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INTRODUCTION.

The first title-deed of the family now extant is dated in A.D. 1761, and records the fact that the Nizám in that year appointed one Husain Alí Khán as *Killadár* (Commandant) and *Faujdar* (Magistrate) of Banganapalle. This document refers to the "removal" of one Muhammad Beg Khán, apparently from the post given to Husain Alí Khán; but the nature of that transaction is not indicated. It would seem, however, from the manuscript records of the family, that a Muhammad Beg Khán, who died in 1137 Hijra (A.D. 1724-1725), was the great grandfather of Husain Alí Khán and the adopted son of a person of the same name appointed Killadár of Banganapalle by the King of Bijapur in the last half of the seventeenth century. A document is still preserved in Banganapalle bearing the seal of Muhammad Beg Khán and the date 1131 Hijra (A.D. 1718-1719).

See pages 21 and 35.
See page 29.
See page 46.
See page 23.
See pages 44 and 45.
See page 45.
See page 30.
See the Translator's notes on page 23.

Within a few years the country fell under the dominion of Mysore. The translation of a letter of confirmation from Tipú, dated in 1783 (the verbal quotations are from another translation also in the records) is preserved in the archives of the Madras Government. This grant refers to "the assiduity" of the just then deceased Husain Alí Khán "in the sirkar affairs," and confers the jágír of Banganapalle on his son Ghulám Alí Khán. As a matter of fact it would appear that notwithstanding this grant Tipú at once resumed the jágír and expelled Ghulám Alí Khán. The originals of letters written by Tipú in the same year are extant in which he summons Ghulám Alí Khán to his presence and refuses to accept his excuses for not coming. The next extant letter from Tipú, dated in 1790, to the Killadár of Banganapalle, is addressed to one Yusúf. Tipú's deputy was defeated in a pitched battle by Ghulám Alí Khán and his uncle Assad Alí Khán about seven years after Ghulám Alí Khán's expulsion. A document is extant purporting to be an order of the Nizám's of the year 1790 conferring Banganapalle on Assad Alí Khán and Ghulám Alí Khán. It is however of doubtful authenticity.

These two persons are referred to as joint jágírdárs in the correspondence of the year 1800. The present family traces its descent from Ghulám Alí Khán who survived his uncle. In 1800 when the Nizám handed over Kurnool and the other Ceded Districts to the East India Company in exchange for a subsidiary force to be stationed in his territories, he transferred to the Madras Government his control over Banganapalle. At the same time he stipulated that as it was "the sole means of subsistence of a numerous family" the jágír should be continued to Assad Alí Khán and Ghulám Alí Khán and this was agreed to by the British representative.

Whatever had been the precise relations of the Jágírdárs to the Court of Hyderábád, the British at first neither levied tribute from them nor, as far as can be ascertained, exercised any authority

* See letter of Collector of Bellary, dated 26th September 1821, on page 8.

over them. Indeed the jágírdár till as late as 1821.* seemed to consider himself still dependent on the Nizám. He resided at Hyderábád, and civil and criminal justice were nearly at a stand. Internal government now went from bad to worse, and at times shameful disorder prevailed. Finally (1831) the jágírdár was himself driven out of the country and took refuge in British territory. These disturbances induced the British Government to decide to resume the jágír in 1832. The Government did not at this time consider that they were pledged to its continuance, and a proclamation notifying the resumption was issued in 1835. From 1835 to 1848 the State was accordingly administered by the Madras Government. The stipulation of the Nizám about the continuance of the jágír was however brought to notice in 1837 and the Court of Directors decided in the following year that the Nizám's stipulation entitled the holder of the estate to be treated as a hereditary jágírdár, and that the resumption must be cancelled and the jágír restored as soon as it was free from debt. Accordingly in 1848 the jágír was restored free from debt to the head of the family Ghulám Muhammad Alí, grandson of Ghulám Alí Khán; and, as had been the case before 1831, he was permitted to enjoy it without payment of tribute and with certain restrictions to administer its Civil and Criminal justice himself. A *sanad* conferring these powers was issued in 1849. In 1862 another *sanad* was granted to him guaranteeing that the British Government would permit any succession to the jágír which might be legitimate according to Muham-
madan law.

A. GALLETI,

Under Secretary to the Government of Madras.

BANGANAPALLE COLLECTION OF PAPERS.

- A.** Extracts from a paper of the year 1800.
- B.** Papers of the years 1831 and 1832, including papers of 1821—1824 then recorded, regarding the resumption of the jágir.
- C.** Papers of the year 1837, with papers of 1800—1801 then brought to light, showing the reasons for the re-grant of the jágir.
- D.** Demi-official correspondence of 1905 regarding the history of Banganapalle.
- E.** Translations of original documents from the Banganapalle archives.

EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER OF THE YEAR 1800.

E.M.C., dated 6th January 1801, No. 15, Political.

ADHONI,
26th December 1800.

To

JOSIAH WEBBE, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

Since my arrival here I have learned that the districts of Banganapalle and Chenchummulla usually called the Jagir of Moseffur-ul-mulk are immediately under the authority of that Chief and not subordinate to any of the Naiks to whom the Purvanahs of the Nabob Aristogah were addressed. Having therefore no official document to transmit to Moseffur-ul-mulk for the surrender of his district I have sent no Amildar to take possession of them.

2. His irregularity in paying his kists and his turbulent conduct obliged Tippoo Sultan to expel him and annex the jagir to this Sirkar lands. It was, however, restored to him though I have not heard on what terms by the Government of Hyderabad after the Treaty of Seringapatam. It is entered among the taluks in the schedule of the ceded countries at a Jumma of Nos. 41804—9½, but does not appear to be considered as a jagir or Nibataty Province as no mention is made of peshkash as in the case of Conoul.

I am anxious to receive the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on this subject as soon as convenient because if this jagir is to be resumed it ought to be done without delay.

3. As no person has come to me on the part of the Nabob of Conoul, I have written to him desiring him to send a vakeel with his amounts to the catcherry, but no correct statement of the balance of peshkash due for the current year can be expected unless it is procured through the Resident at Hyderabad.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. MUNRO.

To

MAJOR THOMAS MUNRO,

Principal Collector of Ceded Country.

SIR,

I have received your letters of the 20th and 26th ultimo.

2. The orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council transmitted to you on the 25th ultimo will have anticipated the necessity of a further reply to the point stated by you and I am directed by His Lordship to desire that you will take the earliest opportunity of reporting the period of time when you may judge the Ceded Country to be actually occupied by the Company's troops.

I enclose for your information a copy of the instructions issued by the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief to the Officer Commanding the forces in the Ceded districts, with copies of the several orders referred to in these instructions and a copy of my letter of the 29th ultimo to Major-General Campbell.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
9th January 1801.

J. WEBBE.

B

PAPERS OF 1831 AND 1832, INCLUDING PAPERS OF 1821-24 THEN RECORDED, REGARDING THE RESUMPTION OF THE JAGIR.

I

E.M.C., dated 22nd November 1831, No. 3, Political.

ZILLA OF CUDDAPAH,
PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
KOILCOONTLAH,
7th November 1831.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

At the earnest request of Syeed Ghoolam Hoossein Alee Khan Buhadoor Jagheer-dar of Banganapully, who is now seeking a temporary asylum in my jurisdiction, I beg leave to forward the enclosed letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor.

I have signified to him the propriety of his representing the state of his affairs to the Resident at Hyderabad, and this step he informs me he has already adopted. Although the affairs of the Jagheer do not concern me, it may be satisfactory to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to be informed of the circumstances which have induced him to seek my protection. His country may be said to be entirely in the hands of certain Patans, his creditors, the Principal of whom, Shah Alum Khan, a merchant of considerable wealth and consequence, is now suffering under the wounds inflicted on him in a late attempt at assassination. The Chief, however well disposed, has no means of supporting his authority; and the general insecurity which arises from the absence of all control has led to the employment of Arab bands by the above-mentioned Patan and his rival whose factions appear to divide the state. So oppressive has been, and is still, the restraint exercised over the Jagheer-dar and his family, that nothing I believe will induce him to return to his country until by the efficient interposition of high authority some equitable adjustment with his creditors is effected.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. LACON,
Principal Collector and Magistrate.

Translation.

Letter from SYED HUSSAIN ALY KHAN BAHADOOR, Jaghiredar of Bygunpully, to the Right Hon'ble S. R. LUSHINGTON, dated the 30th Jamad Ool Awal 1247, Hijery, corresponding with 6th November 1831.

The fame of the Honourable Company's justice and equity being spread over all the world and the assistance of their Government being requisite for the settlement of my affairs, I therefore take the liberty to state that up to this time no mal-administration or breach of faith has by any means been ever practised towards any one in this ancient state; I mean the Jaghire of Bygunpully, and so the Jaghire has come into my possession by a regular course of inheritance, from my ancestors. But in the time of my father the late Nawab Mansoor Ood Dowlah Buhadoor some debt was contracted by borrowing at interest from Afghans. Principal and interest, they have already received a double payment. But not content even with this, they make up exorbitant accounts against my sircar and are exceedingly importunate in their demands. Therefore trusting in your kindness and generosity I have come within the territories of the Honourable Company, to the town of Coilgoontah in the district of Cuddapah, and if you will have the goodness to appoint some person worthy of confidence and acquainted with the rules of law and justice to decide in this case, and will thus deliver me from the annoyance caused me by those people, I shall be feel myself laid under the strongest obligations of obedience and gratitude. Further particulars will be known to you from the Hinduwee Athbarnamahs. What more need I trouble you with?

(A true translation.)

J. M. MACLEOD,
Persian Translator to Government.

*Translation of a memorial addressed to Mr. Lacon, Principal Collector of Cuddapah
by Nabob Hussain Ally Khan Bahadur of the Talook of Byganpully,
dated 5th November Fussy 1241.*

The Padshah of Delhi long ago granted to my ancestor as a Jaghire the Talook of Byganpully, which has ever since been engaged by my family in succession. My ancestor having distinguished himself by his services under the Hakim Bundagan Ally of Hyderabad was honoured and rewarded with high titles and great allowances and several Jaghires were conferred upon him, namely, the Talooks of Tandoor, Alpoor, Chittapoor, Soonda, Mittakul, etc. Depending upon these favours my father Nabob Mansoor Dowla Bahadur, otherwise called Ghoolam Ally Khán Bahadur, contracted debts with sowars at Madras, etc., both on account of the Circar and on his own account, for money advanced, cloths, horses and camels, etc. The Hyderabad Circar however resumed the Jaghires, and there remained only the old Jaghire of Byganpully. In the meantime, the said Nabob Mansoor Dowla Bahadur died, and his creditors who during his life-time had received some payment partly on account of principal, and partly on account of interest, making up their accounts by adding interest upon interest so that the balance was accumulated to four or five times the original amount of the debt, demanded payment from me, and brought a force to compel me by sitting Dhurna at my gate; and taking possession of the villages of my Jaghire managed the cultivation and collection, etc., at their own pleasure employing their own people. They then began to dispute and to quarrel among themselves without caring for me, so as to afford occasion for a contest. When I told them that whatever was due to them by account they might receive by instalments, they replied that unless they were paid the principal and interest together with the expense of the force, and interest upon the whole they would not leave me. Thus it is impossible to say to what extent they will carry the troubles they are causing. Being unwilling therefore to stay there I have come to the Cusba of Koilcoontla in the Zilla of Cuddapah to save my life and house and my request to the Government is that they will depute a respectable person well acquainted with accounts and the customs and usages of the country to enquire what is justly due to the creditors, and having ascertained the balance, and the state of my property and revenue, to make a suitable arrangement with them for the liquidation of my debts, and also to appoint amildars, etc., upon my recommendation for superintending the cultivation and collection of my villages and that when my debts are paid off my country may be restored to me. If this be done my debts will be discharged in a suitable manner, and I shall be enabled to preserve my honour and to live happily. Such generous assistance to my sumstanum will be greatly celebrated, and my posterity will offer glad prayers for the prosperity of your Government. If my request is not complied with and my creditors contending amongst themselves offer any injury to my honour, I must give up my life. My creditors committing such excesses at their own will and pleasure I have come to Koilcoontla in the Company's territory. But my family and property are detained at Byganpully by my creditors who have violently seized upon my country. Your Government affording protection to the people of many provinces and relieving them from their troubles I make this representation and pray that it may be taken into favourable consideration. To the above there is an attestation in Persian.

(True Translation.)

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D. ELIOTT,
M. Translator.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Principal Collector of Cuddapah reporting that the Jaghiredar of Byganpully is seeking a temporary asylum in his jurisdiction and transmitting an address from the Jaghiredar soliciting the interference of the British Government in adjusting the demands of his creditors and undertaking the management of his country pending the settlement of his debts.

As it is an object of importance to prevent the assembling of bodies of men for purposes hostile to tranquillity in land adjoining the Company's territory, I am directed to state that this Government will be disposed to lend its aid in any way that may be thought useful and proper in adjusting the matters in dispute between the Jaghiredar and his creditors.

22nd November 1831.

II

E.M.C., dated 13th January 1832, Nos. 11-15, Political.

ZILLAH OF CUDDAPAH,

PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

KAMULAPOOR,

6th January 1832.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

The Resident at Hyderabad has lately forwarded to me copy of a letter to your address intimating the intention of His Highness the Nizam, to take the Jaghire of Byganpully into the hands of Government, and to place there an officer for the purpose of collecting the revenue.

2. The Jaghiredar Hussain Ally Khan has always maintained that his Jaghire was exempt from tribute and independent of the Nizam, and such opinion I have lately seen corroborated by that of the Government as expressed in a letter, dated 12th October 1825, wherein in reply to an application from a former Collector Mr. Russell, soliciting the interference of the Resident of Hyderabad respecting some boundary dispute, it is stated, quoting the terms of the treaty concluded with the Nizam, that the Jaghire of Byganpully consequently "ceased to be connected with the Hyderabad Sirkar, and became a dependency of this Government".

3. Under the impression that the affairs of this petty State were wholly of a political nature, in which it did not become me to interfere, I have, in all my communications with the Chief, given him to understand that beyond affording him protection, I must in other respects leave him to exercise his own discretion. As a Magistrate, I naturally feel anxious for the restoration of lawful authority, as the villages of the Jaghire are much interspersed with those of the Sirkar, and the murder of a British subject last year in that country by a Puttan, related to one of the renters, still remains unnoticed.

4. I beg leave to add that it is the Chief's present intention to take up his temporary abode somewhere within the talook adjoining to Byganpully.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. LACON,

Principal Collector and Magistrate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

When the Ceded districts were made over to this Government by His Highness the Nizam, a letter was addressed to the former Principal Collector here, by Mr. Secretary Webbe, in the Secret department, under date, the 25th December 1800, explaining that these countries had been ceded to the Company, "without any other limitation or exception, than the conditions in favour of the Nabob of Kurnool, and of Moolzuffur-ool-moolk".

In the extract from the letter of the Resident at Hyderabad, dated the 13th October 1800, enclosed in the abovementioned communication, and referred to therein in explanation of the conditions in question, it is explained, as regards Moolzuffur-ool-moolk, that "the districts of Byganpully and Chunchurmullah, rated in the schedule at forty-one thousand eight hundred and four Cantaroy P'agodas, are to remain in Jaghire, to Moolzuffur-ool-moolk and his family, "subject however of course to the paramount authority and control of the Honourable Company, as "sovereigns of the whole of the Nizam's late possessions, etc."

This definition of the rights of the British Government over the jaghire of Bungunpilly, is very distinct from that of those over the Kurnool territory, defined, in the same communication, to be "the full exercise of the *tributary* and *feudatory* rights over that *principality*".

The final arrangements since made with the Kurnool Chieftain by the British Government, have left the administration of civil and criminal justice in that territory to the Nabob who resides there, subject to the general inspection and control of the British Government. He has been treated, as he was before by the Nizam's Government, like a petty resident Chieftain, paying tribute and owing feudatory obligations to the British Government, but vested with the internal management of the principality in which he resides, subject to general British controul.

But the jaghiredar of Bungunpilly, even under the Nizam's Government, never seems to have been viewed in this light; he never has been authorized to exercise either civil or criminal jurisdiction over the subjects of the company dwelling in his jaghire, the grant was an assignment to him and his family of the revenue alone; a positive stipulation was made, at the period of the cession, that the company's authority should be *paramount* in his jaghire; and as the jaghiredar resides always at Hyderabad, he is unable to exercise the administration of civil and criminal jurisdiction, like the Nabob of Kurnool even if it were granted to him, as I have understood it is intended to be granted to the resident Mahratta jaghiredar of Sundoor; nor can he, at the distance of Hyderabad, efficiently controul the exercise of it by his resident amildar.

Whether the administration of justice, civil or criminal, in the Bungunpilly jaghire, shall be vested in the British officers at Cuddapah or Bellarie, or shall be vested in the jaghiredar, or be deputed by him to his amildar who alone resides there, is a point which never has been yet settled. Suitors and merchants of great respectability here have been lately applying to me for letters to the Resident at Hyderabad, begging his intercession with the jaghiredar there, to ensure the administration of civil justice between them and the inhabitants of his jaghire. The little attention paid to my letters by the jaghiredar's amildar at Bungunpilly, and jaghiredar's own opinion that he is independent of British authority, may be inferred from the correspondence which I have the honour to enclose; and as civil and criminal justice in the Bungunpilly district may in fact be considered nearly at a stand, it is a very common resort for criminals who commit depredations on this district.

Bungunpilly is situated in the midst of the Ceded districts, between the Bellarie and Cuddapah divisions. If the administration of justice, civil or criminal, is to be left to the jaghiredar, means should be adopted to require him to enforce it, by means of his amildar, who should be placed under the general controul of the proper British authority either here, or at Cuddapah, authorized to correspond with him on all matters of police, or complaints of the inhabitants of these districts. But, as the jaghiredar is an absentee, I certainly would submit that, being precisely in the same situation as the Carnatic jaghiredars, the subjects of the company in his jaghire may justly claim the protection of the established British tribunals, without at all interfering with his collection of the revenue assigned to him, and that this would be preferable to vesting the administration of justice there in a corrupt amildar, subject to no controul, and from whom there is no appeal, except at the distance of Hyderabad.

Moozuffur-cool-moolk, the original Jaghiredar, died long ago; and I cannot find that his successor has ever communicated this matter to the Government, or obtained the usual sunnud of confirmation. In fact, he seems to view himself and his jaghire, as still dependent exclusively on the Nizam's Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. D. CAMPBELL,
Collector and Magistrate.

BELLARIE,
26th September 1821.

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

I beg that you will inform the Honourable the Governor in Council that I receive urgent complaints of injustice in the Bungunpilly country; and that having been favoured with no orders on my letter of the 26th September 1821, I am at a loss what course to advise the inhabitants of this district to adopt, who complain of injustice there done to them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. D. CAMPBELL,
Magistrate.

BELLARIE,
24th August 1822.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 26th September 1821 to your address I have the honour to enclose copy of a communication from the Magistrate in Cuddapah, stating his belief that the Jaghire of Bangunpilly transferred with the Ceded districts, and specially then declared to be subject to the "paramount authority, and control of the Honourable Company" is subject to my controul.

Whilst I was lately at Kurnool, I learned that the most shameful disorder prevails in that district; the contending parties lately had recourse to arms; loaded cannon are stated to have been fired; and many lives to have been lost. Since the cession, His Highness the Nizam cannot exercise any authority there; and since the Principal Collector left the Ceded districts, it has not been defined by Government, whether the Collector of Cuddapah, or of Bellarie, is to exercise authority over the Jaghire.

Numerous complaints of exactions similar to that contained in the enclosed urzee from the Amildar of Punchpollem reach me from the inhabitants of this district, against the people in Bangunpilly. But I wait the orders of Government, on my reference of the 26th September 1821 to enable me to point out to them the proper channel for redress.

I beg, therefore, that if I am to exercise the controul which it is believed I possess, the Government will be so good as to sanction the same; if not, that I may be authorized publicly to disclaim it, and to point out to complainants in whom the controuling power over the jaghire is vested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BELLARIE,
29th January 1824.

W. D. CAMPBELL,
Collector and Magistrate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 13th January 1832.

* Read the following letter from the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah.

No. 11.

From the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah—States that the Resident at Hyderabad forwarded to him copy of his letter to Government intimating the Nizam's intention respecting the Jagir of Banganapully—observing thereupon—and adds, that it is the present intention of the Jageerdar to take up his temporary abode somewhere within the Talook adjoining that district. ✓

Here enter 6th January 1832.

No. 12.

Resolution and order thereon.

No mention having been made in the letter from the Principal Collector of Cuddapah dated 7th November 1831 of the Jaghire of Banganapully being a dependency of this Government and no reference having been therein made to any former correspondence on the subject, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council presumed that the suggestion which the Principal Collector stated he had made to the Jaghirdar of "the propriety of representing the state of the affairs to the Resident at Hyderabad" was unobjectionable, and under that impression directed the letters dated 22nd November 1831 and 3rd January 1832 to be addressed to the Resident.

In the letter from the Principal Collector of Cuddapah now recorded, allusion is made to a former correspondence on the subject of this jagir, and on referring to it, and to the 6th Article of the Treaty with the Nizam, dated 12th October 1800, upon which the instructions of Government to the Board of Revenue, dated 11th November 1825, are founded, it clearly appears that the jagir of Banganapalle was by the said Treaty ceded in full and in perpetuity to the Honourable Company.

In consequence of the reference now made to former correspondence, three letters from the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary as noted in the margin on the subject of this jagir have been discovered, and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers it necessary, with reference to what is therein stated and with a view to restore order and to provide for the due administration of Civil and Criminal Justice as well as to establish the authority of the Honourable Company and the district in question, that measures should be taken for annexing it permanently to one of the divisions of the Ceded districts. Resolved, therefore, as a preliminary step that a copy of the letter from this Government to the Board of Revenue, dated 11th November 1825, be transmitted to the Resident at Hyderabad in order that he may make such communication on the subject to the Nizam's Government as he may deem necessary, or that if he should not consider himself at liberty to take any steps in the matter without previous instructions from the supreme Government, reference may be made either by him or by this Government to the Right Honourable the Governor-General with a view to obtain them.

Ordered that the following letters be recorded:—

From the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, dated 26th September 1821.

From the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, dated 24th August 1822.

From the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, dated 29th January 1824.

No. 13.

From the Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Bellary. Submits that it has never been settled by whom the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in the jagir of Banganapalle shall be conducted, states that owing to the interruption in their dispensation the jagir, which is situated in the midst of the Ceded districts, is a common resort for criminals who commit depredations in his zillah, represents that the original jagirdar has long been dead but that he cannot discover that his successor has ever communicated the circumstance to the Government or obtained the usual sanad of confirmation.

Encloses a correspondence to show that his authority is little respected by the Amil of the jagirdar and that the latter whose place of residence is Hyderabad considers himself independent of British authority.

Here enter 26th September 1821.

No. 14.

From the Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Bellary. Refers to a former reference regarding the Banganapalle country, his zillah.

Here enter 24th August 1822.

No. 15.

From the Collector of Bellary—Submits for orders whether their jagir of Banganapalle be subject to his authority or not.

Here enter 29th January 1824.

III

Board's E.M.C., dated 26th April 1832, Nos. 23, 24.

ZILLAH OF CUDDAPAH,

PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

MADANAPALLE,

21st April 1832.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Fort St. George.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Acting Secretary's letter, 29th March, forwarding for my information and guidance extracts from the Minutes of Consultation under date 13th January and 13th March.

2. The only step which I have as yet deemed it prudent to adopt has been the issue of a proclamation announcing the annexation of Banganapalle to the zillah of Cuddapah, and calling upon all the creditors to attend either in person or by Vakeel in order that I may be able to form some correct judgment of the chief affairs. With the exception of certain villages in the possession or usurpation of Nuseeb Khan, a Patan and of one Chuzoogeree Gasamee, I am gratified to observe a general disposition to submit to the new jurisdiction to be exercised in the jagir.

3. I was inclined to hope however that these two refractory creditors would, after a few days' reflection, see the folly of resistance, and to promote this change of sentiment, I requested the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Bellary to exert his influence with the Nawab of Kurnool in requiring Nuseeb Khan, whose family and connections belong to that country, to withdraw his large party of Arabs from this zillah. I regret to find that no suitable impression has yet been effected. The Jagirdar, who has never quitted his asylum, has this day represented the harsh and disgraceful treatment, which his family in the Fort of Banganapalle begin to experience from the said Patan, whom I believe, from the little intercourse I had with him, capable of any outrage, and which, if perpetrated, would defeat all the kind intentions of Government towards the chief and his family. The Arabs and Patans now occupying the Fort of Banganapalle, in such seeming defiance of all authority, cannot be less than two hundred, a force not to be disregarded whether as respects number, or the character of the men. I am unwilling however to call in military aid without the previous sanction of Government, but some powerful manifestation of authority appears to me indispensable to restore order in a country, which has been so long disorganized.

4. The accompanying statement will afford your Board some idea of the manner in which the jagir has been partitioned, mortgaged or usurped. It is prepared from the best information I have as yet been able to procure. I have also added a geneological chart of the Jagirdar's family.

5. Notwithstanding the opposition I have experienced, it is my intention to introduce our system of police in those villages, which have shown requiescence in one rule; and as a temporary arrangement I have authorized the Tahsildar of Koilkuntla to take cognizance of all cases which the village officers may send up to him. It would be satisfactory to me to know as early as possible in what relation the country is to be considered in a revenue point of view particularly with respect to the Extra Sources of Revenue, Sayer Abkarry Mohterfa and Sundry small farms and licenses. The merchants and traders of Banganapalle though accustomed to occasional

exactions have never been subjected to any contributions similar to the Neesabudee tax of the Ceded Districts. Exemption therefore in future would, I apprehend, encourage merchants to desert the adjoining taluks for the purpose of settling within the limits of the Jagir.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble servant,

H. LACON,
Principal Collector.

IV

Board's E.M.C., dated 6th August 1832, Nos. 29, 29-A.

(Portions of the paper are missing.)

GENTLEMEN,

1. Owing to the obstinacy of the Patan in holding out for so long a time the Fort of Banganapalle in defiance of my authority, I have been prevented from complying with the direction of your Board, in preparing at an earlier period the report on the title and tenure of that jagir, for which the sunnuds and other documents which were kept in the fort, required to be examined.

2. The first sunnud to the present family is dated 1178 Hij/1764-A.D. and confined to the taluk of Banganapalle the grants being described as a transfer of the claim of the former Jagirdar Mochammed Beg Khan in which family of Mogbul descent it had descended from three generations. The last of that race being without heirs, it was bestowed on Hoossain Alee Khan, the grandfather of the present chief whose father had married

* * * * *

allusion is made to a separate sunnud granted Asud Alee Khan, the brother of Hoossein Alee Khan for the Killadaree of Chunchulmulla, and also to the assignment of this Pergunnah in the name of Fuzal Alee Khan, Chunchulmulla is described of the Sirkar Gundicottah Soobah Hyderabad and Banganapalle of the Sirkar Nundial Soobah Beejapoor. It will be seen that under the head of diamond mines, Ahsham and provision for two jagirs, a large portion of the total revenue was altogether set apart.

Banganapalli Taluk.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Deduct—Total collections				84,375	0	0
Diamond mine	2,343	12	0			
Jagir of Fuzal Alee Khan, &c.	6,423	8	9			
Jagir of Ahsham	9,028	0	0			
Total	17,795	4	9			
Mushroot or condition if for two hundred horse	18,733	5	0	36,528	10	3
Remains				47,846	5	9

Chanchulmulla Taluk.

Deduct—Total collections				68,685	2	6
Diamond mine	1,852	8	0			
Zoolfakarut Dowlah }	45,639	14	6			
Ahbood Khan Bahdoor }						
Ahshams of Fort	5,778	0	0			
Total	53,270	6	6			
Mushroot or condition for fifty horse	7,808	5	6	61,078	12	0
Remains				7,606	6	6

and also a certain amount as Mushroot or conditional for maintaining a body of horse which items have all now merged in some way or other in the present family. From the town duties of Chunchulmulla and Banganapalle, the Aksham

* * * * *

being imposed as a condition on the jagirdar.

3. The next sunnud is from Tippu Sooltan dated $\frac{1197}{1782}$ Hij. briefly confirming to Gholam Alee Khan, the son of Hoossain Alee Khan, the enjoyment of the former sunnud according to its terms. Notwithstanding this grant, it appears from the Deshpondies accounts, that the jagir was immediately resumed, it is said on failure of service, and never enjoyed during that Government. In 1205 Hij/1790-A.D., above a year previous to the treaty with Tippu, on the part of the Nizam's Government a fresh sunnud was granted by the Dewan Azum Pol Omra (afterwards styled Arnstoojah) to Asad Alee Khan, the brother and Gholam Alee Khan, the son of Hoossain Alee Khan of both the Pergunnahs of Banganapalle and Chunchulmulla, which had been formerly assigned to Hoossain Alee Khan and Fuzul Alee Khan. Other taluks such as Vellaloor, Rychoore, Adhone (since resumed) were also conferred on this family

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of the present Chief Hoossain Alee Khan, his incapacity for business and the partition which has taken place among the different members of the family seem to preclude all hope that the management of the country could ever be satisfactorily entrusted to him. Of the villages composing his share there is not one at his disposal, all being in possession of different creditors. His own brother to whose share 10 villages, also mortgaged, belong is one from whose exertions I can alone look forward to the rescue of the family from utter ruin, and as one of his sons has been adopted by the Nawab their interests may be considered in some degree united.

5. That the Government is at liberty to impose in lieu of the conditions and reservations named in the sunnuds, whatever amount they may deem equitable in the way of peshcush cannot, I think, be doubted, but the difficulty is how in so divided and unsettled a state as I have described the

The aksham peons who garrisoned the forts, I have shown to derive their pay from the town duties in which are and other items, and these extra sources therefore seem applicable for the maintenance of the Police administration of the country, the expense of which has now devolved on the Government. The diamond mine, on which such stress seems to be laid in the sunnud, is of little value and confined to the immediate vicinity of Banganapalle.

6. I have the honour to submit a list of all the villages of Banganapalle and Chunchulmulla showing the Beriz of each at two periods, fuslies 1193 and XXX, the family share to which they belong, and by whom at present enjoyed, also an account of the extra source of revenue at the above-mentioned periods. There are a few villages in addition to those enumerated in the list prepared in A.D. 1764, which I suppose are of recent origin, being now distinguished from the of the district, and it is therefore desirable receive my instructions before that period. I may also state that until some final arrangement take place, the country being on the frontier is liable to be again thronged with Arabs and Patans seeking employment, to guard against which, and for the preservation of the public peace, I have been under the necessity of retaining a detachment of the Military at Banganapalle.

8. I have made many fruitless attempts to get the pension documents translated ; my time is too much occupied to undertake the task, and I would therefore beg leave to suggest that they be forwarded for that purpose to the Persian Translator to Government. The detail of the revenue in particular requires great experience with the mode of accounts in Native Courts, and it was not without much difficulty that I could acquire anything like

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Your most obedient servant,

H. LACON,
Principal Collector

Translation contained in Board's E.M.C., dated 20th December 1832, Nos. 25A, 25B.

Ansef
Jah Nizam
Ool Moolk, Nizam
Ood Dowlah, Meer Nizam
Aly Khan Buhadoor, Futuh Jung,
Sipah Salar, the faithful friend
and devoted servant of Shah-i-
Aulum Buhadoor, Badshah-i-
Gazee Nooliman Iktidar.
1876.

Sumsam
Ool Moolk,
Sumsam Ood Dowlah,
Meer Abad Ood Hye Khan
Buhadoor, Sumsam Jung,
the devoted servant
of Shah-i-Aulum
Badshah-i-Gazee.
1176.

Be it known to the Diasmooks, the Daispondies, the Mookudduns, the peasants and the cultivators of the Purganah of Bigun Pully in the Sircar of Gazeepoor, Soobah of Beejapoor. that the sum of fifty-six lac twenty-six thousand and one hundred Dams has been, subsequently to the removal of Mohammed Baig Khan and of his partners and other persons, assigned out of the said purganah and from the Mehal of the Sircar, by way of service Jageer, to Hoosain Aly Khan Buhadoor, the Kiladar and Foujdar of Bigun Pully with and without stipulation, as specified on the back of this Purwanah. It is required that the said Mehal be made over to the agents of the above-named Khan. Hereafter, on the receipt of a sunnud of assignment as usual, let them act accordingly. Written on the 22nd of Ramzan in the year fifth of the illustrious reign Byz.

Let them write the endorsement.

Out of the Purganah of Bigun Pully in the Sircar of Gazeepoor, Soobah of Beejapore, from the Mehal of the Sircar and the removal of Mohummed Baig Khan and of his partners and other persons, a service Jagere has been assigned to Hoosain Aly Khan Buhadoor, the Kiladar and Foujdar of Bigun Pully, with and without stipulation. It is required that the said Mehal be made over for the service of the above-named Khan and after a distinct sunnud is received according to custom, let them act accordingly.

A moochulkah bearing date the 24th Ramzan, year 5th, has been entered in the Duftur conveying that a Purwanah of Dams will be brought from the illustrious presence and a distinct sunnud prepared within six months, and a Faragnamah, or

Rs. 66,579-11-3 which equals Dams 61,57,100.
Deduct Dams 5,31,000.
Balance.
quit claim, together with the muster roll of Naibs within four.

Purport of the signature of the noble and illustrious Nabob, glorious as the sun, prop of sovereignty, faithful friend, Ansefjah Nizam Ool Moolk Nizam Ool Dowlah Meer Nizam Aly Khan Buhadoor, Futuh Jung, Sipah Salar, testifies that "a sunnud may be granted."

Purport of an application bearing date the 19th Ramzan, year 5th, testifies that three orders bearing the seal of Rookhn Ood Dowlah Meer Moosa Khan Buhadoor Jhtisham Jung, dated the 24th of Rujjub 1178 Hijree, have been entered in the Duftur, respecting the Tunkhah or assignment of Fuzli Aly Khan Buhadoor from the Purganah of Chunchulmulla, the vesting of the offices of Kiladary and Foujdary of Bigun Pully belonging to the Soobah, the seat of victory (Beejapore), in the name of Hoosain Aly Khan Buhadoor together with a Jagere, with and without stipulation, the vesting of a Jagere of Infantry as well as the Purganah of Bigun Pully and the office of Kiladar of Chunchulmulla belonging to the fortunate Soobah (Hyderabad) dependent on the Carnatic Balaghat in the name of Usud Aly Khan Buhadoor together with a Jagere, with and without stipulation, and the making over of the Jagere of Infantry and Foujdary in proportion from the Purganah of Chunchulmulla. It was ordered

that the servants of the Durbar having prepared a statement of the limits and valuation of the Jagere, according to custom, may submit the same to the presence. Wherefore the particulars of the Mehal have been written hereunder, crosswise, as well as the explanation of the salaries of every one on each dafa or item of the Purganah. Respecting the grant of sunnuds of Kiladary and Foujdary and of Foujdary in proportion to the Jagere; of vesting the Jagere of Infantry for the two fortresses according to custom, of the assignment of the Jagere with and without stipulation for the Kiladars, and of the Jagere of Fuzli Aly Khan Buhadoor. What are the commands.

Purport of the signature of the illustrious Nabob testifies that "Rs. 81,994-7-3 may be assigned."

The Vakeel of Fuzli Aly Khan Buhadoor inquiring respecting the salaries of Hoosain Aly Khan Buhadoor and Usud Aly Khan Buhadoor.

Purport of the signature of the illustrious Nabob. The nephew of the constituent may be allowed for six months unconditionally in the case of the abovenamed Khan.

	RS.	A.	P.	
Purganah of Bigun Pully in the Circar of Gaseepoor, total	84,375	0	0	
Deduct for the royal exchequer on account of the diamond mine of the said Purganah	2,348	12	0	
	Balance ..	82,081	4	0
	RS.	A.	P.	
Deduct on account of the following—				
For the Jagere of Fuzli Aly Khan, together with his partners	6,423	8	9	
For the Jagere of Infantry for the fort of Bigun Pully	9,028	0	0	
		15,451	8	9
Remaining the Mehal which in the Purwanah has been assigned to Hoosain Aly Khan Buhadoor with reference to the personal allowance—				
Remainder in the Mehal of the Circar	8,403	7	3	
	RS.	A.	P.	
Mehal of Jageredars—				
Mehal of Mohammed Roostoom	2,187	8	0	
Mehal of Mohammed Hoosain, etc.	3,770	13	0	
Mehal of Mohammed Yoosuf, etc., the last Darogah of supplies attached to Kunr Nuggar	1,875	0	0	
Mehal of Mohammed Fuzli Ool Lab, etc.	2,000	0	0	
		9,833	6	0
Mehal of Mohammed Baig Khan, late Kiladar, with his partners conditional	20,833	5	6	
Unconditional with partners	13,867	0	0	
		34,730	5	6
Balance—				
On account of the demise of Mohammed Mohdee	693	12	6	
On account of the removal of Mohammed Jaffer	3,286	0	0	
Mehal of Mohammed Casim Aly Khan entered in a list of casualties	9,632	13	0	
		13,612	9	6
		66,579	11	3
Allowance of Hoosain Aly Khan Buhadoor as Hoosain Aly, the nephew, an officer of two thousand infantry				1,34,00,000 D
Deduct the allowance of 700 Cavalry * total estimation 1250 Cavalry				2,00,000 D
Unconditional agreeably to the Dufter of Beesahah two thousand infantry, 50 Cavalry Do. Uspah, Banner and the titles of Khan and Buhadoor .. .. .				.....
Conditional on the Kiladary of the fortress of Bigun Pully and the Foujdary of the Purganah agreeably to the signature 200 Cavalry—Estimation 150 Cavalry .. .. .				.....
Do. Uspah 50 estimation 150 Cavalry .. .. .				.....
		Allowance ..		1,14,00,000 D
		RS.	A.	P.
Deduct for the maintenance of the cattle—				
Unconditional	24,80,400	0	0	
Conditional	2,01,600	0	0	
		26,82,000	0	0
Balance—allowance as follows—				
Amount on different engagements—For six months without stipulation	1,11,495	0	0	
For five months conditional	1,11,645	12	6	
		Without stipulation ..		89,19,600 0 0 D
Sums on different engagements -				
For six months	RS.	A.	P.	
For five months as per monthly stipulation	1,11,495	0	0	
	92,992	7	0	
Stipulated after deducting the cattle expense		17,98,400	0	0
For six months as per practice with the late incumbent	18,733	7	6	1,07,10,000 0 0
In the Purganah of Chunchul Mullah in the Circar of Gundes Cottah the fortunate Subah (Hyderabad) dependent on Carnatic Bala Ghat				1,63,665 2 6

* Something erased here.

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Deduct for the following items:—				
Royal exchequer on account of Diamond Mines	1,862	8 0		
Foolker Ood Dowlah Meer Aly Khan Bahadoor	1,45,639	14 6		
For the infantry of the said fortress	5,778	0 0		
			1,53,270	5 6
Balance—Tunkhah for which an order has been received ..			15,414	12 0
In the name of Usud Aly Khan Bahadoor Kiladar of Chunchulmullah, conditional and unconditional which Fuzli Aly Khan at the time of making over the Kiladary of the said fortress had received.				
The Purwanah of Dams was not received. {	Allowance of Usud Ali Khan Bahadoor <i>alias</i> Syed Usud Aly, the nephew, an officer of one thousand infantry 300 Cavalry Do. Unconditional according to the Seeahah of Bukshah one thousand infantry 250 Cavalry titles of Khan and Bahadoor allowance.		The whole estimation 600 Cavalry.	
			58,00,000	0 0
Conditional for the Kiladary of the fortress of Chunchulmullah according to the sign mannal 50 cavalry Do. Uspah allowance			8,00,000	0 0
			66,00,000	0 0
Deduct for the maintenance of cattle—				
Unconditional	15,02,400	0 0		
According to the sunnud of stipulation	50,400	0 0		
			15,52,800	0 0
Balance for the following allowances—				
Sums on different engagements—				
For six months unconditional	53,720	0 0		
For five months generally and according to the stipulated allowance	52,576	0 0		
			42,97,600	0 0
Estimation 100 Cavalry. {				
	Allowance without stipulation		42,97,600	0 0
	Sums on different engagements—			
	For six months		53,720	0 0
	For five months		41,766	10 6
	Stipulated allowance after deducting the cattle maintenance		7,49,600	0 0
	For five months		70,808	5 6
			50,47,200	0 0
Estimation 2,000 Cavalry. {	To Fuzli Aly Khan Bahadoor for the allowance of Fuzli Aly Khan Bahadoor an officer of three thousand infantry, 1,000 Cavalry Do. Usua for six months		2,67,000	0 0
	6,428	8 9	8,750	0 0
Particulars } Deduct for the correct. {	Formerly five thousand infantry allowance			
	Increase two thousand and five hundred infantry title of Khan 1,000 Cavalry			
	Do. Uspah allowance		2,58,750	0 0
	Deduct for the cattle maintenance		37,620	0 0
			2,29,880	0 0
Balance			5,428	8 9
Deduct Tunkha from the Perganah of Bigun Pully				
			5,428	8 9
<i>Balance.</i>				
Remaining allowance				
Increased allowance after deducting the cattle (maintenance)				
			3,326	7 3
			2,21,180	0 0
			2,24,456	7 3
The Mehal of Mohammad Baig Khan, the late Kiladar of Bigun Pully				
The Mehal of the late Gholam Moortzah Khan who had held from the removal of Muhammad Sala Heat Khan				
			999	15 9
			3,421	10 0
			4,421	9 9
Total				
From the commencement of Panjdoos Babee-i-Taka Kooeel year 1174 Fuslee—				
Conditional			17,98,400 D	or 18,733 0 0
Unconditional			43,58,700 D	
Deduct			5,31,100 D	
			38,27,700 D	or 47,846 12 9
			56,26,100 D	
From the Mehal of the Cirkar				
			7,12,750 D	
Deduct			40,650 D	
			6,72,100 D	or 8,403 7 6
Correct explanation—				
Basail				
Seerignapoor <i>alias</i> Cherkut Pully	2,59,000 D		1,60,000 D	or 1,996 12 0
Deduct	40,650 D			
			2,18,350 D	or 2,812 8 0
			38,200 D	or 4,021 6 0
			37,650 D	or 389 8 9
			1,51,100 D	or 1,888 10 9
			71,800 D	or 894 6 0
			6,72,100 D	or 8,403 7 6
From the removal of Mohammed Baig Khan—				
Conditional			17,98,400 D	or 18,733 5 6
Unconditional			13,98,750 D	
Deduct			1,15,750 D	
			12,80,000 D	or 15,397 0 0
			30,78,400 D	or 34,730 5 6

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
All the villages—						
The said Gusta and Pet bun Mookul together	14,98,683	D or	23,438	5	0	
<i>Deduct as follows:—</i>						
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Royal exchequer on account of						
diamond mine 98,750	D or	2,348	12	0		
Fual-i-aly Khan 2,07,900	D or	2,628	5	9		
Infantry of the said fortress.. 3,81,000	D or	9,028	0	0		
	6,62,650	D or	14,001	1	9	
Balance	8,31,033	D or	9,438	3	6	
<i>Deduct in ready cash to Circar, &c.</i>	4,66,438	D or	5,200	9	9	
	Balance	3,64,600	D or	4,236	9	3
<i>Entire villages.</i>						
Bouldaldainy	90,000	D or	937	8	0	
Suncrapoor	20,000	D or	1,284	8	0	
Hootermal Dainy	1,10,000	D or	1,171	4	0	
Bustnapoor	1,70,000	D or	1,762	8	0	
Iyerooondae	55,000	D or	590	10	0	
Nundroog together with the fields of Allypoor and of Meerun						
Nugger	1,40,000	D or	1,406	4	0	
Uflapoor	1,93,850	D or	2,348	12	0	
Bakut Pully	44,000	D or	468	12	0	
Nundevar	4,71,000	D or	5,156	4	0	
Bedrajapala	42,500	D or	468	12	0	
Hoossain Rajpala	22,000	D or	234	6	0	
Zohrapoor	45,000	D or	468	12	0	
Vellore	3,50,000	D or	3,950	8	0	
Hoonapoor	18,000	D or	187	8	0	
Maithe Pully	14,000	D or	140	6	0	
Ternapoor	66,000	D or	703	0	0	
Bundrapoor	45,007	D or	468	12	0	
Kumlapoory	1,99,000	D or	2,331	4	0	
Hailoorpoor	33,000	D or	356	4	0	
Pakapar together with the fields of Surfrapoor and Meerer-						
poor	1,62,000	D or	1,650	0	0	
Meerun Nugar	1,10,000	D or	1,171	14	0	
Jummal Daivy	45,000	D or	468	12	0	
Bagtesoondah	15,850	D or	187	8	0	
Yaloor	1,87,500	D or	2,348	12	0	
Iyerooonda	1,50,000	D or	1,875	0	0	
	38,97,850	D or	31,837	4	6	
<i>Joint villages.</i>						
Cuppulmullee joint	40,000	D or	140	10	0	
Farool	10,150	D or	127	9	6	
Vancatapoor	31,200	D or	371	5	0	
Keshungerree	10,000	D or	109	0	0	
Tumar Pully	5,000	D or	62	8	0	
Payaout	3,000	D or	31	4	0	
Neeloocondia	3,50,000	D or	358	4	0	
Khamapoor	2,350	D or	22	5	0	
Seefa	55,000	D or	579	13	0	
	1,81,750	D or	1,812	10	9	
<i>Deduct for the share of Fual Aly Khan</i>	64,54,150	D or	37,876	8	6	
	2,10,000	D or	2,625	0	0	
<i>Deduct in the removal of Mohammed Hoossain, &c.</i>	Balance	32,44,150	D or	35,251	8	6
		50,000	D or	520	13	9
	Balance as above .. ..	.....			
From the removal of Mohammed Fual-ool-Lak, &c.	1,92,000	D				
<i>Deduct</i>	82,000	D				
	Balance.					
Jeeld	1,57,500					
<i>Deduct</i>	26,200					
	Balance	1,31,300	D	1,640	8	0
Keshingerree	36,500					
<i>Deduct</i>	5,800					
	Balance	28,700	D	359	8	0
<i>Deduct in the removal of Mohammed Baig Khan</i>	44,500	D or	468	12	0	
	10,000	D or	109	0	0	
	Balance					
From the removal of Mohammed Roostoom	2,10,000	D				
<i>Deduct</i>	35,000	D				
	Balance.					
Malmookoondia	36,000					
<i>Deduct</i>	6,000					
	Balance	30,000	D or	315	0	0
Nuthlapoor	1,23,300					
<i>Deduct</i>	20,500					
	Balance	1,02,800	D or	1,284	6	0
Carried over	1,50,300		1,599	6	0	

	<i>Balance.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Copul Pullay	1,84,000 D	1,640 10 0		
<i>Deduct</i> in the removal of Mohum- med Baig Khan,	40,000 D	140 10 0		
	<i>Balance</i> ..	1,44,000 D		
	<i>Deduct</i> ..	24,000 D		
		<i>Balance</i> ..	1,20,000 D or 1,500 0 0	
Vencatapur	1,89,000 D	1,640 10 0		
<i>Deduct</i> in the removal of partners, &c.	1,03,000 D	1,265 10 0		
	<i>Balance</i> ..	36,000 D		
	<i>Deduct</i> ..	6,000 D		
		<i>Balance</i> ..	30,000 D or 375 0 0	
				1,50,000 D or 1,875 0 0
Mohammed Jaffer				8,15,500
<i>Deduct</i>				52,500
	<i>Balance.</i>			
Bun Mookul	— 33 D			
<i>Deduct</i>	— 00			
		<i>Balance</i> ..	2,21,333 D or 2,764 10 0	
Neelocoonda Joint			41,667 D or 521 6 0	
				2,63,000 D or 3,286 0 0
From the decease of Mohammed Mohdy Bun Mookool Joint				28,500 D or 360 8 0
Tamar Pully Joint				32,000 D or 333 5 6
			<i>Total</i> ..	55,500 D or 693 13 6

On the 24th of Ramsan
year 5th of the
illustrious reign.

Entered in the Hoozoor
Seeahah on the 24th of
Ramsan year 5th.

Entered in the Seeahah-
i-Itiak on the 24th of
Ramsan year 5th.

Copy taken in the
Sariahta of Mooskha.

(A true translation.)

M. CANNING,
Ag. Persian Translator to Government.

Rs. 18,733-5-6 being granted on condition of discharging offices of Kiladar and Faujdar and maintaining 250 cavalry to be resumed by the Sirkar in case of the discontinuance of the offices and the sum of 38,27,700 D or Rs. 47,846-5-9 being granted unconditionally by way of jaghire. 17,08,400 D or

Translation.

CONSULTATION.

In conformity with the signature of the noble, the illustrious, princely, the powerful, versed in the affairs of religion and state, acquainted with matters of policy and divinity, raiser of the flag of pomp and magnificence, embellisher of the carpet of grandeur and splendor, prop of royalty and government, reliance of monarchy and conquest, victorious in the plains of battle, dispenser of delight in the assemblies of prosperity, depository of the royal secrets, discriminator of disposition and talent, pure mirror of truth and faith, light of the lamp of friendship and sincerity, intimate friend in private life, confidant of the secrets of attachment, master of the sword and pen, adjuster of the affairs of the community, chief of the respectable Khans, noble among the magnificent ameers, encourager of warriors in resolution, model of heroes in the field of battle, senator of correct counsel, sagacious counsellor of great authority, worthy of friendship and respect, fit object of veneration and distinction, grandee of the King possessor of Solomon's power, and faithful friend, Ausef Jah Nizam ool Mook Nizam Ood Dowlah Meer Nizam Aly Khan Bahador, Feath Jung Sepah Salar; Fuzl-i-Aly Khan being under consideration for an increase of two thousand and five hundred infantry and two thousand cavalry, together with a banner, kettle drum and the title of Bahador is hopeful that the same being represented to the presence may meet with approbation.

The signature of the prop of sovereignty, the faithful friend, Ausef Jah Nizam ool Mook Nizam Ood Dowlah Bahador Futh Jung Sepah Salar, testifies that an increase of two thousand and five hundred (infantry) and two thousand cavalry together with a banner, kettle drum and the title of Bahador may be given.

The Petition imports that Fuzl-i Aly Khan possessing five hundred infantry son of the late Fuzl-i-Aly Khan is hopeful of bounty and favor.

The signature of the most noble, the illustrious, pompous and elevated in rank, high and superior in dignity, respected, magnificent and leader of the valiant warriors, Khankhanan, Fukhr-ool Moolk Iftikhar-ood Dowlah Mohummed Kabeer Khan Bahadoor Hoozube Jung, Bukhshee of the Dukhan empire, testifies, that agreeably to the signature a Tujweznamah or consultation may be written in order to be submitted to the Presence.

Three thousand infantry 2,000 cavalry title of Bahadoor, a banner and kettle drum.

Formerly possessed Five hundred infantry. Increase Two thousand (2,500) five hundred infantry title Bahadoor (2,000) Cavalry a banner and kettle drum.

Written on the 19th of Shabaun in the 5th year of the illustrious reign.

Endorsement.

Entered in the Hoosoor
Seeahub on 19th of
Shoban year 5th.
On the 19th of Shoban
year 5th.

Ansefjah
Nizam Ool Moolk
Nizam Ood Dowlah Meer
Nizam Ally Khan Bahadoor
Futuhjung Sipah Salar the faithful
friend and the devoted servant
of Shahi Aulum Bahadoor
Badsbahi Gasee of
Solomon power.
1175.

Copy taken
By a.

Entered in
the list.

Khaukhanoor
Fukhrool Moolk
Iftikar Ood Dowlah
Mohummed Kabeer Khan
Bahadoor Hoozube Jung the
devoted servant of Shahi
Aulum Badaahahi Gasee
Kishwaraitani Huft
ourung.
1176.

Copy taken in the
Duffer of the
Bukhshee of Dehkhun
empire on 19th
Shoban year 5th.

Entered in the
Maratih.

is informed.

(A true translation.)

Translation.

At this time the office of Kiladar of the fortress and that of Foujdar of the Purganah of Begun Pully, belonging to the Soobah of Beejapoor, is agreeably to what is specified on the back of this Purwanah, conferred upon Hoosain Aly Khan Bahadoor, the nephew of Fuzli-i-Aly Khan Bahadoor from the removal of Mohummud Baig Khan, for which the Vakeel of Ameer Ool Oomra Shooja Ool Moolk Bahadoor had lately obtained a sunud; in order that he may exert himself in guarding the said fortress and keeping up the appointed number of troops therein garrisoned; in maintaining the store of provisions and changing them according to the established regulation; in punishing and chastising the seditious and rebellious and demolishing their forts; in protecting the poor and those who pay the public revenue and in prohibiting the iron-smiths from making muskets. He should prohibit the persons whom he may establish in different police stations in his Foujdary for the administration and good order of the country from receiving anything unlawfully, exercising any forbidden act or using any spirituous liquor; and should take such care of the public roads that the travellers and passengers may pass there with confidence and comfort. No larceny or robbery should take place; but if the property of any person should be stolen, he must produce the property together with the thief or robber, and having delivered over the property to the owner, he shall punish the offender; and in case he fails to produce the same, he shall make it good. The superior and subordinate officers as well as the land-holders of the said Purganah are to consider the functions of the said officer as vested in the abovementioned Khan—written on the 21st Ramzan in the 5th year of the reign.

Ausef
Jah Nizam
Ool Mulk Nizam
Ood Dowlah, Meer
Nizam Aly Khan Bahadoor
Futh Jung Sipah Salar, the
faithful friend and devoted
servant of Shahi
Aulum Bahadoor
Badshah-i-Gazee
Sooliman
Iktedar.

Sumsam
Ool Moolk
Sumsam Ood Dowlah
Meer Ubdool Hye Khan
Bahadoor, Sumsam
Jung the devoted
servant of Shahi
Aulum Badshah-i-
Gazee.
1176.

Endorsement.

The offices of Kiladar and Foujdar of Begun Pully belonging to the Soobah of Beejapoor are in conformity with the Sooval-i-Dustkhuttee, the explanation of which is written crosswise hereunder, conferred on Hoosain Aly Khan Bahadoor, from the removal of Mohummud Baig Khan, for which the Vakeel of Ameer Ool Oomra Shooja Ool Moolk Bahadoor has lately obtained a sunud.

Purport of the signature of the illustrious Nahob, glorious as the sun, pillar of the sovereignty and faithful friend Ausef Jah Nizam Ool Moolk Nizam Ool Dowlah Meer Nizam Aly Khan Bahadoor Futh Jung Sipah Solar. "Let a sunud be granted."

The purport of the Sooval-i-Dustkhuttee bearing date the 19th of Ramzan in the 5th year of the reign has been distinctly entered in the Purwana of the Jagere Tunkhah—

Hoosain Aly Khan Bahadoor an officer of 2,000 infantry and 700 cavalry.

Agreements, etc., bearing date the 24th Ramzan in the 5th year of the reign have been entered in the Sirkar's Dufter—

One agreement bearing the seal of Hoosain Aly Khan Bahadoor.

One surety bill bearing the seal of Fuzli Aly Khan Bahadoor, an officer of 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. Total Tunkhah Rs. 9,845-2-6 out of which Rs. 5,423-8-9 have been assigned at Begun Pully in the sirkar of Gazeepoor in the Soobah of Beejapoor, and the remaining Rs. 4,421-9-9 at Chunchul Mulla in the sirkar of Gooneecotta in the Sooba of Hydrabad.

24th Ramzan in the fifth
year of the Reign.

Entered in the Humsar
Seeshuh on the 24th of
Ramzan year 5th.

Entered in the Seeshuh-i-
Ittik on the 24th of Ram-
zan, year 5th.

Copy taken in the Surrishta
of Kiladaree and Fajadree.

NOTE.—The writings on the back of this Purwanah are not all in the same hand or ink.

(A true translation.)

M. CANNING,
Ag. Persian Translator to Government.

Translation.

CONSULTATION.

In conformity with the signature of the noble, the illustrious, the princely, the powerful, versed in the affairs of religion and State, acquainted with matters of policy and divinity, raiser of the flag of pomp and magnificence, embellisher of the carpet of grandeur and splendor, prop of

royalty and Government, reliance of monarchy and conquest, victorious in the plains of battle, dispenser of delights in the assemblies of prosperity, depository of the royal secrets, discriminator of disposition and talent, pure mirror of truth and faith, light of the lamp of friendship and sincerity, intimate friend in private life, confidant of the secrets of attachment, master of the sword and pen, adjuster of the affairs of the community, chief of the respectable Khans, noble among the Ameer of elevated rank; encourager of warriors, in resolution model of heroes in the field of battle, senator of correct council, sagacious counsellor of great authority, worthy of friendship and respect, fit object of veneration and distinction, grandee of the king, possessor of Solomon's power, and faithful friend, Ausef Jah Nizam Ool Moolk Nizam Ood Dowlah Meer Nizam Aly Khan Bahadoor Futuh Jung Sipah Salar:—Syed Hoosain Aly having been under consideration for the rank of 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry together with Banner, and the titles of Khan and Bahadoor is hopeful that the same being represented to the presence may meet with approbation.

The signature of the prop of sovereignty, the faithful friend, Ausef Jah Nizam Ool Moolk Nizam Ood Dowlah Bahadoor Futuh Jung Sepah Salar, testifies, that the rank of 2,000 (infantry) and 1,000 cavalry, together with a Banner and the titles of Khan and Bahadoor may be conferred.

The petition imports that Syed Hoosain, the nephew of Fuzli Aly Khan, is hopeful of enjoying the honour of the illustrious Durbar's servitude.

The signature of the most noble, the illustrious, pompous and elevated in rank, high and superior in dignity, respected magnificent and leader of the valiant warriors, Khankhanan, Fukhr Ool Moolk Iftikhar Ood Dowlah Mohammad Kabeer Khan Bahadoor Hoogubr Jung, Bukhshee of the Dukhun empire, testifies, that agreeably to the signature a Tujiveeznamah or consultation may be written in order to be submitted to the presence.

Two thousand infantry, 1,000 cavalry titles of Khan and Bahadoor Banner.

Written on the 19th of Shaubaun in the 5th year of the illustrious reign.

Endorsement.

Ausef
Jah Nizam
Ool Moolk Nizam
Ood Dowlah, Meer Nizam
Aly Khan Bahadoor, Futuh Jung
Sipah Salar the faithful friend and
the devoted servant of Shahi
Aulum Bahadoor
Badahah-i-Gazee
of Solomon
power—
1176.

Khan
khanan
Fukhr Ool
Moolk Ifti Khan
Ood Dowlah Mohammed
Khabeer Khan Bahadoor Husber
Jung the devoted servant
of Shah-i-Aulum
Badahah-i-Gazee
Kishmaraitan-i-Huft
Owring,
1176.

Is informed.

(A true translation.)

Copy taken in the Duftur of Entered in the
the Bukhshee of Dukhun Marath.
empire on 19th Shaubaun
year 5th.

Copy taken. Entered in
the list.

On the 19th of Entered in the Husur
Shaubaun on 19th of Seenhub
year 5th. Shaubaun year 5th.

Translation.

We had sent Syed Hoossain Aly Khan to Begun Pully in consequence of his ill-health, but by chance he departed this life in his way. Wherefore we have been grieved. But there is no remedy against the will of God, and it is better to be patient and resigned. We are well aware of his labours and attachment in the affairs of Sircar; you are therefore placed in the Jagere of Begun Pully and you may with confidence arrange your residence as permanent. A mourning dress is herewith sent to you. What more. Dated the 5th of Shaval 1197 Hijree.

P.S.—Orders have been sent to Nutthud Khan Kiladar of Goottee and to Meer Kumr Ood Deen directing them to assist you in repelling the Chief of Udoonee, in case he should invade your abode. And if necessary you may call for assistance from both.

On the envelope

The exalted Khan Gholam Aly Khan may God preserve him.

A small oblong seal with the word "Tippoo Sultan 1186".

(A true translation.)

M. CANNING,
Ag. Persian Translator to Government.

Translation.

It is signified to the Desmooks, the Despondees, the Mookuddims, the Peasants and the Cultivators attached to the Purganah of Begun Pully in the Sirkar of Nundial in the Soobah of Bijapoor and to the Purganah of Chunohulmulla in the Sirkar of Gunjee Cottah and the Sooba of Hyderabad, that at this time the Mahal of the late Hoossain Aly Khan and Fuzli Aly Khan which according to a sunnud bearing the private seal was formerly given in Tunkhahs to the said Khans, has been, from the bountiful presence, conferred upon Moozuffur Ool Moolk Bahadoor and Syed Gholam Aly Khan Bahadoor excluding the royal Mahal and that of the late Ubd Oon Nabi Khan and Mohummud Rumanst Khan Bahadoor, etc., after referring to the old documents a sunnud will be sent according to

custom according to which effect is to be given. Hijree.

* An alteration perceptible in this name.

† *NOTE.*—This date appears to have been altered and the S; or sign manual, has a suspicious appearance. The paper of the sunnud appears very fresh for a document upwards of 40 years old.

Endorsement.

Copy taken in the Dufter of the
Diwan on the 12th of Rabee
Ool Avul 1205 Hijree.

{ Copy taken in the Dufter of the
Diwan on the 12th of Rabee
Ool Avul 1205 Hijree.

(A true translation.)

M. CANNING,
Ag. Persian Translator to Government.

*List of the Persian documents returned to the Revenue Department with their English Translations,
21st November 1832.*

1 Document bearing the seal of His Highness the Nabob Meer Nizam Aly Khan Bahadoor.

2 Turveemamahs granted with the seal of His Highness the said Nabob.

1 In the name of Tusals Aly Khan.

1 Do. Hussain Aly Khan.

—
2

1 Order bearing the seal of Tippoo Sultan.

1 Document with the seal of the late Orreestojah Superintendent of the Sircar of His Highness the Nabob.

—
5

5 English translations.

—
10

NOTE.—A long Persian Purwanah or document is in the Persian office. The translation of which is not done yet.

C

PAPERS OF 1837, WITH PAPERS OF 1800-1801 THEN BROUGHT TO LIGHT, SHOWING THE REASONS FOR THE RE-GRANT OF THE JÁGIR.

I

Extract from Board's E.M.C., dated 11th September 1837, Nos. 42-43.

To

Major THOMAS MUNRO,

Principal Collector of the Ceded Country.

I have received your letters of the 15th and 18th instant and am directed to express to you the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at the expedition with which you have taken possession of the ceded country.

2. You have already been furnished with the orders of the Governor in Council founded on the treaty to resist all claims which may be preferred to you in consequence of the late transfer of authority; and I now enclose for your further information extract from a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad explanatory of that part of the treaty.

3. The Governor in Council considers the resumption of the Pollams of Kotcondah and Kapitral to be conformable to his Lordship's instructions of the 25th ultimo and his Lordship approves the pensions, which you have granted to the widows of the late Polygars.

4. The Governor in Council will consult the Resident at Hyderabad on the subject of the extent of Mozuffer-ul-Mulk's jaghir, and will furnish you with his Lordship's orders at a future period relative to the villages retained by that chieftain.

This refers to the disputed six villages concerning which Colonel Munro had written.

T. BLANE.

5. The claims of the Rajah of Annagoondy and of the Polygar of Goodicotah on the Company's Government are unsupported by the terms of the treaty of Hyderabad, but the Governor in Council will be prepared to consider their pretensions as a question of humanity or of expediency, whenever you may deem it expedient to bring the actual circumstances of their situation under the notice of his Lordship.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. WEBBE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27th January 1801.

(A true copy.)

T. BLANE,
Sub-Collector.

EXTRACT of a letter to Major THOMAS MUNRO, from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 25th December 1800, Secret Department.

5. These territories have been ceded in full sovereignty to the Company in lieu of stipulated subsidy for the support of a military force and the value at which the several districts have been mutually rated is stated in the schedules already transmitted to you. It is evident therefore that no objection on the Company exists for the continuance of any other jagirs than those to the continuance of which the Company shall have expressly agreed and if any of the officers of the late Government shall be liable to injury from the change of authority, it is equally manifest that their claims to a compensation can only be binding on His Highness the Nizam because the admission of them by the Company would deprive it of a portion of the means allotted for the performance of its engagements.

6. Upon the grounds of this reasoning, the Governor in Council directs you to consider no lands to be jagir, with the sole exception already mentioned in favour of Muzuffer-ul-Mulk and the Nabob of Kurnool.

(True copy.)

T. BLANE.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, dated 15th January 1801.

Observing that Major Munro in his letter to you of the 21st November expresses a wish to be furnished with copies of all documents respecting such jagirdars or poligars as may have been established in the Ceded districts with the concurrence of this Government, it is proper that I

should notice for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that I know of no jageerdars or other individual claimants or claims whatever in the ceded countries excepting those of the family of Muzuffur-ul-Mulk on the jageers of Banganpilly and Chenchurmalah, the whole scope indeed of my late negotiations and the discussions in particular respecting those two jaghiers tending most incontrovertibly to prove that either no other claims existed or that they were not brought forward from a thorough conviction of the inutility of so doing—several applications have of late indeed been preferred to me for confirmation or reinstatement in possessions which they pretend to hold or to have held in the ceded districts, but I have deemed it my duty invariably to resist and discourage all such applications, the unfounded nature of which may be sufficiently inferred from their meeting with no support or countenance from this Government.

With respect to poligars (as alluded to in Major Munro's letter) their entire or partial toleration or expulsion from the ceded countries is a question, I humbly conceive, of mere political expediency, which the Government under whose authority those countries have fallen is alone competent to decide upon.

(A true Extract.)

J. WEBBE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, dated 13th October 1800

It is proper I should acquaint your Lordship that it has been finally settled by virtue of full authority delegated to me for the purpose by the Governor-General that His Highness the Nizam shall be responsible for two years from the date of the treaty for the regular yearly payment of the Kurnool pesheush and that at the expiration of such period the Company are to assume the full exercise of the tributary and feudatory rights over that principality devolving to them by the present treaty. The districts of Banganpilly and Chenchalamala rated in the schedule at forty-one thousand eight hundred and four country pagodas are to remain in jageer to Muzuffur-ul-Mulk and his family subject, however, of course to the Paramount authority and control of the Honourable Company as sovereigns of the whole of the Nizam's late possession south of the Toomboodrah and the Kistna below the junction of those two rivers. The enclosed copy and translation of Azim-ul-Oomrah's letter to me on the foregoing subject and of my answer to the same will enable your Lordship to judge still more accurately of the nature and extent of the engagements above alluded to.

(A true Extract.)

J. WEBBE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Azim-ul-Oomrah, to the Resident, received 20th September 1800.

What His Highness has been pleased to determine upon in consequence of the representations of Moonshie Uzazoolla respecting the Jageer of Munsoor ad Dowlah and Muzuffur al Mulk Bahadur as also on the subject of the Peshush of Kurnool I have now by His Highness's express commands the pleasure of communicating that as the said Jageer is in truth the sole means of subsistence of a numerous family of the abovementioned chieftains a desire to avoid committing an act of injustice renders it impossible for His Highness to deprive them of it. With respect to the Peshush of Kurnool it has likewise been determined by His Highness that for the present from the date of the pending treaty the said Peshush shall be annually paid to the Honourable Company by the Circar according to the schedule of the Treaty of Mysore, and that by degrees in consideration of the Union, and Friendship subsisting * * the two States the Peshush aforesaid will after a certain period (viz. two years) be paid by Muhummud Alif Khan, and that the said chieftain will become agreeably to instructions a dependant of the British Government.

No. 2.

TRANSLATION of a letter from the Resident to Azim-ul-Oomrah in reply to the above dated 25th September.

I have had the pleasure to receive your friendly letter respecting the Jageer of Musuffur ul Mulk, and Munsoor ad Dowlah Bahadur and on the subject of the Peshush of Kurnool.

Although the continuing the Jageer to the above mentioned chieftains is far from being unattended with difficulty, still in compliance with your wishes, I have taken the responsibility of the measure upon myself persuaded that henceforward these chieftains like all other Jageerdars will not fail in any of the duties of obedience and attachment to the Honorable Company's Government.

With regard to my acquiescence with your application respecting the Peshoush of Kurnool although adverting to the positive injunctions of the most noble the Governor-General, my meeting your wishes on this head is attended with numerous objections yet in deference to His Highness's desire with which it is my constant endeavour to comply, I shall take upon myself the load of responsibility in this particular also. But I must entreat Your Excellency to bear in mind that no obstruction is ever to be given to the passage of the Honorable Company's troops through the district of Kurnool.

Agreeable to the union and friendship subsisting between the two States and by Your Excellency's arduous endeavours which from the commencement to the termination of their negotiation have been the subject of most grateful reflection, some whatever diminution the space of two years can conveniently admit, will afford me proportionate satisfaction and delight.

(True Translation.)

THO. SYDENHAM,
Secretary.

(True Copies.)

J. WEBBE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)

T. BLANE,
Sub-Collector.

(True Copies.)

J. D. GLEIG,
Print. Collector

CUDDAPAH,

PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR'S CUTEKERRY,

1st September 1837.

No. 83 of 1837.

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Fort St. George.

GENTLEMEN,

As it is probable your Board may shortly have under your consideration the report on the affairs of the Banaganpully Jageedar, I consider it my duty to forward for your inspection copies of correspondence for which I am indebted to Mr. Blane having been taken by him since his return from the Bellary records.

These papers are of much importance as clearly showing the reasons by which the district of Banaganpully was continued to the family of Muzuffur ul Moolk after this Country was ceded by the Nizam.

Among the Copies of Extracts herewith forwarded your Board will find a translation of a letter from Azim ul Oomrah to the Resident at Hyderabad and received by him on the 20th September 1800 in which regarding the Jageer of Muzuffur ul Moolk he says—"I have now by His Highness's express commands the pleasure of communicating that as the said Jageer is in truth the sole means of subsistence of a numerous family of the abovementioned chieftains, a desire to avoid committing an act of injustice renders it impossible for His Highness to deprive them of it."

The reply of the Resident to this communication is dated 25th September and is as follows:—

"Although the continuing the Jageer to the abovementioned chieftains is far from being unattended with difficulty, still in compliance with your wishes I have taken the responsibility of the measure upon myself persuaded that henceforward these chieftains like all other Jageedars will not fail in any of the duties of obedience and attachment to the Honorable Company's Government."

The Resident at Hyderabad in his letter of the 13th October 1800 reports that by virtue of full authority delegated to him by the Governor-General it was finally settled that the districts of Bunganpilly and Chenchermulla were to remain in Jageer to Muzuffur ul Moolk and his family, subject to the Paramount authority and controul of the Honorable Company as Sovereigns of the whole of the Nizam's late possessions south of the Toombudra and Kistnah rivers below their junction.

The Chief Secretary to Government in a letter to Major Munro, dated 25th December 1800, stating the terms on which the territory had been ceded remarks: "It is evident therefore that no obligation on the Company exists for the continuance of any other Jageers than those to the continuance of which the Company shall have expressly agreed" and in an after paragraph "upon the grounds of this reasoning the Governor in Council directs you to consider no lands to be Jageer with the sole exception already mentioned in favor of Muzuffur ul Moolk and the Nabob of Kurnool."

It would therefore appear that the continuance of the district of Bunganpully in Jagheer to Muzuffur ul Moolk and his family was stipulated for by the Nizam's Government and agreed to by the British Authorities prior to the conclusion of the treaty with the Nizam, this Agreement having taken place in the month of September 1800 whilst the date of the treaty is the 12th of October of the same year.

As the documents above alluded to do not appear to have been brought to your Board's notice when on your Proceedings under date the 10th of September 1835 the orders of Government were issued for the resumption of the Jageer. In consequence of their importance to the parties concerned and the new position which the claims of the family thereby assume, I am induced respectfully to request your Board's consideration of the information now furnished and shall await your future orders for my guidance.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Most Obedient & faithful servant,
J. D. GLEIG,
Principal Collector.

D

DEMI-OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF 1905 REGARDING THE HISTORY OF BANGANAPALLE.

Demi-official from A. Galletti, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, to J. C. Molony, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Banganapalle, dated 11th July 1905.

The Government of India are bringing out a new edition of Aitchison's 'Treaties and want the summaries of the history of Native States in Aitchison verified and brought up to date. The Banganapalle summary is not correct, and cannot be corrected by other accounts we have here which conflict with one another.

The only authentic documents throwing light on the early history of Banganapalle which we have in our records are copies of sanads and inayatnamas taken from the fort in 1832. The earliest sanad is one of the 5th year of Shah Alum (1761) conferring Banganapalle on Husain Ali Khán "in consequence of the removal of Muhammad Beg Khán for whom Shuja-ul-Mulk lately "procured a sanad". A genealogy was also sent up in 1832 according to which Husain was the great-great-nephew of Muhammad Beg; and Muhammad Beg the grandson of a person of the same name "who first held the jaghir". In a petition of 1838 it is also stated that the jaghir was originally granted by the Emperor Aulum-Gheer (*i.e.*, Aurungzeb).

Our printed accounts do not give their authorities. One of them says that the jaghir was originally procured for the family by Mubariz Khán, a vazir of Aurungzeb's; another that Aurungzeb's vazir (*sic*) had it given his own son. The only Mubariz Khán I know of was a Subadar of Hyderabad in the reign of Muhammad Shah. According to the genealogy of 1832 the original Muhammad Beg's father was called Atha Khán and I know of no vazir of Aurungzeb's of that name.

If Banganapalle was conferred in jaghir by Aurungzeb it could hardly have been earlier than 1687-89 when he conquered the kingdoms of Bijapur and Hyderabad. In that case the six generations of the genealogy have to be squeezed into 70 years. Also Aurungzeb was a fanatical Sunni and the Banganapalle family are Shiah. Also in 1832 the family were trying to make out that they had always been independent of the Nizam and had held direct of the Emperor. In these circumstances I do not believe much in Aurungzeb's grant or the genealogy.

Are there any old sanads, genealogies, etc., in Banganapalle now? Have the family any traditions?

Demi-official from J. C. Molony, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Banganapalle, to A. Galletti, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Under Secretary to Government, Political department, dated 1st August 1905.

Herewith is the history of Banganapalle, as set forth by Khaja Mahammad Husain, the Medical officer of the State. He quotes his authorities in foot-notes, and has verified them more or less by the traditions current in the places. It is probably a much more accurate history of the place than that in the Gazetteer. As you may see Aurungzeb had nothing to do with the place, it was much too small for him to bother about.

ENCLOSURE.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF BANGANAPALLE

BY

HADJI KHAJA MUHAMMAD HUSAIN,

Medical Officer, Banganapalle.

Prior to 1601 Hijri = 1651 A.D. Banganapalle was under the sway of Rajah Nanda

1. Muhammad Beg Khan, Rosebahani
1065-1096 Hijri.
1655-1686 A.D.

Chakravarthy and his descendants who had their head-quarters at Nandavaram. About this time, Ismail Adil Shah, the King of Bijapur, conquered Banganapalle and the surrounding zamindaris and gave Banganapalle as a jagir to his General Siddu Sumbul as a reward.

The latter held it until 1665 A.D. During this year Muhammad Beg Khan Rosebahani (a) was made the Khilladar of Banganapalle through the influence of his nephew Mubaraz Khan (b) who was the Subadar of Hyderabad. In 1686 Muhammad Beg Khan Rosebahani was succeeded by his adopted son Muhammad Beg Khan-i-lung.

This man continued to be a Khilladar of Banganapalle, but during the latter part of his administration, he sent an arzi (petition) to the Court of Delhi through Mubaraz Khan for a

2. Muhammad Beg Khan-i-lung, 1686-1725. sanad conferring upon him the jagir of Banganapalle. This was procured (c) for him by Khutbul-Mulk, the vazeer, under seal of Rafi-ud-darjat, a grandson of Aurungzeb.

Muhammad Beg Khan-i-lung died in 1725 or Hijri 1137 (d).

He was succeeded by Ata Khan.

3. Ata Khan, 1725-1728. Ata Khan was the son-in-law of his predecessor and held the jagir for three years and died in 1728. He was followed on the gaddi by his brother-in-law Fazle Ali Khan, the son of Muhammad Beg Khan-i-lung.

4. Fazil Ali Khan, 1728-1737.

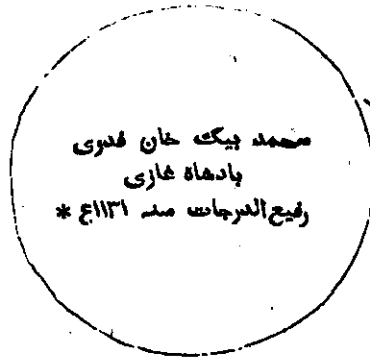
Fazil Ali Khan administered the jagir for nine years. He died in 1737. His son Fazil Ali Khan II succeeded him.

Notes - (a) The above account was taken from a book in manuscript preserved in Banganapalle which is believed to contain an authentic record of the early history of Banganapalle. It was written by one Ghulam Hyder, Shahwar, a munshi of jagirdar Hussain Ali Khan II (1824-1843) from records kept in the time of Mansur-ud-dowlah the Great. It is not specifically mentioned in this book, how long Muhammad Beg Khan Rosebahani continued to be a Khilladar and in what year his adopted son succeeded him. The two names have been mixed together in the narrative. It is, however, casually mentioned in another place that Rosebahani was a Khilladar for 21 years. It can therefore be safely calculated that he held the Khilladari till 1686.

(b) Mubaraz Khan through whom Muhammad Beg Khan Rosebahani is said to have procured the Khilladari, is variously mentioned as Grand Vazeer of Aurungzeb, Grand Vazeer of Shah Alum, etc. According to the manuscript referred to in note (a) he had no connection with Delhi but was a Subadar of Hyderabad. How and where Mubaraz Khan worked his influence to procure the grant for his uncle is not mentioned. Muhammad Beg Khan Rosebahani came into possession of Banganapalle when the Deccan was governed by Bijapur and long before its fall in 1588. Under these circumstances, it is evident that Aurungzeb (who called Alum Gir) had nothing to do with the original grant of the Khilladari of Banganapalle to Muhammad Beg Khan Rosebahani. The first sanad ever granted by the Court of Delhi was to his successor Muhammad Beg Khan-i-lung (c).

(c) This sanad is not to be found in the records kept in the Fort at Banganapalle; it is said to have been lost during its occupation by Tipu's men (1784-1791). To prove that Rafi-ud-darjat during his very short reign was the grantor of the sanad of the jagir to Muhammad Beg Khan-i-lung, there exists now a document in Banganapalle of some value to the Khushi's family which bears the seal of Muhammad Beg Khan. The following is a facsimile of the seal:—

Transliteration of the seal
"Muhammad Beg Khan, tid-er-i-
Rafi-ud-darjat, Badsha-hi Ghazi 1131."



Translation of the seal
"Muhammad Beg Khan, the
servant of Rafi-ud-darjat,
Badsha-hi-Ghazi, 1131."

"Badsha-hi-Ghazi" which literally means a warrior king is a title assumed by all the Emperors of Delhi. The date 1131 Hijri = 1719 A.D. corresponds with the period in which Rafi-ud-darjat was the nominal Emperor of Delhi (see also Shamsul-i-Ima, Moulavi Zaka Ullah's History of India, Moghal period, Vol. IX for the reign of Rafi-ud-darjat).

(d) By the process called *al-jad* (that is, a, b, j, d), in which every letter has a numerical value, it is customary to record in India the decease of celebrated men by such a combination of letters as will give their name, or character, or the manner of their death, while showing at the same time the date of the occurrence. By this method, the death of Muhammad Beg Khan-i-lung is thus recorded in verse:—

مسکن و ماوائے او خلد برین *

1137 Hijri.

(Maskandmáva i-é Khul-dé larín) "His residence and destination (is) the magnificent heaven".

M	م	=	40
s.	س	=	60
k	ک	=	20
n	ن	=	50
o	و	=	6
m	م	=	40
a	ا	=	1
v	و	=	6
a	ا	=	1
l	ل	=	30

á	ا	=	1
ó	و	=	6
kh	خ	=	600
l	ل	=	30
de	د	=	4
b	ب	=	2
r	ر	=	200
6	ا	=	10
n	ن	=	50

1137 Hijri.

5. **Fazil Ali Khan II** *alias* Ghazaffar Ali Mirza *alias* Gulla Nawab, 1737-1769. This man was jagirdar of Banganapalle for 32 years, and died in the month of Zilqada 1182 Hijri or 1769 A.D. He did not marry and was therefore issueless. His nephew (sister's son) Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan succeeded him.

With Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan the present dynasty of the jagirdars of Banganapalle begins.

6. Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan I, 1769-1783.

He was the son of Saiyid Muhammad Khan Nakhde. His mother was the daughter of Fazil Ali Khan I. Saiyid Muhammad Khan Nakhde again was the grandson of Saiyid Muhammad Razvi, Prime Minister to Shah Abbas II of Persia. There is a legend in Banganapalle to the effect that Fazil Ali Khan II did not marry with the sole object of handing over the jagir to the son of his beloved sister—the mother of Hussain Ali Khan—and adopted the latter as his own son. The nephew therefore succeeded the uncle after his death in 1769.

During the period in which Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan held the jagir, the paish-kash (tribute) of Rs. 12,000 *per annum* together with 200 men for infantry which was being regularly paid by the jagirdars of Banganapalle to the rulers of Kurnool, since the jagir was first conferred

Paish-kash remitted.

on Muhammad Beg Khan-i-lung was permanently remitted. It was Shuja-ul-mulk (e) the then Nawab of Imtyazgar, Adoni, etc., who interceded on behalf of "the poor Saiyid family" and had the paish-kash remitted by Run-mast Khan, the ruler of Kurnool.

Hussain Ali Khan being desirous of earning some military distinction applied to Haidar Ali of Mysore and was made a General in his army and fought many battles with distinction. After Haidar's death, he took leave of Tippu to return to Banganapalle but died on the way. His body was brought to Banganapalle on the 27th of Ramzan 1190 Hijri or 1783 A.D. and buried there.

Tippu on hearing of Hussain Ali Khan's death sent for the children of the deceased. They

Banganapalle in the hands of Tippu, 1784-1791.

were four in number, the eldest of whom was Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, a minor. As the children were of tender age and in delicate health, the widow refused to send them to Mysore. This Tippu construed into a deliberate slight and ordered the confiscation to his State of the jagir of Banganapalle. The widow, her sons and their paternal uncle Saiyid Asad Ali Khan then fled to Hyderabad.

Saiyid Asad Ali Khan earned a great repute as a military commander in Hyderabad. After about seven years' stay there, he returned to Banganapalle with a number of troops and fought a pitched battle at Jammadpalle, defeated Khutbudin, Tippu's deputy and got back the possession of Banganapalle. In this battle Asad Ali and his eldest nephew Ghulam Ali were wounded and the latter's brother Fathe Ali Khan who was above 16 years of age was killed. This happened in 1791. Two years after this, Asad Ali Khan took a leading part in installing his nephew Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan as the jagirdar of Banganapalle.

Mansur-ud-dowlah during his regime introduced the sub-jagir system and made several

7. Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Mansur-ud-dowlah I, 1793-1822.

grants of villages to his brothers and cousins (Asad Ali Khan's sons) as sub-jagirs. He lived a great portion of his time in Hyderabad, leaving Banganapalle in charge of an Agent or Naib.

When the ceded districts were handed over (f) to the Honourable East India Company by the Nizam of Hyderabad, in 1798, the latter asked Mansur-ud-dowlah if he would exchange Banganapalle with Imtyazgar or Adoni whose revenue was calculated to be twice that of Banganapalle. Mansur-ud-dowlah, however, did not wish to do so. (g) He said that, as all his forefathers were buried at Banganapalle, he would on no account relinquish the old jagir. Hashmat Jung (h), the British Resident at the Court of Nizam, then intervened and offered on behalf of the British Government to allow Mansur-ud-dowlah to retain his jagir, if the Nizam would hand over Adoni to his Government. The Nizam acquiesced.

Mansur-ud-dowlah abdicated the Gaddi on behalf of his son in 1822, died three years after and was buried at Banganapalle.

Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan II, the eldest son of Mansur-ud-dowlah, succeeded his father in 1822. It was during his administration that the

8. Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan II, 1822-1848.

jagir was assumed by the British Government as it was heavily involved in debt. He died in 1848 without male issue and was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law, Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, Mansur-ud-dowlah II.

Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan administered the jagir for about 19 years. He was created a C.S.I.

9. Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, c.s.i., *alias* Mansur-ud-dowlah II, 1819-1868.

He died in 1868 without a son and was succeeded by his nephew (the son of his brother Saiyid Asad Ali Khan) Saiyid Fathi Ali Khan.

(e) Shuja-ul-mulk Basal Jung was a son of Mir Khutbudin, the first Nizam of Hyderabad. (See "Haidar and Tippu" Rulers of India series, page 20 by Lewin B. Howring, c.s.i.)

(f) See Moulavi Zaka-ullah's History of India, British Period, Vol. II.

(g) Extract from the manuscript referred to in note (e).

(h) The British Residents at that period were granted titles by the Nizam and were addressed by these titles. The Hashmat Jung here mentioned was most probably Mr James Achilles Kirkpatrick, the British Resident, who negotiated the treaties concluded with Hyderabad during the years 1798-1804. (See lecture on Hyderabad at the Carlton Hall, London, by Sir DAVID BARR, on the 6th July 1905.)

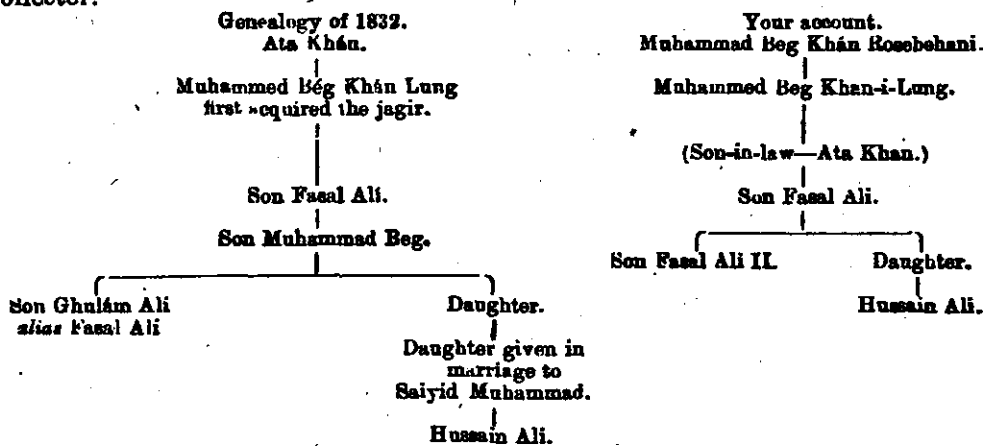
Demi-official from A. Galletti, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Secretary to Government, to J. C. Molony, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Banganapalle, dated 8th August 1905.

Many thanks for the historical account of Banganapalle which the Medical officer of the State has been so good as to draw up.

The manuscript on which it is based is said to have been drawn up from records kept in the time of the elder Mansúr-ud-daula. Do not those records or some of them exist now? If so, could you let me have copies? I am not particular about translations. I could send the copies to the Translator to Government for translation.

A date in the life and the date of death of Muhammed Bég Khán are fixed by first-rate original evidence. I should be very glad of similar evidence for other persons and events. The second-hand evidence of the manuscript itself is, I suppose, not of much value. The account of Hussain Ali Khán, for instance, reads very like a mere ingenious amplification of the short letter of Tipu to Hussain's son on Hussain's death, of which we have a copy and translation in the Government records. If so, the details in the manuscript which do not occur in the letter may be imaginary. The sanad of 1761 (of which we have copy and translation here) says Hussain got the jagir "from the removal of Muhammad Bég Khán for whose place the Vakil of Amir-ul-ul-amra Shuj-ul-muld Bahádur had lately obtained a sanad." Is there anything to show whether this Muhammad Bég was the Muhammed Beg who died in 1137 Hijree? If they are to be identified, it looks as if the manuscript account of the succession of Ata Khán and the two Fasal Ali Kháns were all fiction.

The genealogy in your account does not square with one in our records sent up in 1832 by the Collector.



The genealogy of 1832 brings in two extra generations. Is the genealogy in your account based on anything which goes back beyond 1832?

Demi-official from A. Galletti, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Secretary to Government, to F. R. Hemingway, Esq., I.C.S., Officer in charge of the office of the Gazetteer, dated 8th August 1905, No. 250.

I enclose a historical account of Banganapalle which I have just got from Molony. Please return it when you have done with it. I should be obliged if you would correct the Anno Domini equivalents for the Hijree years before sending it back.

As the account is based on a manuscript written so late as 1822—1848 and in the time of an ex-jagirdar who was trying to get us to give the jagir back, it is not worth much. I am writing to Molony to ask him to send copies of the documents on which the manuscript is based, if they are still in existence. You will see that two documents are referred to in the account which give us the date of Muhammad Bég Khán.

Demi-official from F. R. Hemingway, Esq., I.C.S., Officer in charge of the office of the Gazetteer, to the Assistant Secretary to Government.

I send you back the Banganapalle article. But I want you to let me have it back again. Meanwhile I wish you would tell me *what* two manuscripts give us the date of Muhammad Bég Khán. Also I wish you would let me know whether you have got any of the originals from Molony. It seems to me that the seal quoted on page 3 of Muhammad Bég Khán-i-lung is pretty good evidence. Also I personally am rather impressed by the *tone* of the account and would be inclined to credit it generally. I should give it for what it is worth as "tradition" and should draw a sharp line between this part and what is known from history.

Demi-official from J. C. Molony, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant to the Political Agent for Banganapalle, to the Assistant Secretary to Government, dated 16th August 1905.

Can you send the sannad of 1761 which says that Hussain got the jagir "from the removal of Muhammad Bég Khán, etc."? I think this sannad is a work of imagination. The vakil of the gentleman with the long name may have got a sannad for Banganapalle, but nobody ever paid any attention to it.

The genealogy sent up by the Collector in 1832 which you quote seems all wrong according to information here. I am inclined to think that when the Collector asked for a genealogy some munshi either in his office or at Banganapalle wrote one offhand, and as nothing about the place was ever verified it went up and did service as a genealogy.

What is the date in Muhammad Bég Khán's life that is fixed? Which Muhammad Bég was it and what is the evidence? If we have one fixed date we can test all the rest. The names of these men contain evidence as to their births and deaths; generally the name of a fairly well-educated Muhammadan will show his time. If you can give this fixed date, the medical officer can check his calculations by it.

There is not much documentary evidence here, but such as there is I shall get for you. However tradition is something and the people here say that the genealogy of 1832 is absurd. It seems to me that it has too many generations: how can they fit in?

If you can send the sanad and the date in Muhammad Bég's life, I will send up all the information that can be procured and will return the sanad.

Demi-official from J. C. Molony, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Banganapalle, to the Assistant Secretary to Government, dated Banganapalle, 30th August 1905.

Herewith is sent a further communication on the history of Banganapalle. A box of original documents is also sent by registered parcel; please be careful of these and send them back as soon as you can as the family prize them very highly.

As some questions seem to turn on the understanding of Persian and Arabic, I should be inclined to value as high the opinion of Khaja Hussain. He knows these languages exceedingly well; he settled for sometime in Arabia and carried on practice there.

ENCLOSURE.

From Khaja Muhammad Husain, Medical Officer, Banganapalle State, to the Assistant Political Agent, Banganapalle, dated 29th August 1905.

With reference to the remarks made by the Assistant Secretary on the historical account of Banganapalle previously submitted, I beg to hand you over in a separate parcel a few records in original that were found in the Fort at Banganapalle.

2. By the kind courtesy of Nawab Saiyid Ghulam 'Alí Khán Bahadur who allowed me to have a free access to all the private records kept in the Fort, I went through them and have selected those that are likely to throw some light on the subject in question. It is stated that most of the early records were carried away by Tippu's men during their occupation of Banganapalle while a few of the remaining papers were taken to Hyderabad by Mansur-ud-daula the elder and never brought back.

3. The date of the death of Muhammad Bég Khán, recorded in the manuscript by the process of "abjad" (that is a b j d), is regarded as "fixed by first rate original evidence." The dates of accession and death of the two Fazle 'Alí Kháns are also similarly recorded (please see Appendix A) and they prove that these two individuals succeeded each other after the death of Muhammad Bég Khán in 1137 Hijri. There is a lapse of 3 years between the death of Muhammad Bég Khán and the accession of Fazle 'Alí Khán the First and if we were to take "the second-hand evidence of the manuscripts" as correct, this gap is filled up by Atá Khán, the son-in-law and "Mir-i-Sámán" (chamberlain) of Muhammad Bég Khán. I have not however come across any abjad record or any other paper to prove this man's identity. The genealogy of 1832 gives him the first place in the list of the Jaghirdars of Banganapalle. This probably is a mistake. The two Muhammad Bég Kháns (Rosehahani and Lung) are held by tradition to be the first Muhammadan Khilladars or Jaghirdars of Banganapalle.

4. The introduction also in the genealogy mentioned above, of the name of Muhammad Bég between the two Fazle 'Alí Kháns seems to be based on Hussain 'Alí's sanad which says that he got the Jaghir "from the removal of Muhammad Bég Khán for whose place the vakil of Amir-ul-Umra Shuja-ul-Mulk Bahádur had lately obtained a sanad." These words are evidently meant to convey the idea that Muhammad Bég Khán was removed from the khilladari of Banganapalle, that immediately after this the vakil † of Amir-ul-Umra Shuja-ul-Mulk obtained a sanad of the khilladari for himself and that finally the sanad of such khilladari was given to Hussain 'Alí. This interpretation, in my humble opinion, does not tally with the actual words of the sanad. The Arabic word, *taghi ur* (Taghi ur) in the sanad which was luckily found here and which is now submitted in original (please see document marked 3) does not necessarily mean "removal". It can more appropriately be translated as "change" and its sense taken as follows: "From the changes or changes that occurred in the Khilladari of Muhammad Bég

* The words "for whose place" appear to have been added by the translator as they do not occur in the sanad itself.

† This vakil's name was Mir Saifullah or Saifu-d-din. He was a Diwan of Cuddapah. The story as to how he managed to get a sanad during the khilladari of Fazle 'Alí Khán the Second and how it was revoked soon after, is narrated in the manuscript.

Khán". These "changes" may mean the several successions that followed the death of Muhammad Bég Khán. Indeed in the orders issued to the village authorities by the granter of this sanad, the words "his associates and other persons" are written after the name of Muhammad Bég Khán. This paper is also sent in original (please see document No. 4).

5. Or again, the Arabic word as written in the sanad, can also be read as (Ja-i-un) meaning "once in the possession of". The jagir of Banganapalle is commonly known here as that of Muhammad Bég Khán probably because he was its original holder. The late Nawab Syed Fateh 'Alí Khán, Bahádur, c.s.i., used to say "we owe this jagir to Muhammad Bég Khán". It is therefore likely that in this sanad also his name is brought in to show the identity of the jagir.

6. I admit that these are far-fetched constructions on the wordings of the sanad but now that this document together with its accessory is sent in, in original, it could be scrutinized by experts in these matters so as to arrive at a right conclusion. My humble contention however is that it would be a pity if merely for the sake of one ambiguous word in Hussain Alí's sanad a fictitious name be added to the genealogy and the succession after Muhammad Bég Khán of two individuals based on reliable data be completely ignored.

7. Again the genealogy of 1832 makes it appear that the mother of Husain Alí was the maternal niece or sister's daughter of Fazle 'Alí the Second. This is incorrect. Documents Nos. 2 and 3 herewith submitted distinctly state that Husain was the maternal nephew—sister's son—of Fazle 'Alí the Second. Amatul Batul Khanam * was the name of Husain Alí's mother and she was the daughter of Fazle Alí the First.

8. Documents Nos. 1 and 2 (in original) seem to be some sanctioned applications from Fazle 'Alí Khán and Husain 'Alí Khán, respectively, bearing the same dates and the same seals.

9. Papers Nos. 5 to 9 are letters addressed to the "wife of Nawab Fazle 'Alí Khán Bahádur" and Fazle 'Alí Khán the Second, respectively. This "wife" is supposed to be that of Fazle 'Alí Khán the First, as the other had no legal wife. This is merely a supposition. The name and the year of the seals on the cover of these two letters (5 and 6) are quite indistinct. They can merely be taken for what they are worth. There can be no doubt, however, as regards the other three letters (Nos. 7, 8 and 9). They prove the identity of Fazle Alí Khán the Second, also called Kham-Kham-ud-dowlah (please see Genealogical tree of the Banganapalle family).

10. Papers Nos. 10 to 13 are Tippu Sultan's letters addressed to Ghulam 'Alí Khán, who was afterwards called Mansúr-ud-dowlah the elder. These are also submitted in original to show that Tippu repeatedly wrote to Ghulam 'Alí Khán "to come to my presence" after his father's death and even used threats: "Your excuses are of no avail. If you do not come immediately after the receipt of this letter, Sirkar's men will come there and bring you here by force" (please see No. 13). It is stated that after the receipt of this letter Husain 'Alí's widow fled to Hyderabad with her sons and the fort was occupied by a Khilladar appointed by Tippu. No. 14 is a copy of Tippu's order to his Khilladar of Banganapalle about some inam of the Khazi. I have copied this from the original document which is preserved in the Khazi's family.

11. No. 15 is a copy of the sanad granted to the Khazi by Muhammad Bég Khán bearing his seal with the year 1131. The original of this sanad also is with the present Khazi.

* The printed "Genealogical tree of the Banganapalle family" drawn up by the Political Agent mentions this lady as the wife of Syed Jahin 'Alí Khán, the grand-father of Husain 'Alí. This is certainly a mistake. She was the wife of his son, Syed Muhammad Nakhde. It is a well-founded tradition in Banganapalle that Syed Jahir 'Alí Khán, the ancestor of the present Syed family, married the daughter of Asad 'Alí Khán, the Prime Minister of the king of Bijapur.

APPENDIX A.

NAMES of the jagirdars of Banganapalle who succeeded Muhammad Bég Khán after his death in 1137 with the dates of their succession and death as fixed by the process of Abjad.†

No.	Names.	Date of succession.	Date of death.	Abjad record.
1	Ata Khán	1137	1140	No Abjad record available.
2	Fazle 'Alí Khán I	1725	1728	(1) نيك بنجي ازی * 1140.
		1140	1150		(2) جهاندار خسروی * 1140.
3	Fazle 'Alí Khán II	1728	1737	بحر کوم رفت * 1150.
		1150	1182	فرشته را * 1150.
4	Husain 'Alí Khán	1737	1769	دخل بهنت النبی * 1182.
		1182	1197	وال جناب بلند بخت * 1182.
5	Mansúr-ud-dowlah, the elder.. ..	1769	1783	عتم كلام الله * 1197.
		1207	1240	کوکب رشیده * 1207.
		1793	1826	نواب غلام علی * 1240

† This process is explained in detail in my last notes.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of documents, etc., submitted.

Number.	Description.	Remarks.
1	"Sanctioned application" of "Fázil Ali Khán, son of Fázil Ali Khán, deceased," dated the 19th Shaban of the fifth year of the reign of Sháh Alum Bahadur.	In original.
2	"Sanctioned application" of "Saiyid Husain Ali, maternal nephew of Fázil Ali Khán," dated the 19th Shaban of the fifth year of the reign of Sháh Alum Bahadur.	Do.
3	Sanad of Saiyid Husain Ali Khán, dated the 21st Ramzan, the fifth year of the reign of Sháh Alum Bahadur.	Do.
4	Order to village authorities concerning the above	Do.
5	Letter addressed to the wife of "Nawab Fázil Ali Khán Bahadur."	Do.
6	Do. do. ..	Do.
7	Letter addressed to "Fázil Ali Khán Sáhib in 1160 Hijri" ..	Do.
8	Letter addressed to Nawab Fázil Ali Khán Khum Kham-ud-daula Shamsbir Jang.	Do.
9	Document executed by one Saiyid Jamál in favour of "Nawab Fázil Ali Khán Bahadur."	Do.
10	Tipú's letter to "Ghulám Ali Khán, dated the 6th Zikhada 1197".	In original. The cover bears Tipú's seal on wax thus ("Tipú Sultán 1186").
11	Tipú's letter to "Ghulám Ali Khán, dated the 25th Zikhada 1197."	Do.
12	Tipú's letter to "Ghulám Ali Khán, dated the 28th Zikhada 1197."	Do.
13	Tipú's letter to "Ghulám Ali Khán, dated the 19th Zilhaj 1197" ..	Do.
14	Copy of Tipú's order to his Khiladar of Banganapalle	Copy.
15	Copy of a Sanad of Muhammad Béq Khán bearing 1131 Hijri ..	Do.

Demi-official from A. Galletti, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Secretary to Government, to the Assistant Political Agent, Banganapalle, dated 6th September 1905, D. No. 289.

Many thanks for the Banganapalle sanads. I am forwarding them to the Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government for translation. I will, of course, see that special care is taken of them. They will be returned as soon as they have been translated.

E

TRANSLATIONS OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE BANGANAPALLE ARCHIVES.

Memorandum No. 3807. Political, dated 6th September 1905.

The Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government is requested to furnish a translation in English of the accompanying documents. A letter on the subject written by Khaja Hussain, Medical officer, Banganapalle State, to the Assistant Political Agent is also forwarded for reference and return.

(By Order.)

A. GALLETT,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

To the Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

Letter—from Captain A. R. NETHERSOLE, Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 5th October 1905.

No.—78.

With reference to memorandum No. 3807, Political, dated 6th September 1905, I have the honour to forward herewith a translation in English of the documents, received therewith.

2. The original documents have been returned enclosed in a tin box by registered parcel.

3. The letter of Khajah Husain Sahib, Medical officer, Banganapalle, is returned herewith.

4. The omission or misplacement of dots in the names of villages, etc., in document No. 4 has made their rendering dubious.

5. With reference to the remarks of the Medical officer, Banganapalle, and allusion to documents 3 and 4, “تغییر” (taghaiyur) in my opinion does not necessarily imply removal but on the back of document No. 4 the word “معزول” (maazul) is used in several places qualifying “Muhammad Beg Khan Qiladar” and “معزول” (maazul) can only mean “dismissed”.

6. I am of opinion that “معزول” (taghaiyur) as it stands in the document cannot be read as “تغییر” (taaiyun), which implies the opposite of the former word.

ENCLOSURES.

Translation of the document No. 1, dated 19th Shāban, 5th year of the accession.

[“Sanctioned application” of Fazle Ali Khan, son of Fazle Ali Khan deceased.]

With reference to Fazl-i-Ali Khan, an increase in mausab (rank) of two thousand and five hundred personal, with two thousand troopers, a standard and drum and title of Bahadur having been proposed by Siyadat-o-Najabat Martabat (Possessor of the dignity of greatness and nobility), Amarat-o-Ayalat Manzilat (Possessor of the rank of an Amir and Ruler), Dana-i-Madarji-i-Din-o-Daulat (one acquainted with the different grades of faith and state), Shinas-i-Maratib-i-Mulk-o-Millat (one who understands the different secular and religious ranks), Firazinda-i-Liva-i-Shankat-o-Hashmat (one who unfurls the standard of Majesty and Dignity), Tirazinda-i-Bisat-i-Ubhat-o-Azmat (one who adorns the carpet of superiority and greatness), Etizad-i-Khilufat-o-Farmanrawai (Protector of the Khaliphate and Government) Etimad-i-Saltanat-o-Krishwar-Kushai (one on whom the empire and conquest depend), Tafarpaira-i-Ma'arik-i-Jahansitani (one who succeeds in the world, conquering battles), Iyah Arai Mahafil-i-Kamrani (one who arranges felicitous assemblies), Daqiqa-yale-i-Sarair-i-Badshahi (one who can understand the royal characteristics), Ramz Shinas-i-Mizajdani-o-Agahi (one acquainted with the knowledge of one's temperament and intelligence), Jauhur-i-Mirat-i-Haqiqat-o-wafa (a gem of the mirror of sincerity and fidelity), Furogh-i-sham-i-yakrangi-o-Safa (splendour of the light of sincerity and purity), Hamdam-i-Dilkusha-i-Majlis-i-Khas (A friend who affords pleasure to the State assembly), Mahram-i-Khalwat-Sarai Ikhlās (one acquainted with the secrets of the private chamber of sincerity), Karfarma-i-Saif-o-Qalam (one who performs civil and military functions), Mrulabbir-i-Umur-i-Alam (Director of the affairs of the world), Qudwa-i-Khawanin-i-Bulaud Makan (Leader of the Khans of high dignity), Umda-i-Umara-i-Azim-i-nah-Shan (The best of the Amirs of lofty dignity), Istizhar-i-Mujabidan-i-ba' Azm (An aid to the resolute Crusaders), Iftikhar-i-Dibran-i-marika-i-Razmi (A pride of the brave men of the field of battle), Amir-i-Sāib Tadbir-i-Mamalik Madar (A wise prince and a pivot of territories), Mushir-i-Raushan Zamir-i-Ali Miqdar (Councillor of enlightened mind and lofty dignity), Lazim-ul-Ikhtisas val Ezaz (deserving of special honour and respect), Wajib-ul-Ethiram val Imtizaz (deserving of respect and pre-eminence), Ruku-us-Saltanat-i-Badshahi-i-Sulaiman Iqtidar (A pillar of the empire of the king possessing Solomon's

power), Yar-i-wafadar (A faithful friend), Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-daulah Mir Nizam Ali Khán Bahadur, Fath Jang Sipah Salar, he hopes that the proposal may be submitted to His Imperial Majesty for approval.

An increase in mausab of two thousand five hundred with two thousand troopers and a standard and drum and the title of Bahadur. Signature of Ruku-us-Saltanat yar-i-wafadar Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-daulah Bahadur Fath Jang Sipah Salar.

The statement is to the effect that Fazl-i-Ali, Khan, son of the late Fazl-i-Ali Khán of five hundred personal is hopeful of grace and mercy.

The proposal made under the signature shall be written for His Majesty.

Signature of Salala-i-Dudman-i-Najabat (descendant of a noble race), Khulasa-i-Khandan-i-Naqabat (The flower of the pious family), Shahamat-o-Ubhat Martabat (Brave and possessing high dignity), Basalat-o-Azmat Manzilat (one possessing high and lofty rank), Samul-ul-Makan (of the lofty dignity), Mani-ush-Shau (of high rank), Qudwa-i-Mubarizan-i-Pesh Ahang (Leader of warriors), Khan-i-Khanan Fakhr-ul-Mulk Iftikhar-ud-daulah Muhammad Kabir Khán Bahadur Hizbar Jang, Commander-in-Chief of the Dakhan.

(Mansab of) three thousand personal and the title of Bahádur.

Two thousand (troopers), a standard and drum.

Original.

Five hundred personal.

Increase.

Two thousand five hundred personal and title of Bahádur. Two thousand (troopers), a standard and drum.

Dated 19th Shában, 5th year of accession.

The back of the document contains the following :—

Entered in the Maratib.

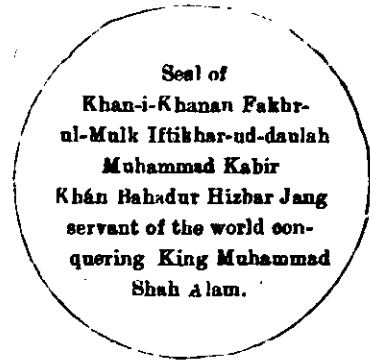
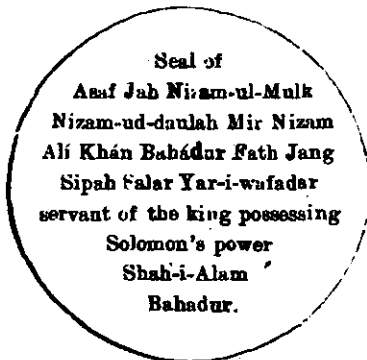
Copy reached the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Dakhan, 19th Shában, 5th year of accession.

Entered in the list.

Copy taken.

Entered in the Military Accounts of His Majesty, 19th Shában, 5th year of accession.

Dated 19th Shában. 5th year of accession.



Translation of the document No. 2, dated 19th Shában, 5th year of accession.

[“Sanctioned application” of Saiyid Husain Ali, maternal nephew of Fazl-i-Ali Khán.]

With reference to Saiyid Husain Ali, a mansab of Do Hazari, personal of two thousand, with one thousand troopers, a standard and the title of Khán and Bahádur having been proposed by Siyadat-o-Najabat Martabat (possessor of the dignity of greatness and nobility) Amarat-o-Ayalat Manziat (possessor of the rank of an amir and Ruler) Dana-i-Madarij-i-Din-o-Daulat (one acquainted with the different grades of faith and state) Shuisa-i-Maratib-i-Muluk-o-Millat (one who understands the different secular and religious ranks) Farazindah-i-Liya-i-Shankat-o-Hashmat (one who unfurls the standard of majesty and dignity) Tirazuida-i-Bisat-i-Ubhat-o-Azmat (one who adorns the carpet of superiority and greatness) Etizad-i-Khilafat-o-Farmamawai (protector of the Khaliphate and Government) Etimad-i-Saltanat-o-Kishwarkushi (one on whom the empire and conquest depend) Zafapaira-i-Ma'arik-i-Jahausitani (one who succeeds in the world conquering the battles) Iysh Ara-i-Mahfil-i-Kamrani (one who arranges felicitous assemblies) Daqiqa Yab-i-Sarair-i-Badshahi (one who can understand the religious characteristics) Ramz Shainas-i-Mizajdani-o-Agahi (one acquainted with the knowledge of one's temperament and intelligence) Janhar-i-Mirat-i-haqiqat-o-wafa (a gem of the mirror of sincerity and fidelity) Furogh-i-sham'i-Yakrangi-o-Safa (splendour of the light of sincerity and purity) Hamdam-i-Dilkusha-i-Majlis-i-Khas (a friend who affords pleasure to the State assembly) Mahram-i-Khalwat-Sara-i-Ikhlás (one acquainted with the secrets of the private chamber of sincerity) Karfarma-i-Saif-o-Qalam (one who performs civil and military functions) Mudabbir-i-Umur-i-Alam.

(director of the affairs of the world) Qudwa-i-Khawanin-i-Buland makan (Leader of the Kháns of high dignity) Umda-i-Umara-i-Azim-ush-Shan (the best of the Amirs of lofty dignity) Istizhar-i-Mujahidan-i-ba-azm (an aid to the resolute crusaders) Iftikhar-i-Dileran-i-Ma'rika-i-Razm (a pride of the brave men of the field of battle) Amir-i-Sa'ib tadbir-i-Mamalik-Madar (a wise prince and a pivot of territories) Mushir-i-Rushan Zamir-i-Ali Miqdar (councillor of enlightened mind and lofty dignity) Lazim-ul-Ikhtisas val Ezaz (deserving of special honour and respect) Wajib-ul-Ehtiram val Imtiyaz (deserving of respect and pre-eminence) Ruku-i-Badshahi-Sulaiman Iqtidar (a pillar of the king possessing Solomon's power) Yar-i-wafadar (a faithful friend) Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-mulk Nizam-ud-daulah Mir Nizam Ali Khán Bahádur Fath Jang Sipah Salar, he hopes, that the proposal may be submitted to His Imperial Majesty for approval.

A mansab of Do Hazari, with one thousand troopers, a standard and the title of Khán and Bahádur.

Signature of Ruku-u-Saltaut Yar-i-wafadar Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-mulk Nizam-ud-daulah Bahádur Fath Jang Sipah Salar.

The statement is to the effect that Saiyid Husain, nephew of Fazl-i-Ali Khán, is hopeful of being devoted to the sublime court.

The proposal made under the signature shall be written for His Majesty.

Signature of Salala-i-Dudman-i-Najabat (descendant of a noble race) Khulasai-i-Khandan-i-Naqabat (the flower of the pious family) Shahamat-o-Ubhat Martabat (brave and possessing high dignity) Basalat-o-Azmat manzilat (one possessing high and lofty rank) Shamu-ul-makan (of lofty dignity) Mami-ush-Shan (of high rank) Qudwa-i-Mabarizan-i-Pesh Ahang (leader of warriors) Khán-i-Khánan Fakhr-ul-Mulk Iftikhar-ud-Daulah Muhammad Kabir Khán Bahadur Hazibar Jang, Commander-in-Chief of the Dakhan.

A mansab of Do Hazami personal with titles of Khán and Bahádur, 1,000 (troopers) with a standard.

Dated 19th Shában, 5th year of accession.

The back of the document contains the following entered in the Maratim :—

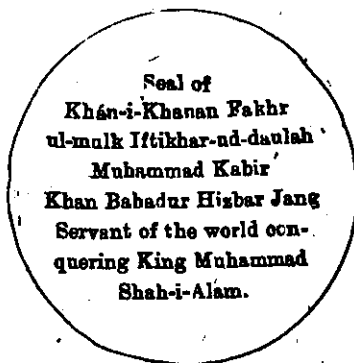
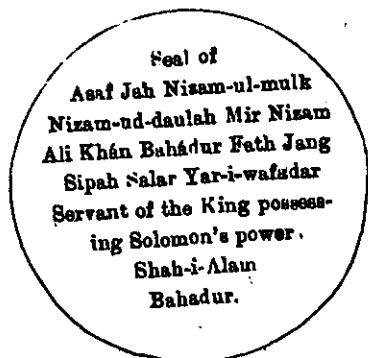
Copy reached the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Dakhan 19th Shában, 5th year of accession.

Entered in the list.

Copy taken.

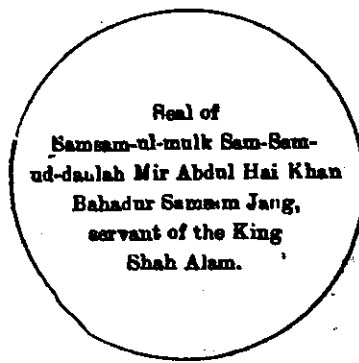
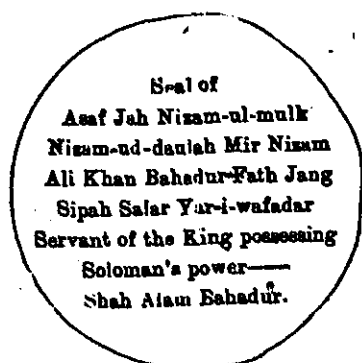
Entered in the Military Accounts of His Majesty 19th Shában, 5th year of accession.

Dated 19th Shában, 5th year of accession.



Translation of the Sanad No. 3, dated 21st Ramsan, 5th year of the accession of the Emperor.

[Sanad of Syed Hussain Ali Khán.]



At present the (dual) post of Qiladar—Garrison Commander of the fort and of Foujdár—Police office—of the parganah, of Banganapalle, Taluk of the victorious Province of Bijapur, has, owing to the change of Muhammad Bég Khán, by which the Vakil (representative) of Amir-ul-Umra Shuja-ul-mulk Bahádur, had obtained a sanad, conferred on Husain Ali Khán Bahádur, nephew of Fazl-i-Ali Khán Bahádur so that he shall duly exert himself in guarding forts, in reorganizing the garrison therein, in managing and altering the stores in accordance with the prescribed rules, in correcting and punishing those that are seditious and refractory, in destroying their forts, in protecting and guarding subjects and cultivators and in preventing blacksmiths from the manufacture of rifles. He shall strongly enjoin the police force he places in Divisional Police stations for preserving peace and order, not to receive any prohibited article, not to commit any unlawful act nor use any intoxicating drugs, to guard the public road in such a way as to secure peace of mind and satisfaction to travellers and passers-by, to prevent thefts and robbery in any place, to trace out stolen property and the thieves, to make over the property to its owner and punish the gang of thieves, and to account for the property not traced.

The staff of the said fort, etc., and the zamindars of the said parganah, etc., should recognize that the duties and servants of the Qiladar and Foujdar appertain to the said Khán.

Dated 21st Ramzan, 5th year of the accession.

Write out the annexure.

Fixed annexure.

The (dual) post of the Garrison Commander and Police officer of Banganapalle Taluq of the victorious Province of Bijapur has, owing to the change of Muhammad Bég Khán who has obtained the sanad of the representative of Amir-ul-Umra Shuja-ul-mulk Bahádur been in accordance with the following note for orders conferred on Husain Ali Khán Bahádur.

A sanad shall be given,

Signed by the excellent and illustrious Nawab.

Ruknus-Saitanat Yar-i-Wafadar Asaf Jah
Nizam-ul-mulk Nizam-ud-doula Mir Nizam
Ali Khán Bahádur Fath Jang Sipah Salar.

Note for orders, dated 19th Ramzan, 5th year of accession, is described in the Parvanah of Salary Jagir.

Mansab
Husain Ali Khán Bahádur Dahazari
(of two thousand) Personal 700 troopers.

Deed of Contract, etc.,

Dated 24th Ramzan, 5th year of accession has reached the office.

Two in number

Deed of contract bearing the seal of Husain Ali Khán.

Bond for bail bearing the seal of Fazl-i-Ali Khán Bahádur.

Fazl Ali Khán Bahádur.

Sch-hazari (of 3 thousand) personal, 6 months; one thousand troopers each with two horses.

Fixed salary.
9,845

Parganah of Banganapalle in the Sirkar of Gazipur in the Province of Bijapur.

5,423-8-9.

Parganah of Canchalmala in the Sirkar of Kondi Kotai in the province of happy foundation.
4,421-6-9.

Entered in the Maratib, dated 24th Ramzan, 5th year of accession.

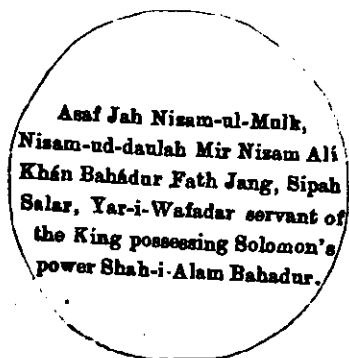
Entered in the Military accounts of His Majesty, dated 24th Ramzan, 5th year of accession.

Made applicable, 24th Ramzan, 5th year of accession.

Entered in the record of Qiladar and Foujdar.

Translation of document No. 4.

[Order to village authorities concerning the above Sanad of Syed Husain Ali Khán.]



Let it be known to the Desmukhs, Desponds, Muqaddams, subjects and cultivators of the Parganah of Banganapalle in the Sirkar of Ghazipur in the victorious province of Bijapur, that a sum of fifty-six lakhs, eighty-six thousand and one hundred dams has, from the said Parganah, Mahal of the Sirkar, owing to the change of Muhammad Bég Khán, partners and others, been as under, settled conditionally and unconditionally on Husain Ali Khán Bahádur, Garrison Commander and Police officer of Banganapalle as salary jagir of the appointment. The said mahal shall therefore be given in the possession of the agent of the said Khán and action shall be taken according to the salary sanad on its receipt under the regulations, dated 22nd Ramzan, 5th year of the accession.

Write out the annexure.

Fixed annexure. From the Parganah of Banganapalle in the Sirkar of Ghazipur in the victorious province of Bijapur, Mahal of the Sirkar, the following sum has, owing to the change of Muhammad Bég Khán, partners and others, been settled, conditionally and unconditionally on Husain Ali Khán, Garrison Commander and Police officer of Banganapalle as salary jagir of the appointment. The said mahal shall be made over to the said Khán and action shall be taken according to the regulations, on receipt of a written sanad.

A muchilka (bond), dated 24th Ramzan, 5th year of accession has been received in this office for obtaining a parwanah relating to dams from His Majesty and for preparing in writing a sanad to be in force for six months and a daghnamah and maiyudat (not legible) to be in force for four months.

66,579-11-8
Fixed dams
6,157,100
531,000

A sanad shall be given. Signature of the excellent and illustrious pillar of the State, Yar-i-Wafadar Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-daulah Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khán Bahádur Fath Jang Sipah Salar.

The statement, dated 19th Ramzan, 5th year of accession, runs as follows:—

Three parwanahs bearing the seal of Buku-ud-daulah Mir Musa Khán Bahádur, Ehtisham Jang, dated 24th Rajjah, 1178, corresponding to 17th January 1765, and relating to the salary of Fazl-i-Ali Khán Bahádur from the Parganah of Chanchalmala and to the making over of the Garrison Commandership and Police officership of Banganapalle taluk of the victorious province with the conditional and unconditional jagir to Husain Ali Khán Bahádur and the jagir of the Garrison and the Parganah of Banganapalle and the Garrison Commandership of Chanchalmala, a taluk of the province of happy foundation, a taluk of Carnatic Balaghat with the conditional and unconditional jagir to Asad Ali Khán Bahádur, and also to the making over of the jagir of the Garrison and of the Police officership as much as a jagir from the Parganah of Chanchalmala has been received in the office, on which orders have been issued directing me, a humble servant, to submit a note in writing relating to the posts and a register of jagir in accordance with regulations. Hence an account of the mahal and of the salary of each is given below. Orders are solicited as to grant of as much as a jagir of the Garrison Commandership and Police officership and to the making over of the jagir of the garrison of both the forts as usual, and the conditional and unconditional salary jagir of the Garrison Commandership and the personal jagir of Fazl-i-Ali Khán Bahádur.

The wakil of Fazl-i-Ali Khán Bahádur solicits (payments) of the salaries of Husain Ali Khán Bahádur and Asad Ali Khán Bahádur.

The nephew of the client shall be appointed unconditionally for six months as in the case of the said Khán.

Signed by the Excellent Nawab.

Signed by the Excellency Nawab.
18,994-7-3 shall be settled as salary.
Signature of the Excellent Nawab, Banganapalle, in the Sirkar of Ghazipur.
84,375, Grand total.
2,343-12-0, to be deducted (Khalisa-i-Sharifa), Diamond mine, in the said Parganah.
82,031-4-0.
16,451-8-9 to be deducted as under.
Jagir of Fazl-i-Ali Khán and Partners. Jagir of the garrison of the Fort of Banganapalle—
9,023.
6,428-8-9.

The following Mahal in the said parganah entered in the parwanah in proportion to personal salary for the salary of Husain Ali Khán:—

Salary—

Husain Ali Khán Bahádur *etiam*
Husain Ali, nephew.
D. Masari (of two thousand)
personal.
Not legible

The post of Garrison Commander and Police officer of Banganapalle has been entered in the Sanad of Shuja-ul-Mulk Bahádur.

1,250 troopers.

Unconditional.		Fodder conditional—			
Rs.		Rs.		RS.	A. P.
15,02,400		50,400		2,29,880	0 0
				5,423	8 9
Salary as under—		Amount as settled in various ways—		Salary from the Pargana of Banganapalla.	1,000 share of Sirkar.
Rs.				RS.	A. P.
5,47,200				2,24,456	7 3
		For six months unconditional.	For five months generally and as conditional salary.	Balance of salary.	Increase in salary after deducting for fodder.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	A. P.
		52,720	52,575	3,326	7 3
				4,421	9 9
Conditional after deducting for fodder of cattle.	Unconditional.			Mahal of Muhammad Beg Khan, dismissed qiladar of Banganapalla.	Transferred Mahal of Ghulam Murtaza Khan who obtained it owing to the change of Muhammad Salahiyyat Khan.
Rs.	Rs.				RS.
7,49,600	42,97,600				2,21,130
For five months.	For six months.	For five months.		RS.	A. P.
RS.	RS.	RS.		999	15 9
A. P.	A. P.	A. P.			3,421 10 0
7,808 5 6	52,720	41,766 10 6			
10,993 2 3					

Rs. 56,26,100 from the 16th Rabi of the Turkish year Takhagu Th 1174 fasli.

Conditional.		Recovery.		Unconditional.		Recovery.
RS.	RS.	RS.	A. P.			RS.
17,98,400	98,400	18,733	5 6	4,362,700 Dams — 531,000 =		47,846
				3,827,700		5 9
From the Mahal of Sirkar—						
711,790 Dams — 40,600 Dams = 672,100		8,408	7 6			
Village of Paspal 1,60,000		1,996	12 0			
Village of Srirangpur otherwise known as Chur-outpalle 2,59,000 — 40,600 = 2,18,300		2,812	8 0			
Village of Nirkundla 33,200		421	6 0			
Village of Khanapur 37,600 Dams		839	8 9			
The said village with the Patta of Benmukal 151,100		1,838	10 9			
Venkatapur 71,800		894	6 0			

						Recoveries.
						RS.
Owing to the change of Muhammad Beg Khan	..	31,94,100	— 115,700	..	..	37,876
All villages ..	..	34,64,100	..	..	..	23,438
The said village with the patta of Benmukala	..	14,93,630	..	..	..	5 0
		6,62,600 as described below	..	..	..	14,001
		93,700	..	..	..	1 9
Khalisa, Diamond Mine ..	..	2,07,900	..	..	..	2,343
Fasli-Ali Khan ..	..	3,80,000	..	..	..	12 0
Garrison of the said fort ..	..	8,31,033	..	..	..	2,628
		4,66,433	..	..	..	5 9
Owing to change of Sirkar, etc. ..	..	3,64,600	..	..	..	9,028
		28,97,800	..	..	..	0 0
Debat ..	..	90,000	..	..	..	9,438
Bodaldeji ..	..	1,20,000	..	..	..	3 6
Sankaranur ..	..	1,10,000	..	..	..	5,200
Huperumaldeo ..	..	1,70,000	..	..	..	4,236
Bastiapur ..	..	55,000	..	..	..	9 9
Yerkondi ..	..	1,40,000	..	..	..	31,887
Nandidroog with the Masra of Alipur and Mirannagar ..	..	1,93,800	..	..	..	4 0
Akhanur ..	..	44,000	..	..	..	937
Paketpalle ..	..	4,71,000	..	..	..	8 0
Nandwar ..	..	42,500	..	..	..	1,284
Nandrajipala ..	..	22,000	..	..	..	8 0
Husainrajpalar ..	..	45,000	..	..	..	1,171
Zahrapur ..	..	3,56,000	..	..	..	4 0
Veloor ..	..	18,000	..	..	..	1,762
Honapur ..	..	14,000	..	..	..	8 0
Mattipalle ..	..	66,000	..	..	..	937
Batmapur ..	..	45,000	..	..	..	8 0
Bandranur ..	..	1,99,000	..	..	..	1,284
Chamalnavai ..	..	33,000	..	..	..	8 0
Hotlarpar ..	..	1,62,000	..	..	..	1,762
Pakanar with the Masra of Sarfaraspur and Mirannur ..	..	1,10,000	..	..	..	4 0
Mirannagar ..	..	45,000	..	..	..	356
Jamuldeo ..	..	15,900	..	..	..	0 0
Malkaiti Gonda ..	..	1,87,500	..	..	..	1,650
Talkoor ..	..	1,50,000	..	..	..	0 0
Tenkunda ..	..	1,91,700	..	..	..	1,171
Villages included ..	..	40,000	..	..	..	14 0
Kupalpalle ..	..	10,100	..	..	..	10 0
Perole ..	..	31,300	..	..	..	140
Venkatapur ..	..	16,000	..	..	..	177
Krishnagiri ..	..	5,000	..	..	..	9 6
Tamerpalle ..	..	3,000	..	..	..	371
Paikat ..	..	35,000	..	..	..	5 0
Telookundla ..	..	2,300	..	..	..	109
Janapur ..	..	55,000	..	..	..	0 0
Not legible ..	..	2,10,000	..	..	..	62
Share of Fasli-Ali Khan ..	..	32,44,100	— 50,000	..	..	31
						4 0
						358
						4 0
						358
						4 0
						32
						5 3
						579
						13 0
						2,625
						0 0
						35,251
						6 0
						620
						13 0

		Recoveries.	
		Rs.	A. P.
Owing to change of Muhammad Husain, etc.	.. 30,78,400	.. 34,780	5 6
Conditional .. .. .	.. 17,98,400	.. 18,788	5 8
Unconditional .. .. .	.. 18,96,700—1,16,700=12,80,000	.. 16,997	0 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Faslullah, etc.	.. 1,92,000—32,000=1,60,000	.. 2,000	0 0
Hilad .. .. .	.. 1,67,500—26,200=1,31,300	.. 1,640	8 0
Krishnagiri .. .. .	.. 34,500—5,800=28,700	.. 359	8 0
	.. 44,500	.. 109	0 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Beg Khan	.. 10,000	..	..
Owing to change of Muhammad Rustain	.. 2,10,000—35,000=1,75,000	.. 2,187	8 0
Palankundla .. .. .	.. 36,000—6,000=30,000	.. 316	0 0
Thalapur .. .. .	.. 1,23,300—20,500=1,02,800	.. 1,284	6 0
Tanalkundla .. .. .	.. 1,42,507	.. 1,641	10 0
Owing to change of (illegible) .. .. .	.. 1,09,807	.. 1,800	0 0
	.. 32,700—5,500=27,200	.. 340	10 0
Bennukal .. .. .	.. 18,000—3,000=15,000	.. 187	8 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Husain, etc.	.. 3,62,000—60,400=3,01,600	.. 3,770	13 0
Ramirath .. .. .	.. 2,70,000—45,000=2,25,000	.. 2,812	8 0
Paiket .. .. .	.. 45,000	.. 468	12 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Beg Khan	.. 3,000	.. 81	4 0
	.. 42,000—7,000=35,000	.. 437	8 0
Villages including in that of Muhammad Beg Khan	.. 50,000—8,400=41,600	.. 520	12 0
Owing to change of Qasim Ali Khan	.. 9,36,200—1,64,700=7,70,500	.. 9,622	13 0
Villages.			
Buthatur .. .. .	.. 5,19,300—1,07,300=4,12,000	.. 5,156	4 0
Gobinddesi .. .. .	.. 22,500—3,700=18,800	.. 234	6 0
Ramapur .. .. .	.. 18,000—3,000=15,000	.. 187	8 0
Madraspalle .. .. .	.. 22,500—3,700=18,800	.. 234	6 0
Tamerpalle .. .. .	.. 1,84,000	.. 1,400	4 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Beg Khan	.. 37,000	.. 405	13 6
	.. 97,000—16,200=80,800	.. 1,010	6 6
Parole .. .. .	.. 90,000	.. 937	8 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Beg Khan	.. 10,000	.. 127	9 6
	.. 79,800—14,800=65,000	.. 809	14 6
Kaifa .. .. .	.. 3,27,000	.. 3,750	0 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Beg Khan and } restoration of Fasl-i-Ali Khan	.. 1,51,000	.. 1,750	0 0
	.. 1,78,000—18,000=1,60,000	.. 2,000	0 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Yusuf, etc.	.. 1,80,000—30,000=1,50,000	.. 1,875	0 0
Kapulpalle .. .. .	.. 1,84,000	.. 1,640	10 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Beg Khan	.. 40,000	.. 140	10 0
	.. 1,44,000—24,000=1,20,000	.. 1,500	0 0
Vekatapur .. .. .	.. 1,39,000	.. 1,640	10 0
Owing to change of Sirkar, etc.	.. 1,03,000	.. 1,265	10 0
	.. 86,000—6,000=80,000	.. 375	0 0
Owing to change of Muhammad Jafar	.. 3,16,600—52,500=2,63,000	.. 3,286	0 0
Villages.			
Bennurkal .. .. .	.. 2,73,333—52,500=2,21,333	.. 2,764	10 0
Nilukundla .. .. .	.. 41,607	.. 521	6 0
Owing to the death of Muhammad Nahdi	.. 55,500	.. 693	13 6
Bennurkal .. .. .	.. 23,500	.. 360	8 0
Tamerpalle .. .. .	.. 32,000	.. 333	5 6

24th Ramzan, 5th year of accession.

Entered in the Military Accounts of His Majesty, 24th Ramzan, 5th year of accession.

Has been made applicable 24th Ramzan, 5th year of accession.

Copy taken in the office.

Translation of document No. 5.

[Letter addressed to the wife of Nawab Fazl Ali Khan Bahadur.]

Kind friend, may you remain safe!

After expressing that I am very anxious to see you let it become manifest that your pleasure-affording letter has arrived and its contents have been noted. The Nawab Mir Ali Raza Khan Bahadur sent for Rustum Ali Khan and told him about this. He argued with him reasonably on your behalf. The Nawab has at last expressed his willingness. As desired by you Rustum Ali Khan has been sent to you on leave obtained from the Nawab Halim Khan. It is believed he will lay before you every fact. Keep your mind at rest please. If God wishes, everything will be done in accordance with your desire. Please send an early reply as to the marriage so that the "Sharbat khuri" ceremony might be performed. You should not put forth excuses on account of the non-receipt of letters. For the performance of a marriage there is no necessity of consulting supernatural power. It is hoped you will kindly accept the proposal. What more can be written?

To Nawab Fazl Ali Khan Bahadur.

Translation of document No. 6.

[Letter addressed to the wife of Nawab Fazl Ali Khan Bahadur.]

To the friend of lofty dignity.

Fazl Ali Khan Bahadur, late Quiladar of Bauganapalle, was loyal and faithful to me. At present Khair-un-nisa Begam, his wife, having regard to the indulgence shown on account of

the loyalty of the late Qiladar, wishes to come to us with her brothers. Hence it is written that you should write to the taluqdars of your jagir that at the time of her journey the said Begam should be well guarded throughout her way so that she might pass your limits safely. This will afford us pleasure. What more can be written ?

Translation of document No. 7.

[Letter addressed to Fazl Ali Khan Sahib.]

To the Kind Khan Sahib ; may the great God keep you safe !

My desire of seeing you and my friendship are beyond description. Your letter with a hundred pagodas sent by the messenger Lutchmi Kunta has arrived and has afforded pleasure. As to your request for my presence at the wedding of your son, I beg to state that God knows that I have a great desire to be there but owing to the alleged departure of the Nawab Sahib (may his dignity last long) it cannot be realised. May the Great God make this happy event auspicious to you. May your happiness be on the increase.

To Fazl Ali Khan Sahib.

Translation of document No. 8.

[Letter addressed to Nawab Fazle Ali Khan, Khan Khamud Dowlah Shamsheer Jung.]

To the Kind Nawab ; may you remain safe !

After expressing a desire of seeing you let it become manifest that your letter for remitting, Rs. 400 on account of horses has arrived, and its contents relating to your welfare have afforded pleasure. The non-remittance of the amount is due to many adverse circumstances. Mahbub Khan Sahib is involved here in an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The money he brought with him for troopers through Mir Moin, Ali Khan has been spent towards the expenses of (illegible) and hence the delay in remitting the amount. The shame created thereby has prevented me from writing to you. At present I have arranged to get Rs. 450 for expenses from a sowcar in Kadwal who is the Agent of Balab Sunder on the following condition that as soon as the horses arrive at Gadwal the money will be paid without any excuse. The balance will be repaid to you after two or three months, and hence I trouble you with a request that the horses may be sent by a trustworthy man to Gadwal so that the amount might be forwarded to you by him. The rest will be known to you through the letter of Mir Sultan Sahib. Please convey my salams to Husain Ali Khan Sahib, Asad Ali Khan, Qasim Ali Khan, Ibrahim Ali Khan, Muhammad Beg Khan and Miran Sahib. May you be happy and at ease !

To the kind Nawab Fazl Ali Khan Samsam-ud-doula Bahadur Shamsheer Jung
may the great God keep him safe !

Translation of document No. 9.

[Document executed by one Syed Jamal in favour of Nawab Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur.]

Nawab Fazl Ali Khan Bahadur, may your shadow last long !



I, Saiyid Jamal *alias* Shah Sahib, sent by Ghulab Khan, do hereby promise and execute that the said Khan received from the Dikar of Nawab Sahib a sum of three hundred pagodas as a loan on condition that he would repay it within four months and then went to Qamar Nagar but has not repaid it. The Nawab Sahib, may his shadow last long, sent Mutta Dhalait to Ghulab Khan to the army of Nawab Ali Baza Khan for the purpose of recovering the amount. The Dhalait pressed the demand. Whereupon the said Khan sent two horses along with me to

the said Nawab Sahib with a promise that he would send for the horses after repayment of the debt. Three months have since elapsed, but the money has not yet been repaid by the said Khan and the Nawab Sahib repeatedly sent word through Mir Sultan Sahib to receive back the horses on repayment of the money due. I told him that Ghulab Khan had written to inform me that money was not forthcoming and hence he asked me to sell the horses and repay the amount due. The appraisers in Banganapalle, etc., settled Rs. 400 as the price of the horses and told this to the Nawab Sahib who ordered me to go to Qamar Nagar or Adoni and sell them at that price or even for more and bring the money to repay the debt. Not being able to do so I represented to the Nawab that I could not undertake the journey to the place, but would execute an agreement to the following effect. "I shall go to Ghulab Khan and bring Rs. 400, the settled price of the horses, make it over to him within one month and then receive the horses. Should the promise fail, the two horses be taken for the amount." The Nawab, having regard to my helpless condition, has agreed to the proposal. The balance of Rs. 620 due to the Sirkar by Ghulab Khan and the Rs. 25 which I took a loan of for the expenses of the horses from the Sirkar of the Nawab during these three months will also be made good and a non-due certificate bearing the signature of Ghulab Khan will be brought and given within the said time. Mir Sultan stands as a security in this respect. Hence these few words have been written by way of agreement so that they may serve as a voucher in future.

Dated 7th Shaban 1173 Fasli, corresponding to 10th February 1764.

Witness Saiyid Ruknuddin.

Translation of document No. 10.

[Letter from Tipu to Ghulam Ali Khan.]

To the Khan, possessing the sign of loftiness ; may you remain safe !

The petition you sent has arrived and its contents have been noted. Your father had always tried and had shown loyalty and faithfulness and thus established a claim for himself and children. Moreover, being in the line of the late Mir Sahib Qibla, you have a claim to be cherished. Hence every regard will, by all means, be had for you. You should act in accordance with the orders you receive from us considering that in such a procedure lies your welfare. With a view to grant him some work and a high post Asad Ali Khan has been ordered to appear before us. Send him soon so that he might be benefited. What more can be written. Dated 6th Ziqadah 1197 Hijri corresponding to 4th October 1783.



To Ghulam Ali Khan ; may God keep him safe !

Translation of document No. 11.

[Letter from Tipu to Ghulam Ali Khan.]

To the Khan, possessing the sign of loftiness and eminence ; may the great

God keep you safe !

Your petition sent by Subba Rao has arrived and its contents have been noted. You should immediately appear before us with a view that arrangements might be made with regard to your private matters. Give Asad Ali Khan the things he requires and send him on to me. Dated 28th Ziqadha 1197 Hijri corresponding to 26th October 1783.



To Ghulam Ali Khan ; may he remain safe !

Translation of document No. 12.

[Letter from Tipū to Ghulam Ali Khan.]

To the Khan, possessing the sign of loftiness; may the great God keep him safe!

The petition you sent by Subba Rao, your wakil, has arrived and its contents have been noted. You should, on receipt of this, start at once and appear before us so that arrangements might be made with regard to your private matters. You should provide Asad Ali Khan with the things he requires and send him on to me immediately. What more can be written. Dated 25th Ziqadah 1197 Hijri, corresponding to 23rd October 1783.

P.S.—Bring Muhammad Haider, Muhammad Taqi, Muhammad Jafar and Husain Beg Khan who are related to you and jagirdars along with you. Provision will be made for them according to their ability and need.



To

Ghulam Ali Khan; may God keep him safe!

Translation of document No. 13.

[Letter from Tipū to Ghulam Ali Khan.]

To the Khan, possessor of the sign of loftiness and eminence; may you remain safe!

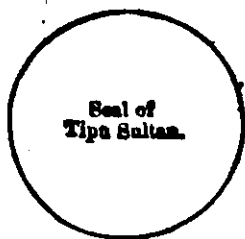
The petition you sent containing pretexts for not coming with the required four persons, viz., Muhammad Taqi, Muhammad Jafar, etc., has arrived and its contents have been noted. These pretexts and action are wrong. You should, on seeing this, start at once along with the required four persons, otherwise our men will come and bring you forcibly. Dated 19th Zehajju 1197 Hijri, corresponding to 15th November 1783.

To

Ghulam Ali Khan; may he remain safe!

*Translation of document No. 14.*

[Copy of an order from Tipū to his Khilladar of Banganapalle.]



To the Possessor of high rank

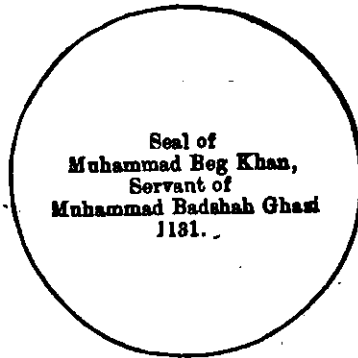
Saiyid Yoosuf Qiladar of Banganapalle.

At present the refuge of justice and virtue Qazi Muhammad Idroos has shown us the sanads of the jagir of the Mouzah of Sarfarazpur, Mazrah in the Mouzah of Patpad with that of the other miscellaneous inams and of village fees. Which show that his jagir is rent free and his inam is

“Bhatorti saromanium” and hence the relinquished land in Sarfarazpur with all other inams and fees, etc., have had to be given to him the Qazi. You should also enjoin the Officials, Reddi, Kurnams of the Taluk, to give them to him and not to interfere with him in any way and considering that he is strictly enjoined in this respect shall act as written and shall make this over to the Qazi in original and retain a copy only. Dated 4th of the month Bahri of the year Zabarjad 1205 Muhammadi.

Translation of document No. 15.

[Copy of a Sanad of Muhammad Beg Khan.]



Let it be known to the Desmukhs, Despondis, Mukaddams, Kilkarnis and cultivators of the Parganah of Banganapalle and Chanchalusa in the Sirkar of Ghazipur in the victorious Province of Bijapur that at present the post of Qazi has been conferred on Qazi Ahmad with the grant of the land in Sarfarazpur and the lands attached to the mosque in the Mouzah of Naudwar and Patta and Benmukal. It should be considered that he is a permanent Qazi, that none is his partner and that his seals are trustworthy. The following land comprised in a Mazrah and fees conditional as to performance of duty shall be continued to him. He shall not be obstructed. His duties being as far as possible to decide cases, to pass sentences, to cause Friday prayers to be held with the congregation, to induce people to worship, to tie the marriage knot, to distribute effects and to protect the properties of orphans, viz., executors. They should consider that they have been strongly enjoined in this respect.

Description.

The Mazrah lands in
Sarfarazpur
Two half chawar
70.

The land attached to the mosque
in the Mouzah of Naudwar
4 cro Bijoari.

Mazrah in the Mouzah
of Patpad
16 cro Bijoari.

The land attached
to the mosque in Patta Benmukah
4 cro Bijoari.

Other marriage fees, etc., shall be continued as usual.

Dated Ramzan 1132.