
Koilpoorah	1
Jussagawah	1
Ghoosegawah	1
Mawaugh Jhallo	1
Wootawilley	1
Bhoregawah Khurd	1
Domowteypoorah	1
Ruttenpoorah	1
Khurgahpore	1
Kissun Ghur	1
Mamun	1
Mulgawah	1
Paulley (except Sunnud given to 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
Rumpoor	1
	— 176

Tuppah Ruggowley.

Ruggowley Khas	1
Luckungawah	1
Nunnowrah	1
Huttowah	1
Tuhangah Khurd	1
Nowahdah	1
Pipput	1
Punnahgur	1
Sirrown	1
Bhauggobaurrey	1
Bhurthowhy	1
Pippereah	1
Jollahpore	1
Owreah	1
Choupper	1
Puggawro	1
Gurhurwar	1
Carried over	17 176

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.	
Brought forward	17		. . . . .		176
Pahareo Gahwah	1		Dhurharrey	1	
Paurrah	1		Buggowtah	1	
Nundyahwah	1		Uttraur	1	
Buzruck	1		Rowrah	1	
Gorrahtatteo	1		Buddour	1	
Doharrey	1		Saugney	1	
Kauntey	1		Sulloheyah Gorunkey	1	
Russoheah Domrahey	1		Muzgawah Gorunkey	1	
Dhowrey	1		Kooppey	1	
Mathgahwah	1		Taungah Buzruck	1	
Loloney	1		Karrey	1	
Karrey	1		Dulleypore (Nankar of Dewan Ram Sing)	1	
Bugwuntpoorah	1		Poochey	1	
Sawrah	1		Rampoorah	1	
Buckaan (Nankar of Bucksey Runjore Sing)	1			—	46

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		Lallgawah	1	
Burkhurrah near Goolgunge (except the Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1		Umrowneah	1	
			Bhoossour Rungahwah	2	
			Bhurtullah	1	
Goolgunge	1		Mowrah	1	
Bowkahkah	1		Pipreah	1	
Pussawtah	1		Jussgahwah	1	
Purreah	1		Mohunpoorah	1	
Burrohah	1		Kowurpore near Mowrah	1	
Himmutpoorah	1		Mowrah	1	
Duhrgawah	1		Boorah	1	
Hursah	1			—	23
Bidjeypore	1				
Carried over					97 176

Pergunnah Powey, Talooka Kulhoheyah.

	No. of Villages.		
Brought forward			97 176
Kowurpore Khas . . .	4		
Rahurreah	3		
Rahotah	2		
Sugwarro	1		
Munneah	1		
Goormoneah . . .	1		
Chundunpoorah . . .	1		
Imleah Khunggaurka . .	1		
Puttowrey	1		
Pauttun Buzruck . .	1		
Kurreah	1		
Pollohey	1		
Bilhah	1		
Mohooah Chuppalah . .	2		
Pippereah Buzruck . .	1		
Bodah	1		
Rickey	1		
Pugrey	1		
Simrey	1		
Barah	1		
Pugrah Sogoneyhah . .	1		
Mutley	1		
Dhimrey	1		
Koolwanney . . .	1		
Woossaur Kharo . .	1		
Khurrendah . . .	1		
Ettawah	1		
Hurddawah Kurkako . .	1		
Kauntey	3		
Torawho	1		
Burbusspoorah, Buckharrey, and Imleah . . .	3		
Kutkahah	1		
Runwaho	1		
Booddharo . . .	1		
. . . . .		97	176
Goozzaheyah . . .	1		
Taunkey	1		
Nungrey	1		
Woordawney . . .	1		
Churrah	1		
Moholey	1		
Sootteypoorah . . .	1		
Tippereah Korohoo . .	1		
Puttarroo Putnah . .	2		
Biggahey	1		
Burrowhah . . .	1		
Imleah	1		
Soojaunpourah . . .	1		
Gurrowley	1		
Murhey	1		
Jhugrahah	1		
Muzgawah (near Suptoheah) . . .	1		
Juttoopoorah . . .	1		
Moorrawhite (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) . . .	2		
Khumreah Buzruck (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing) . . .	1		
	—	67	
Simrah (with Diamond Mines).	1		
Dhannowzah, with ditto .	1		
Chuhallah, with ditto .	1		
Dewrey, with ditto .	1		
	—	4	
		—	168
			344

27th March 1811.

AJAIGARH.

APPENDIX No. VI.

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		
Nawgawah	1		
	5		
Joorrey—3 villages, viz. :			
Joorrey	1		
Karrey Mittey	1		
Bubboopore	1		
	3		
Carried over	24		
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		
Kutchnowrah	1		
Simrey	1		
	3		
Chowkey	1		
Suthowneah—4 villages, viz. :			
Suthowneah	1		
Aumcowrah	1		
Bhoson	1		
Buggahow	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			
Behareah . . 1			
Chockore . . 1			
Melluhaw . . 1			
Aumowah . . 1			
Goygawah . . 1			
—	7		
Khabborah . .	1		
Pepreah . . .	1		
Munduhaw . .	1		
Mundoheyah . .	1		
Issrub . . .	1		
Tumkoos . . .	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		
Bholgawah . .	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		
Lourahaw—9 villages—contd.			
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		
Kurtolnow . . .	1		
Manickpore . .	1		
Mazheyawrey . .	1		
Murrowah . . .	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 and Handiah . . .	2		
Ourey and Digghey .	2		
Koossadur . . .	1		
Hurreyah . . .	1		
Behlowhow and Auterbedeyah . .	2		
Kusban Gunge . .	1		
Carried over .	..	147	

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		
Flooderey 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	
Bhilsawo—8 villages—contd.			
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			
Summoiro . . 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	
Dondoreah—3 villages, viz. :			
Dondoreah . 1			
Goorgawah . 1			
Bugley . . 1			
—	3		
Simrey Boozruck. .	1		
Ligery . . .	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		
Cutchnarraw Runjoriko . . .	1		
Deoreykhurd Bidwonkey . .	1		
Murkeyrey . . .	1		
Rampoorah . .	1		
Roothaur . . .	1		
Sookwaho . . .	1		
Mudhow . . .	1		
Nutchnoraw . .	2		
Kutchrabutah . .	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		
Nowgawah . .	1		
Putna Khord . .	1		
Teackreah . . .	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.
Brought forward .	49	264	
Bussowrah—3 villages, viz. :			
Bussowrah . . 1			
Gopsulpore. . 1			
Ghoottahaw . 1			
—	3		
Auckowrah . .	2		
Goodowrah—3 villages, viz. :			
Goodowrah . 1			
Mohorooaw. . 1			
Bhoossawdey . 1			
—	3		
Saelwarrow. . .	1		
Billawbilly . . .	2		
Putna Buzruck . .	1		
Joomtah . . .	1		
Jumneah Mohall .	2		
Burhaw Buzruck—3 villages, viz. :			
Burhaw . . 1			
Simrey . . 1			
Tiddoorey . . 1			
—	3		
Hurdooheyan . .	1		
Suttowah and Paulley .	2		
Paulley . . .	1		
Gorewahey . .	1		
Chowreaw . . .	1		
Dewreaw . . .	1		
Bhowrey and Paulley .	2		
Scohogey—3 villages, viz. :			
Scohogey . . 1			
Parsooah . . 1			
Khoopah . . 1			
—	3		
Pugrah . . .	1		
Bursobhaw and Naicktollah . .	2		
Konnah . . .	1		
Carried over .	83	264	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	83	264	
Mawheywah—10 villages, viz. :			
Mawheywah . 1			
Guttowrah . . 1			
Nuckerwah . 1			
Pooreenah . . 1			
Goorrah . . 1			
Woodpoorah . 1			
Kaneaw . . 1			
Kurroundey . 1			
Boorey . . 1			
Hennowtah . 1			
—	10		
Sohalwarro . .	1		
Unterbedyah . .	1		
Khulpoorah . .	1		
Doolbaw . . .	1		
Hurdohawee and Bilhaw . .	2		
Hennowtey. . .	1		
Deogarrah . . .	1		
Joorey Bunjorekay .	1		
Suckurwarrow . .	1		
Bhuggaypore . .	1		
		104	
TUPPAH JUSSORE.			
Jussore—3 villages, viz. :			
Jussore . . 1			
Champah . . 1			
Gowrah . . 1			
—	3		
Korey . . .	1		
Rogkarrey . . .	1		
Bhuttawrey . .	1		
Kuttaool Khord . .	1		
Burrundah . .	1		
Kurroheyan . .	1		
Muzgawah . . .	1		
Suckhurbut . .	1		
Maurrunpookrah .	1		
Bhograhan Buzruck .	1		
Bhoysadon Khord .	1		
Burhurroah Buzruck .	1		
Kuttawul Buzruck .	1		
Gurlawgah . . .	1		
Gurlogy . . .	1		
Carried over .	18	368	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	18	368	
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		
Tigarh . . .	1		
Khuzzo . . .	1		
Royghur—4 villages, viz. :			
Royghur . . 1			
Maurdorah . 1			
Korore . . 1			
Muzgawah . . 1			
—	4		
Etwah Buzruck . .	1		
Doondoda . . .	1		
Pooroynah . . .	1		
Koolha . . .	1		
Burhurra Khurd .	1		
Dhurrumpore Caup .	1		
		51	
TUPPAH PAUTTAUR.			
Chappurwar . .	1		
Khilsawrey . 1			
Koorrane . . 1			
Gurooaw . . 1			
—	3		
Sownahey . . .	1		
Gazzey . . .	1		
Joorrah . . .	1		
Junpoorah . . .	1		
Carried over .	8	427	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	8	427	
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 Khord . .	1		
Lunkooty . . .	1		
Hurdoauw and Doomjhure . . .	2		
Juttoupoorah . .	1		
Khumreah . . .	1		
Loankopaur . .	1		
Koyley . . .	1		
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		
Carried over .	46	427	

Names of Villges.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	46	427	
Tickoor Poondey—3 villages, viz. :			
Tickoor Poondey 1			
Moynahow . . 1			
Pippureah . . 1			
—	3		
Chittoul—6 villages, viz. :			
Chittoul . . 1			
Cooltorobey . 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		
Kuckorah . . .	1		
Burgurry . . .	1		
Durrey . . .	1		
Cuttoreah . .	1		
Loomurgoorah . .	1		
Muzgawah . . .	1		
Koondia—3 villages, viz. :			
Koondiah . . 1			
Girdrohawee . 1			
Deogunnah . 1			
—	3		
Kuttuwul . . .	1		
Purnah . . .	1		
Lurrow Coothuniah .	2		
		73	
			500
Carried over .			500

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .			500
PERGUNNAH ADJEYGURH, TUPPAH AJEYGHUR KHAS.			
Ajeyghur Kusbah Nawab Shebus .	1		
Imleebut . . .	1		
Nizampore . . .	1		
Simrah . . .	1		
Burrandaunrako . .	1		
Ittawrey and Bunharry . . .	1		
Bhopal Poorah . .	1		
Purrawhan . .	1		
Koorrey . . .	1		
Nawharpoorah . .	1		
Dewrah . . .	1		
Raopore . . .	1		
Sinpore and Moorghahur . . .	2		
Bimtah . . .	1		
Burreyaurpoorah . .	1		
Deogong . . .	1		
Pirtaubpoor . .	1		
Terrowney . . .	1		
Radhapore . .	1		
Burrandah . . .	1		
Kwaurpore . .	1		
Loharawie . . .	1		
Puharry Khorah .	1		
Rootytollah . .	1		
Jhirnah . . .	17		
		42	
TUPPAH BIRRAH, BIRRAH—*6 villages, viz. :*			
Birrah . . 1			
Khamreah . . 1			
Kourawhaw . 1			
Soonraw Burrumdono . . 1			
Rawroopore . 1			
Lowlass . . 1			
—	6		
Bilhawee . . .	1		
Myseygoomaungunge .	1		
Buhrwarrow . .	1		
Kallianpore . .	1		
Ramnagur . . .	½		
Hursuneree . . .	1		
Chundrawal . .	½		
Carried over .	12	42	500

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	12	42	500
Bhuckoorrey . .	1		
Burkottah Buzruck .	1		
Muckeree . . .	1		
Burkollah Khurd .	1		
Khurrowrey . .	1		
Ramnie . . .	1		
Behur . . .	3		
Kutturee . . .	1		
Moharajepoor . .	1		
Hurrypore . . .	1		
Rajahpore . . .	1		
Allumpore . . .	1		
		26	
Diamond Mines, viz. :			
Queebey Bunglaw .	1		
Goozar . . .	1		
Pauley Bukhtpore .	1		
Goondey . . .	1		
Kurroundey . .	1		
Bizwarro . . .	1		
Khurwah . . .	1		
Bhoismoorah . .	1		
Sirsey . . .	1		
Dumchooaw . .	1		
Khurchooa . .	1		
Murlbey . . .	1		
Carried over .	12	68	500

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	12	68	500
Pauttan . . .	1		
Pulthoraw . . .	1		
Imrutcoond . .	1		
		15	
			83
PERGUNNAH POWEY.			
Aumghaut . . .	3		
Jhourattah . .	2		
Sunnyowree and Murhaw . .	2		
Deowroy . . .	3		
Galhey . . .	1		
Kaunchoorah . .	1		
Kounkorrah . .	2		
Ruttunpore . .	1		
Joorsey . . .	1		
Narainpore . .	1		
Jumrey . . .	1		
Murdah . . .	1		
Parowtey . . .	1		
Khutwar . . .	1		
Bhaunraur . . .	1		
Khamreah . . .	1		
Poonsey . . .	1		
Dhowrah . . .	1		
		25	
			25
TOTAL .	..	..	608

CHHATARPUR.

APPENDIX No. VII.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHUTTERPORE IN 1817.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL
		KOOUR PERTAB SING'S SHARE.		
LOWREE	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	Ghunghsey.		
	1	Talgong	1,400	
	1	Attarah	850	
	1	Lulgowah	450	
	1	Rajpoor	800	
	1	Thappohun.		
	1	Akonah	750	
	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, Nankur of Futteh Bunnafer	150	
	1	Hurdnea, Nankur of Hirramun Bunnafer	500	
	1	Lulpoorah, Nankur of Dewan Zorawur Sing	600	
	1	Auchnur, Nankur of Telwar	700	
	1	Nadaba, Nankur of Dewan Mandhata	300	
	1	Pootree, Nankur of Koour Bhapat Sing	90	
	1	Khajwah, Nankur of Koour Soonee Sah	2,100	
	1	Bhyrah, Nankur of Lalla Pertab Sing	3,500	
	1	Bholerah, Nankur of Telwar	250	
	1	Moorwan, Puddaruk of Ramkishen Sookool	150	
	1	Bundow, Nankur of Puddaruk Doobey	75	
Carried over	41		31,385	

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward .	41	. . . . .	31,385	
Lowree—*continued.*	1	Tuhangong, Puddaruk of Makhan Patuck.		
	1	Bhelgawah, Puddaruk of Chenlamun Bhut.		
	1	Gorah, Puddaruk of Lal Gooroo . . .	195	
	1	Soorajpoora, Puddaruk of Acharge.		
	1	Sumdunnee, Puddaruk of Bohorun Naick.		
	1	Debeek Kero, Puddaruk of Nattun.		
	1	Bomorea, Puddaruk of Tujjun Tewaree.		
	1	Baajah Khero, Puddaruk of Sookool.		
	1	Cheetrye, granted to Omeed Koonree for her subsistence	275	
	1	Bachohoun, granted to Chooneah for her subsistence	250	
Khuttolah .	1	Dhamna	1,250	
	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, Nankar of Dewan Huttee Sing . .	200	
	1	Barrohee, Nankar of Dewan Khooman Sing .	75	
	2	Towreeah Baghota, Nankar of Runjor Sing .	110	
	1	Putrah, Nankar of Teej Sing Telwar . .		
	2	Khorkorahee, Nankar of Kishen Sing Gonde.		
	1	Huttowah, Nankar of Khangar . . .	150	
	1	Mutounda, Nankar of Row Sounlehjoo . .	500	
	1	Gurha, Nankar of Sawnut Sing Ghosey . .	700	
	1	Newaree, Nankar of Manick Fouzdar.		
	2	Mohurgoeva Khumree, Nankar of Manick Fouzdar.		
	1	Baree. Nankar of Gumbheer Sing Dowah.		
	1	Hama, Nankar of Deewah Sewye.		
	1	Bassaree, Nankar of Row Pertab Sing.		
	1	Harrye, Nankar of Newazee Sing.		
	1	Atneeao, Nankar of Bussaree Walleh.		
	1	Beypoo, Nankar of Dowan Doorjun Sing.		
	1	Barponban, Nankar of Himmat Sing Gonde.		
	1	Semeereah, Nankar of Bussaree Walleh.		
	1	Dhowair, Puddaruk of Nainsook Awasthee .	350	
	1	Baumnoreh, Puddaruk of Rujsakha . .	290	
	1	Jatkerah, Puddaruk of Ramdass . . .	175	
	1	Seoree, Puddaruk of Bohoree Naick.		
		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, Nankar of Meeah Khan.		
	1	Kalunee, Nankar of Nerind Sing.		
	1	Semrah, Nankar of Gopal Sing.		
Carried over .	97	. . . . .	..	48,315

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward .	97	. . . . .	..	48,315
		Tuppa Dhellahpoor—4 villages . .	1,336	
	1	Dhellahpoor Khas.		
	1	Dhamowrah.		
	1	Dhamehee.		
	1	Gourgong.		
		Tuppa Kishengurh—33 villages . .	5,000	
	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.		
Khuttolah —*continued.*	1	Sanra.		
	1	Deopoor.		
	1	Munneepoor.		
	1	Sappoora Boozroog.		
	1	Sallyah.		
	1	Busdha.		
	1	Cusba Jytpoor.		6,336
	1	Kuree.		
	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.		
Carried over	140	. . . . .	..	57,651

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward .	140	. . . . .	..	57,651
	1	Lahar.		
	1	Chundunkhero.		
	1	Benaika.		
	1	Ghattea.		
	1	Raichore.		
	1	Ghoongehee.		
	1	Nugda.		
	1	Obhypoora.		
	1	Baunke.		
	1	Gyrowlee.		
	1	Declaree.		
	1	Guttea.		
	1	Bhooree.		
	1	Sonagur.		
	1	Allpoora.		
	1	Avnora.		
	1	Bhonree.		
	1	Bhoyra		
	1	Pepareea.		
		Tuppa Khoreeanee Sookwaho—12 villages .	..	1,700
KHUTTOLAH —*continued.*	1	Khareeamee Khas.		
	1	Pulkowhan.		
	1	Dharan.		
	1	Gungow.		
	1	Lukva.		
	1	Poonwa.		
	1	Kunkva.		
	1	Munkowra.		
	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	
				7,150
Carried over .	182			66,501

* Formerly granted by Sanad to Kuar Partab Sing.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward .		. . . . .	..	66,501
		Villages forming Kooar Hemmut Sing's Share.		
	1	Koorella	575	
	1	Paneear	400	
	1	Purtabpoora.	600	
	1	Puhara	400	
	2	Dabara, Nankar of Dewan Santoke Sing . .	700	
	1	Mahalwar, Nankar of Dewan Dariao Sing .	300	
	1	Belha, Puddaruk of Burjone Sing . . .	150	
	1	Pakaree, Puddaruk 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	
	1	Bassatuh, the jumma of this village is included in the village of Actowhan.		
	1	Motounda Bysunko	500	
Lowree . .	1	Sadphurra	40	
	1	Peerha.	1,250	
	1	Rugowleea	475	
		Tuppa Tatum—3 villages.		
	1	Dhegpoora 400		
	1	Soorda. 100		
	1	Mookhuna.		
			—— 500	
	1	Puttee, Nankar of Dooyun Funjurra . .	40	
	1	Rekha, Nankar of Putulwan Sing Hoozorree .	550	
	1	Dhond Mow, Nankar of Punchum Sing Chowbund.		
	2	Soonro and Behitta, Nankar of Dewan Nerrend Sing.		
	1	Ekthoban, Nankar of Kooar Soonee Sah . .	3,500	
	1	Bejowra, Puddaruk of Herdehram . . .	50	
	1	Pabunakud, Puddaruk of Munjoo Pooree .	100	
	1	Bhunrar, Puddaruk of Misserka . . .	150	
	1	Hunowta, Puddaruk of Bhatunko . . .	40	
	1	Hunspoora, Puddaruk of Bhatunko . .	150	
	1	Gudhowree, Puddaruk of Byrageis . . .	70	
	1	Toopoora, Puddaruk of Bhatunko . . .	150	
	47		24,540	
Carried over .	47	. . . . .	24,540	66,501

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward .	47	. . . . .	24,540	66,501
		Tuppa Maharajapoor—2 villages.		
	1	Maharajapoor Khas 4,000		
	1	Koasmawith Gurhee 2,000		
			6,000	
	1	Surhannee	1,075	
KHUTTOLAH .	1	Puna	800	
	2	Monkuree and Juharea, Nankar of Kooar Herdeh Sah	400	
	1	Kooraho, Nankar of Purkhan . . .	1,200	
	1	Kantee, Nankar 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.		
	1	Doomrah.		
	1	Nord	200	
	1	Oomureea	300	
	0	Singpore.		
	0	Bydar	700	
		Kishenpoora.	450	
	1	Berree, Nankar of Urjoon Sing . . .	1,000	
	1	Sooraha, Nankar of Pertheeauj Dowa . .	200	
LOWREE . .	1	Kootah, Nankar of Kooar Khanjoo. . .	200	
	1	Kuteeah, Nankar of Kooar Pranjoo . .	500	
	1	Lakrown, Nankar of Dewan Khoman Sing.		
	1	Gungwit, Nankar of Dewan Bukht Sing.		
	1	Mulka, Nankar of Kooar Nerput Sing . .	600	
	1	Ood Mow Nankar 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	Burpohand, Nankar of Himmut Sing Gond.		
	1	Puhara, Nankar of Dewan Pahay Sing . .	450	
KHUTTOLAH .	1	Goorpahara, Nankar of Dewan Narain Sing.		
	1	Goodaro, Nankar of Dewan Kheeman Sing.		
	1	Beerowna, Nankar of Row Punchum Sing .	115	
	1	Nowgong, Nankar of Dewan Khooman Sing .	275	
	1	Gythawra, Nankar of Kooar Woodwut Sing .	700	
LOWREE . .	1	Kooarpoor granted for the subsistence of Bya Buddun Koowar	40	
	1	Dhagawah, Nankar of Narain Doss . .	50	
KHUTTOLAH .	1	Bhaboowah, Nankar of Kooar Kehree Sing .	700	
	1	Bumharee, Nankar of Futteh Sing . . .	50	
Carried over .	29	. . . . .	9,955	1,01,441

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward .	29	. . . . .	9,955	1,01,441
		Villages not named in Kooar Sonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
Khuttolah .	1	Imlea.		
	1	Imlaye.		
	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.		
Lowree . .	1	Moorundee	5,000	
	1	Goodhonera	1,600	
	1	Putna	600	
	1	Loheepoora	425	
	1	Nugwaelee	625	
	1	Kataharra	1,000	
	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	
		Tuppah 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, Nankar of Kooar Omeid Sing .	575	
	1	Rujpoora, Puddaruk of Joykishen Sookool .	300	
	1	Rewemave, Puddaruk 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	
Carried over .	35	. . . . .	27,740	1,12,396

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward .	35	. . . . .	27,740	1,12,396
		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.		
	1	Burbustpoor.		
	1	Belbaree.		
	1	Name of this village not known.		
		Vil'ages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Surha	400	
	1	Kisreepoor	350	
	49			31,840
				1,44,236
KHUTTOLAH —*continued.*		*Kooar Hindooput's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Singh after his death.*		
	1	Moraha, Nankar of Dewan Doorg Sing . .	300	
	1	Khop, Nankar of Dewan Pahar Sing . .	575	
	1	Morobe, Nankar of Dewan Pahar Sing . .	350	
	1	Dobaloond, Nankar of Dewan Doorjun Sing .	500	
	2	Kooteah and Berethe, Nankar of Dewan Sunkur Sah	300	
	1	Paaoree, Nankar of Dewan Zalim Sing . .	250	
	1	Bhooskah, Nankar of Dewan Sawut Sing .	350	
	1	Tellowham, Nankar of Mandun Misser . .	600	
	1	Thorra, Puddaruk of Bhentunko . . .	100	
	1	Sandna, Puddaruk of Rajsuka . . .	250	
	1	Kooro, Puddaruk 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.		
Carried over .	19	. . . . .	9,925	1,44,236

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
Brought forward .	19	. . . . .	9,925	1,44,236
KHUTTOLAH —*continued.*	1	Namdeopobra.		
	2	Sengrawan Kullaun and Khord.		
	1	Alwa.		
	1	Manpoora.		
	1	Sabaneea.		
	1	Subha Gunge Harcusba.		
	1	Uynaho.		
	1	Peeparee.		
	1	Burpoora.		
	1	Namdeopoora.		
	1	Deoara.		
	1	Purtabpoora.		
	1	Sumurda.		
	1	Choubaro.		
	1	Morwaro.		
	1	Chundwaro, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Dudree, Puddaruk of Bhoywan Chobey.		
	1	Nowrunagong, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Beharee, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Hatowia, Puddaruk of Khooman Chobey.		
	40			9,925
GRAND TOTAL .	360	TOTAL .	..	1,54,161

ALIPURA.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

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.

BAONI.

APPENDIX No. IX.

SCHEDULE OF THE VILLAGES CLAIMED BY THE NAWAB NUSER-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
Kusumrah	3,300
Carried over	57,000
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
Awbo 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

BAGHELKHAND.

NAGOD.

APPENDIX No. I.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF NAGODE IN 1809

Talooka Oochara and Nagode.

	No. of Villages.
Oochara with Gurry	1
Kuttaur	1
Pokharrah	1
Umgerrah	1
Moganny	1
Dhumnahey	1
Polhunpore and Ghograh	2
Lohoreah	1
Kunholey	1
Etahah	1
Bodah	1
Sontah	1
Gohorey	1
Burrowly	1
Bhuggertolawhey	1
Dooawrah	1
Fittyheedandy	1
Mojekahpaw	1
Peprawhey	1
Nugtah	1
Billhautty	1
Chowthnur	1
Woordawney	2
Murhow	1
Nurhautty	1
Luggurgawah Khurd	1
Dudrey	1
Etawah	1
Rudgenrowarro	1
Mohan	1
Bandey	1
Bharhootey	1
Rawoshah	1
Bussolhah	1
Bowseyah	1
Khomoreah	1
Nagode with Gurry	1
Etwah	1
Puthoroundah	1
Puthowandah	1
Loothgawe	1
Jakhey	1
Deyhee	1
Lollha	1
Jillerra	1
Carried over	47

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	47
Bubroshah	1
Burkooneyah	1
Rohoneah	1
Suddowah	1
Kutchlawhaw	1
Bickkrah	1
Hurdwah Khurd	1
Etawrah	2
Uttrawrah	2
Kennowtah	1
Jellowrah	1
Pipperey	1
Muzgawah	1
Etawah	1
Gowrah	1
Khoyrah	1
Khokhoradah	1
Chundkooah	1
Woontokoroo	1
Gizzar	1
Mahkonnah	1
Bukrampore	1
Redwah Budgruck	1
Redwah Kurd	1
Barateyah	1
Barateyah (Burry)	1
Bhand	1
Etwah	1
Bombhore	1
Mohokeer	1
Chuckohul	1
Ruheypaur with Gurry	1
Hutsaur	1
Kulpoorah	1
Kulpoorey	1
Joyetpore	1
Maur	1
Mohorey	1
Mogawhur	1
Pathoorahbadmymee with Gurry	1
Khojorey	1
Unterbeddiah	1
Kooldawhah	1
Muzgawah	1
Khoojah	1
Carried over	94

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	94
Echul Khurd	1
Goberawah Khurd	1
Lutteyree	1
Mutteyruq	1
Umderry Mohutollah	2
Bodaho Khurd	1
Untarrah	1
Neddow	1
Lidpoorah	1
Konney	1
Hurdwah Burrah	1
Bhattawrey	1
Dawmahah	1
Baboopore	1
Burkhorah	1
Burrah	1
Pipperey	1
Ukkahaw	1
Dagwar	1
Nagoah	1
Murwah	1
Putwar	1
Koolgurry	1
Umkoohey	1
Bullayheyah	1
Toorkahah	1
Jookaho	1
Nucktellowah	1
Boyrawgul	1
Manickpore	1
Bussowrah	1
Kumdawhah	1
Khoe	1
Dhunneh	1
Kolaundaw	1
Summowawur	1
Hurhaw	1
Kheyroouh	1
Khurrey	1
Simrey Bunjarry	2
Killowandhah	1
Gubborawo Burrey	1
Bundarahah	1
Kurrawhey Burrey	1
Mojakhun	1
Blaw	1
Putteyah	1
Kurroy Khurd	1
Kurrowar	1
Gurrowly	1
Ruggorowar	1
Koolwah	1
Gowreah Chickly	2
Woomraut with Gurrey	1
Woodaun	1
Poondey Kohawrey	2
Ambah	1
Bahar	1
Burrah	1
Luckmud	1
Lallpore	1
Butchbohey	1
Carried over	160

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	160
Purorreyah	1
Pathorah with Gurry	1
Dhowrah	1
Beurpore	1
Uttrawrey	1
Gurwooah	1
Woognakey	1
Woomry	1
Khundawoorah	1
Koolgawah	1
Jegnahaut with Gurry	1
Durrechaw	1
Kutchkone	1
Tukkoorey	1
Ghoraully	1
Sulloheyaw	1
Supty	1
Koosley	1
Doorawhaw	1
Kutah	1
Chiddaw	1
Putnab	1
Purramtollah	1
Boodhando	1
Sutnah	1
Kurroheyah	1
Kodawharey	1
Dawaur Khurd	1
Lalpore	1
Piprokhar with Gurry	1
Bhurry	1
Toorey	1
Ummerty	1
Bausseyburry	1
Burkayhey	1
Chundkooah with Gurry	1
Doobehheyah	1
Luckrul	1
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
Carried over	226

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	222
Kawpermuddowah	6
Putsowar	1
Jhinggodor	1
Baboopore Paker	2
Aumkoohey Burrey	1
Hillowndah	1
Kharwah	1
Boodkharwah	1
Kotah	1
Etawah Burrah	1
Berrowley	1
Powoheyah	1
Kotar	1
Chota Jhingrey	2
Shasarey Burry	1
Moorey Dewerey	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
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
Sunvursah	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
Carried over	298

	No. of Villages
Brought forward	298
Kutloreah	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 Buchwah	2
Umdurrey	1
Baremoy	1
Raur	1
Guthawoteh	1
Murgurdahah	1
Bhoboorah	1
Pipperah Burrah Dandy	3
Mohonnah	1
Khummoreah	1
Lursohawhey	1
Umgaur	1
Rudgowney	1
Ummahdandy	1
Dhokokhawr	1
Pursowahneah	1
Koteddurrey	1
Bijjahbawhaur	1
Dubrah	1
Dhowsando	1
Kaurey Mauttey	1
Khamah	1
Dobhaw	1
Puthut	1
Burrah	1
Burrowohamee	1
Joosgawah	1
Kurrowndy	1
Lunghohey	1
Kurrey	1
Maullun	1
Tukkur	1
Doongreah	1
Roy Mooah	1
Buddhawah	1
Maharaujepore	1
Jharreah	1
Toottiah Jhare	1
Bhubborah	1
Goojhore	1
Bussawhah	1
Richey	1
Carried over	45

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	45
Dandy	1
Punhurrery	1
Jhokhore	1
Koomhey	1
Kurrowby	1
Piprawgur	1
Pipperiah	1
Kooneyah	1
Punnah	1
Punney	1
Jhunjey	1
Gurrorey	1
Murphohey	1
Hurhaw	1
Mudggawah	1
Bechawah	1
Umbah	1
Kootrahey	2
Kodorey	1
Sokhowah	1
Carried over	66

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	66
Etwah	1
Boodkhan	1
Lowjhan	1
Gidrowhey	1
Jumreah	1
Godheyney	1
Koorahhey	1
Kothowtah	1
Sooksanah	1
Mohonnah	2
Cawnpoorah	1
Kodedarrah	1
Kaurrajhore	1
Ludbud	1
Goorhaw	1
Guttowah	1
Mundoee	1
Tigghorey Tegghorah	2
Kotemiss	1
Sursawawee	1
TOTAL	88

MAIHAR.

APPENDIX No. II.

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	
	Oodeypore	1	
	Suhelavah	1	
	Sunhaayee	1	
	Murkunty	1	
	Amber	1	
		—	6
	Jeetnuggur—7 villages, viz.:		
	Jeetnuggur	1	
	Budahoo	1	
	Itarha	1	
	Beshaia	1	
	Cullianpoor	1	
	Puthrounda	1	
	Guhberah	1	
		—	7
	Chandaol— 3 villages, viz.		
	Chandaol	1	
	Itanah	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.:		
	Soonwory 1		
	Hatshan 1		
	Gooryah 1		
	Boorha 1		
	Byragur 1		
	Joodhur 1		
	Kubereaha 1		
	Kuricha 1		
	Mowha 1		
	Myer 1		
Mehur—*continued.*	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 . . . 4	1	
	Kheirowah	1	
	Doorah	1	
	Cuttya and Mookurah	2	
	Cuttya	½	
	Jumtall	½	
	Carried over .	13	61

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward .		13	61
MEHUR—*continued.*	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	
	Katteah		½	
	Khoroundy		1	
	Patteah and Majher		2	
	Atrahara		1	
	Khoodiah		1	
	Narowarah		1	
	Choprah		1	
	Khyrah		1	
	Jurreahry—4 villages, viz.:			
	Jurreahry	1		
	Simrouny	1		
	Telowah	1		
	Bundhowa	1		
		—	4	
	Kuryah		1	
	Deory		1	
	Hunouta and Gujgon		2	
	Belowrah and Hutoura		2	
	Juhurmohura		1	
	Dobahy		1	
	Nurwari Khord		1	
	Nurwari Botarook		1	
	Dhunwahy		1	
	Omary and Peepry		2	
	Hunowta		1	
	Kooty		1	
	Burretty		1	
	Etwah		1	
	Butyowah		1	
	Muddeeree		1	
	Bussody and Bussowura		2	
	Nundun—5 villages, granted to Morlydhur and Thakoor Ram as Padaruck, viz.:			
	Nundun	1		
	Roy Chour	1		
	Kurroundy	1		
	Coondy	1		
	Bumraha	1		
		—	5	
	Carried over .		66½	61

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	.	66½	61
	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 Tewary 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	
	Bureccha granted to Sam Gybee as Padaruck		1	
MEHUR—*continued.*	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 Kub as Padaruck		1	
	Sugoriah granted to Boodhoo Jotky as Padaruck		1	
				91
	TUPPAH AJOWAN.			
	Ajowan—6 villages, viz.:			
	Ajowan	1		
	Chowkhundy	1		
	Bundhy	1		
	Muddha	1		
	Bhudie	1		
	Campta	1		
		—	6	
	Soopa Tall—6 villages, viz.:			
	Soopa Tall	1		
	Lowah	1		
	Amgur	1		
	Etawah	1		
	Carried over	4	6	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	4	6	152
MEHUR—*continued.*	Boohniah	1		
	Sulyah	1		
		—	6	
	Roojhwry	1	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		
	Pree Pakra	1		
		—	3	
	Sureeda and Carondaia		2	
	Jumowary—6 villages, viz.:			
	Jumowary Khord	1		
	Jumowary Boozrook	1		
	Kherowah	1		
	Pundahy	1		
	Hundawah	1		
	Bursahun	1		
		—	6	
	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	
	Carried over		45	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward .		45	152
MEHUR—*continued.*	Budara and Gugawar		2	
	Bhutaira and Teckeir		2	
	Peepwah		1	
	Ghootary		1	
	Burandy		1	
	Bunn and Teckeir		2	
	Bodha		1	
	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		
	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		
	Carried over	3	78	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
		Brought forward 3	78	152
	Burah	1		
	Oodssee	1		
	Peerutpur	1		
		—	6	
	Churrey and Khurpara		2	
	Dhunwahy and Nowgai		2	
	Kherawah		1	
	Hurriah—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	
	Oomrained granted to Khookhow as Padaruck		1	
MEHUR—*continued.*	Dhaney granted to Hurry Pandy as Padaruck		1	
	Peepurhut granted to Bussaho as Padaruck		1	
	Mohurwah granted to Bussaho as Padaruck		1	
				102
	Tuppah Roy Gowah			
	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	
	Muredhan and Koothery		2	
	Muthery		1	
	Kherowa and Kootchgaon		2	
		Carried over	21	254

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward .	21	254
	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
Mehur—*continued.*	Tuppah Palhewah.		
	Patherhatta	1	
	Subha Gunje	1	
	Palla, Pukeriah and Darah	3	
	Hordowah	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		
	Kowhara 1		
	—	3	
	Carried over .	7	317

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward .		7	317
	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		
	Buhergowan	1		
	Pewung	1		
		—	4	
Mehur—*continued.*	Hurdowah		2	
	Eniliah		2	
	Luchunpoora granted to Nundsah as Padaruck .		1	
				36
	Tuppah Jheebiah.			
	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		
	Carried over	19	..	353

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	19	..	353
MEHUR—*continued.*	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		
	Mahateniah	1		
	Mohjewan	1		
	Amowary	1		
	Endaha	1		
		—	12	
	Kherowah—10 villages, viz.:			
	Kherowah	1		
	Ghoorund	1		
	Hulendah	1		
	Lusheehur	1		
	Khurhary	1		
	Jumraiah	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	
	Carried over		10	405

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward .	10	405
Mehur—*continued.*	Oordany	1	
	Dhunery	1	
	Mohuniah	1	
	Kuroundiah	1	
	Nonniah	1	
	Jumoniah	1	
			16.
	Tuppah Gooreha.		
	Gooreha	1	
	Putteriah	1	
	Choory	1	
	Peprah	1	
	Kherah	1	
	Lokampoor	1	
	Sunghunpoorah	1	
	Chettahy	1	
	Hudewah	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	
	Murohah	1	
	Jarrah	1	
	Doonyah	1	
	Goorah	1	
	Teomoha	1	
			6
	Tuppah Suckerhy—*5 villages*, viz.:		
	Suckerhy 1		
	Garrah 1		
	Khyrah 1		
	Cowah 1		
	Auterbad 1		
		5	
	Carried over .	5	451

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward .		5	451
	Gunnesspoor—3 villages, viz.:			
	Gunnesspoor	1		
	Lobudur	1		
	Coomowra	1		
			3	
	Lohurowan		1	
	Patterghotta and Poorary		2	
	Khurata		1	
	Emliah		1	
	Salyah		1	
	Deory		1	
	Pursewaro		1	
				1
	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	
Mehur—*continued.*	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		
	Carried over	12	1	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	12	1	489
	Besoony	1		
	Marygowah	1		
	Nanwar	1		
	Puttrah	1		
	Bhudorah	1		
	Poonry	1	18	
	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	
Mehur—*continued.*	Khurkhurry and Kuchhuchehy		2	
	Nunwar and Bundriah		2	
	Garoha		1	
	Bujowora and Lahotarah		2	
	Guroha		1	
	Ghooroo		1	
	Mohogowa		1	
	Punjwara		1	
	Coodrehy		1	
	Tekerwaro and Banny		2	
	Kunwaro—12 villages, viz.:			
	Kunwaro	1		
	Bunpookar	1		
	Mutwar	1		
	Pelojee	1		
	Pepurhati	1		
	Purriah	1		
	Bijreesh	1		
	Birjee and Emliah	1		
	Burkherah	1		
	Hurdowah	1		
	Mendiah	1		
	Mowhary	1	12	
	Carried over		61	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
		Brought forward .	61	489
	Bunjarry— 4 villages, viz.:			
	Bunjarry	1		
	Teekur	1		
	Choprah	1		
	Duroundy	1		
		—	4	
	Kumriah—6 villages, viz.:			
	Kumriah	1		
	Putwaro	1		
	Jutworo	1		
	Mudunpoory	1		
	Mudunpoorah	1		
	Bawunnmar	1		
		—	6	
	Amriah	1		
	Simreah	1		
	Mowee and Guroha	2		
	Rathy and Poorany	2		
	Pudriah	1		
	Deery and Majgowa	2		
		—	9	
	Mowhass—4 villages, viz.:			
Mehur—*continued.*	Mowhass	1		
	Pabariah	1		
	Joogeeah	1		
	Burkherah	1		
		—	4	
	Gurgootey—7 villages, viz.:			
	Gurgootey	1		
	Burendah	1		
	Ghungoy	1		
	Purriah	1		
	Tendoory	1		
	Bhyswahy	1		
	Koilwar	1		
		—	7	
	Burcheka	.	1	
	Khossykolla	.	1	
	Majgowa—5 villages, viz.:			
	Majgowa	1		
	Poorury	1		
	Burandy	1		
	Manpoor	1		
	Putwaro	1		
		—	5	
		Carried over .	98	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward		98	489
Mehur—*continued.*	Hurdawah Boozrook		1	
	Bumah		1	
	Hurdawa Khord		1	
	Kulwaro		1	
	Culbaro		1	
	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		
	Coosikipe	1		
	Mohuniah	1		
			3	
	Goundrah		1	
	Bujrawro		1	
	Jajnoury granted to Gunness Bramin as Padaruck		1	
	Jeriah granted to Mooty as Padaruck		1	
	Salyaha granted to Nebal Sookool as Padaruck		1	
	Salyaha 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, etc., granted to Gungabhut as Padaruck		2	
	Salyaha granted to Sunker as Padaruck		1	
	Sukry		1	
				137
	Tuppah Nudwan.			
	Nudwan—6 villages, viz.:			
	Nudwan	1		
	Mohuniah	1		
	Godhun	1		
	Sedgepoorah	1		
	Carried over	4	..	626

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
		Brought forward	4 ..	626
Mehur—*continued.*	Chumurhatta	1		
	Burary	1		
			6	
	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 Hurdwah	2		
		Carried over	36	626

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward .	36	626
	Peepriah— 4 villages, viz. :		
	Peepriah 1		
	Sekshy 1		
	Amaha 1		
	Munkory 1		
	—	4	
	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. :		
MEHUR—*concluded.*	Mohogowah 1		
	Loungah 1		
	Gooroo 1		
	Cullya, granted to Luttu as Padaruck . . 1		
	—	4	
	Beru Mehogowah—4½ villages, viz. :		
	Beru 1		
	Mohogowah 1		
	Deogoah 1		
	Jumoha 1		
	Dhunwahy . . . . . ½		
	—	4½	
	Gohowal	1	
	Patterhatta and Peperiah	2	
	Bombhony	1	
	Chandahypeprah	1	
	Buggeha, etc.	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

MAIHAR.

APPENDIX No. III.

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.
			Oomur.
		Teetnuggur.	
			Bundhao.
			Etuhna.
	10		Beesuhna.
			Kulleeanpoor.
			Putradha.
			Gubhaura.
		Lukhwar, little.	
	15		Chundoul.
			Etuhna.
			Sumodha.
		Oomurree.	
			Pelah.
	20		Teedurra.
		Punsokha.	
		Kurdosa.	
		Nukkutna.	
			Mohanee.
	25		Gourreea.
			Gonda.
		Kootayee.	
			Daolunnee.
			Umra.
	30		Daudee.
		Burrahee.	
			Ukaeena.
		Dhuttoona.	
			Durrcheer.
	35	Paworee.	
			Mulohee.
			Dundhar.
			Dhuwara.
		Lukhwar, great.	
	40	Bela.	
			Kutteea.
		Geergitta.	
		Pippua.	
		Sonwarree.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Myhere—*continued*	45		Huthsar. Gooneea. Boorha. Byraghur.
	50		Joodur. Kubberreea. Kurhyeea. Muhwa. Myer.
	55		Purra Dabur. Doorha. Juncilleea. Peera. Kooseeaoree.
	60	Kurhyeea.	Kurhyeea. Dhoorpoora.
Bildarra— 36 Uslee. 55 Dakhlee.		Joona.	Putrehee. Bukkolee.
	65		Bindha. Jhal. Silmillee. Amma Dandee.
	70	Mooneea. Kurena.	Deoree. Kuteea. Mooskurrua. Half Kuteea.
	75	Surnyee. Joorwar.	Half Jumthal. Koosa.
	80	Dhunwaee, little. Dilha.	Puttallee. Murh.
	85	Bheena. Sullontee. Tindhutta. Gobureea.	Chitkola. Tummoorea. Chupprah.
	90	Bumhuee.	Tutha Kutteea (half). Kurroundee. Kutteea. Muchhar.
	95		Uturhree. Ghooghra. Murrowra. Chupra.
	100	Khaira. Jurreearree.	Sunmurwannee. Tettooa. Bundwa.

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Bildarra—*continued*		Kurhyeea.	
	105		Deoree.
			Hurouta.
			Gujgaun.
		Bildurra.	
			Huthoeera.
	110	Bussarree.	
			Burrauna.
			Zuhromohna.
			Doobehee.
		Nurwarao, little.	
	115		Nurwarao, great.
		Dhunwaee, great.	
		Oomree.	
			Phipburree.
			Hanrouta.
	120		Kothee.
		Kurreetee.	
		Eteewa.	
		Bhutgawan.	
		Muddyee.	
	125	Nadeen.	
		Raeechoeer.	
			Kurroundee.
			Poouee.
			Bumrah.
	130	Kunchunpoor.	
			Rigna.
			Boondinooa.
			Half Jumtal.
			Kunneearee.
	135	Peepurwah.	
			Chudaun.
			Burreetheea.
			Kursurra.
		Tilgowa.	
	140		Mugrowra.
		Ummurrtolla.	
		Kuttuha.	
		Kansa.	
			Chummurwah.
	145	Gobra.	
		Burhyeea.	
		Buharee 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.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Ajwaeen—*continued*			Luwwa.
			Umgar.
			Etowa.
	165		Rohunneea.
			Sulleeyeea.
			Rujhoulee.
			Rewarra.
			Kooteea.
	170		Keda.
		Surretha.	
			Kurrounda.
		Bundeera.	
			Googwaroo.
	175	Bhutoura.	
			Teekur.
		Pippra.	
			Gotaree.
			Burrarnee.
	180	Burra.	
			Tukur.
			Boda.
		Bhoosundee	
			Bhouruha.
	185		Tummooreea.
			Khirwapar.
			Etuhra.
			Koombra.
		Moudha.	
	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.
			Burdea, little.
			Burdea, great.
		Omraud.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Ajwaeen—*concluded.*	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.	
	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.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	D hlee.
Gulloha—*continued.*			Duggurreea.
		Hurdooa.	
	280	Googree.	
		Pulloha.	
		Surra.	
		Nangoan.	
			Sohala.
	285	Googur.	
Jookeehee—		Jookeehee.	
7 Uslee.		Puchpeeree.	
9 Dakhlee.		Dhimmurreea.	
		Kooswee.	
	290	Kurra.	
		Kemtarraee.	
		Dhobha.	
		Duddora.	
		Bildurree.	
	295	Dhunneeree.	
		Mohunneea.	
		Kurroundeea.	
		Nyneea.	
		Jummooneea.	
	300	Umawa.	
		Oordanee.	

SOHAWAL.

APPENDIX No. IV.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJA 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 Khoruckbudgekun	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 Culla	1
Oommerdura	1
Orhku Chuckbundy	2
Hinnowtah	1
Saristaul	1
Kurha	1
Gindoorei, Chuckbundy	2
Bhuggary, Lumtara	2
Sawhalah	1
Morahah	1
Rahstah	1
Kahrei, Borah	2
Hummeerpore	1
Mungtongawrah	1
Etawrah	1
Jhugrah Jhugree	1
Pantah	1
Carried over	50

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	50
Tuppah Rygawn	1
Khudlara	1
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
Carried over	95

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward .	95	Brought forward .	100
Khooloowa	1	Godaroa	1
Burheha	1	Kooreiah	1
Jhunowchie	1	Nemoorah	1
Bawrie	1	Umeliah	1
Burbusa	1	Ladarah	1
Carried over .	100		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
Gawlawkhur	1	Etowrah	1
Gowrie	1	Mahawah	1
			— 13

Talook Birsingpore Khootahah—59 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	Promrie	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
Pursaunjah (Khoord) . . .	1	Nungwar	1
Gurlagah	1	Huriah	1
Jummahah	1	Ruchmalla	1
Muswasee Khair	1	Teyah	1
Munhah	1		— 59
		Carried over .	177

Burwah—22½ villages, viz.:

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward .	177		
Burwah	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		—199½

Padaruk—18 villages, viz.:

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

KOTHI.

APPENDIX No. V.

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	Gohanhy	1
Kutteah	1	Tosah	1
Chunday	1	Tagey	1
Sewtah	1	Digry	1
Khadare	1	Pattunghur	1
Bhurgoah	1	Beragel	1
Bhursurwar	1	Kracherry	1
Kuttolah	1	Nundnab	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
Monkurry	1	Shahpoorah	1
Suggoah	1	Khury	1
Dulound	1	Jhundah	1
Majholah	1	Deurey *	1
Roypore	1	Berenah	3
Jhalie	1		
Nagawah	1	Total Villages	85
Murgowah	1		

* This village mafee to Lal Gudgeraje Sing.

BARAUNDHA.

APPENDIX No. VI.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BERONDA IN 1807.

Purgunnah Beer Ghur.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Barounda Shapoor	2	Rampoorwa	1
Arjuntpoor	1	Cawnpore	1
Pudree, etc.	3	Bunhurree	1
Brehneepoor	1	Rampoor Kishenpoor	2
Nukeila	1	Muchguong	1
Singpoor	1	Mahteinee, etc.	3
Herdee, etc.	2	Telaeechoa	1
Heerapoor	1	Seooroo	1
Mohleeha	1	Umchoa	1
Lalpoor	1	Kultora	1
Sunda	1	Moondkoh	1
Jeree, etc.	3	Pootreechoa	1
Mulgaza	1	Goopha	1
Puddoo	1	Koodlapuhar	1
Pudwuneea	1	Bigdurree	1
Joorhee	1	Kurowla	1
Pedra, etc.	3	Tickoree	1
Oojha	1	Nowbusta	1
Chithowra	1	Keruhnee	1
Dewulha	1	Koodee	1
Putnadooee	2	Kooturba	1
Serussee	1		
Beer Ghur	1	Total Villages	56

Pergunnah Naee.

Puttur Kuchar	6	Kundar, etc.	3
Nurduha	1	Choa	1
Poojwur Badur	2	Khurdha	1
Bukowt	1		
Khoeegungore	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.
} Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.

JASO.

APPENDIX No. VII.

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 Khŏ.		
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	Buharcea.		
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	Wolleechaj		
1	Murraee.		
1	Hurdwa Boozrug.		
1	Hurdwa Khord.		
1	Nuzjhur.		
1	Peehowra.		
1	Puoraeena.		
1	Deoree.		
1	Cuttareea.		
— 23			350 0 0
79	Total .	....	8,631 0 0

KALINJAR CHAUBES.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES, ETC., IN THE POSSESSION OF DUREEA SING CHOUBEY, 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.
	45. Bellurkah.
JEYPORE	Seddeepoor.
	Herdaypore.
	Gudheepoora.
	Muchgao.
JEYPORE—*continued.*	50. Choonha.
	Rampoor.
	Chentainie.
	Cullainpoor.
	Sulliah.
	55. Bisram Gunge.
	Bhogi Baie.
	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.
	Koordhunie.
	Cherrie Pooney, without the Diamond Mine.
	Benogepore, ditto ditto.
	90. Lursnoah, ditto ditto.
	Hindooae, ditto ditto.
	Woomrie, ditto ditto.
	Rawrah, ditto ditto.
	Deah.

Pergunnahs.	Villages.	Pergunnahs.	Villages.
BERHO—*continued.*	95 Sahapore, without the Diamond Mine.	BERHO—*concluded.*	Babboopore, without the Diamond Mine.
	Hirahpore, ditto ditto.		Raipaney, with the Diamond Mine.
	Guherah.		105. Khurogaoh.
	Bhumpah, without the Diamond Mine.		Panharey, without the Diamond Mine.
	Kurroolah, without the Diamond Mine.		Chowpara, ditto ditto.
	100. Simmooriah.		Kutawniah, ditto ditto.
	Guznah, without the Diamond Mine.		Dumchooha, ditto ditto.
	Puthooreah.		110. Woodapore.
		BIRGURH .	111. Chettainie.

Names of Diamond Mines.

	No.
Soho	1
Saluckpore	1
Jhendah Lallpore	1
Gauziepore	1
Sedheepore	1
Gurrah	1
Chautarah	1
TOTAL .	7

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