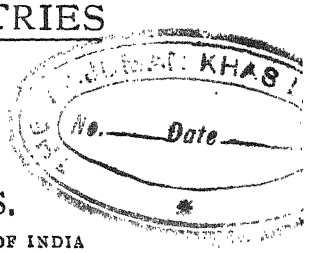
A COLLECTION OF

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS AND SANADS

RELATING TO INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES



COMPILED BY

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

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

VOL. V

CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, &c., RELATING TO THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY. PART II—BUNDELKHAND AND BAGHELKHAND

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PART II.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS AND SANADS

relating to the

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

I.—BUNDELKHAND.

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

During the Government of Raja Chhatarsal, the province of Bundelkhand was invaded by Muhammad Khan Bangash, the Pathan Chief of Farrukhabad; and the first Peshwa, Baji Rao, was invited from the Deccan for the purpose of repelling this invasion. The expulsion of the Pathan from Bundelkhand through the successful exertions of a Maratha army was followed by Raja Chhatarsal's adoption of the Peshwa as his son, and by a distribution of his territory between his two legitimate sons, Hirde Sah and Jagat Raj, and his son by adoption, Baji Rao. By this arrangement the Peshwa became the legitimate possessor of a large portion of territory in Bundelkhand, which was the earliest territorial acquisition of the Maratha Government in Hindustan and was considerably extended by subsequent conquests. The two remaining shares of the possessions of Raja Chhatarsal continued to be held in small portions by the numerous descendants of his legitimate sons, or by the nominal adherents and rebellious servants of the declining branches of that family.

Madhuji Sindhia, in his last and successful attempt to re-establish the Maratha power and influence in the northern districts of Hindustan, was

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

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

Ali Bahadur soon established his authority in the greater part of the province. The only serious resistance he met with was at Kalinjar, at the siege of which he died in 1802, after having concluded an arrangement with the Court of Poona, by which the sovereign and paramount right of the Peshwa over all the conquests of Ali Bahadur in Bundelkhand was declared and acknowledged.

Ali Bahadur left two sons, Shamsher Bahadur and Zulfikar Ali. The former was at Poona at the time of his father's death. Raja Himmat Bahadur professed at first the intention of supporting the right of Shamsher Bahadur, and of maintaining the government of his father's possessions in his name and behalf till his arrival in Bundelkhand. For this purpose avowedly he selected from the several Maratha leaders who remained in Ali Bahadur's camp the maternal cousin of the late Nawab, by name Ghani Bahadur, who was accordingly declared the Regent during the absence of Shamsher Bahadur; Raja Himmat Bahadur retaining, as before, the exclusive management of his own districts, and an increased influence over the mind and councils of the Regent and of the native Chiefs of Bundelkhand.

About this period the declared hostility of the several subordinate Chiefs of the Maratha Empire to the arrangements which were concluded by the treaty of Bassein, by which, among other advantages, the British Government acquired territory in Bundelkhand yielding Rs. 36,16,000 a year, occasioned a formal declaration on the part of the British Government of their intention of maintaining the provisions of that treaty; and this declaration was immediately followed by offensive operations on the part of Daulat Rao Sindhia, and the Raja of Berar, and by no less hostile, though more secret and cautious, measures of aggression on the part of Jaswant Rao Holkar.

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

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

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

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

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

Of the territory ceded by the Peshwa, Government retained in its own possession lands on the banks of the Jumna yielding about fourteen lakhs, exclusive of the territory granted to Raja Himmat Bahadur. The Chiefs who held the remaining portion were maintained in their territorial rights, with a view to secure a barrier against the inroads which were then meditated by Holkar. As the authority of the Peshwa in Bundelkhand was little more than nominal, it became necessary for the pacification of the

country to enter into engagements with the Chiefs holding lands in the Peshwa's share of the province, securing to them the rights they enjoyed under Ali Bahadur's government on condition of allegiance and fidelity. The Chiefs in the western portion of Bundelkhand were treated as independent, and treaties of friendship and alliance were formed with them.

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

Of the Bundelkhand States, four, namely, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jaitpur, and Khadi, lapsed to the British Government; and six, *viz.*, Chirgaon, Purwa, Tiroha, Bijaraghogarh, Shahgarh, and Banpur, were confiscated, the four last named on account of the rebellion of their Chiefs in 1857. Banpur was claimed by Sindhia, as forming part of the Chanderi district conquered by the Gwalior Darbar in 1830. The claim was not admitted, but the Banpur territory was made over to Sindhia under the arrangements connected with the treaty of 1860. Raja Bakht Bali, the ex-Chief of Shahgarh, died at Bindraban on the 29th September 1873, and Raja Mardan Singh, the ex-Chief of Banpur, at Muttra on the 22nd July 1879. The latter was the representative of the oldest Bundela line, which lost Chanderi, Lalitpur, Kurwai, and other districts to the Marathas. The Government of India continued a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem to Diwan Nirbhe Singh, his grandson, for the maintenance of the family.

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

All transit duties have been abolished at different times in late years throughout Bundelkhand. There are no extradition agreements with any of the States in the Agency: extradition is effected in accordance with the Extradition Act and the rules connected with it. The area of native Bundelkhand is 9,852 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1901, of 1,308,326.

(I).—LAPSED STATES.

As mentioned in the preceding narrative, four of the Bundelkhand States have lapsed to the British Government, namely, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jaitpur, and Khadi.

1. JALAUN.

The Chief who was in possession of Jalaun at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand was Nana Govind Rao. He joined Shamsher Bahadur in his hostility to the British Government, and his territories were therefore occupied by British troops. But on his submission his estates were restored (No. IV) to him in 1806, with the exception of Kalpi and a few villages on the banks of the Jumna. In 1817 he was released (No. V) from the tribute and military service which Government had acquired a right to demand after the Peshwa had ceded to them all his sovereign rights in Bundelkhand; and he ceded to Government the district of Kande and some villages in the pargana of Churki. Nana Govind Rao died in 1822, and was succeeded by his son, Bala Rao Govind. On the death of Bala Rao Govind in 1832 without issue, his widow adopted her brother, Rao Govind Rao, on whose death in 1840 the territory was held to have lapsed to the British Government.

2. JHANSI.

The first Treaty (No. VI) with Jhansi was made with Sheo Rao Bhao in 1804. He was succeeded in 1815 by his grandson, Ram Chand Rao, with whom a new Treaty (No. VII) was made in 1817, after the Peshwa had ceded his rights in Bundelkhand to the British Government. Ram Chand Rao died childless in 1835, and as the treaty of 1817 was interpreted as guaranteeing the inheritance of Jhansi not to the descendants of Ram Chand Rao only but of Sheo Rao Bhao also, the succession of Raghunath Rao, uncle of Ram Chand, was recognised. He also died without legitimate issue in 1838. The right of his brother Gangadhar Rao to the succession was admitted, but, owing to his incompetence, the direct management of the State was retained by the British Government. The administration, however, was transferred to him in 1843, under conditions specified in an Agreement (No. VIII) dated the 27th December 1842. Gangadhar Rao died childless in March 1853, and, as there was no male heir of any of the Chiefs who ruled Jhansi since its first connection with

the British Government, the State was held to have lapsed to the British Government.

3. JAITPUR.

The Jaitpur Estate was held by one of the descendants of Chhatarsal. The first Sanad (No. IX) of the British Government was given to Raja Kesri Singh on 20th September 1812. On his death the estate descended to his son, Parichat, who was deposed for rebellion in 1842. Then the Estate was conferred on Diwan Khet Singh, who, as a descendant of Chhatarsal, had advanced claims to the State of Charkhari. On the death of Khet Singh in 1849 without male heirs, the Jaitpur Estate lapsed to the British Government.

4. KHADI.

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

(II).—CONFISCATED STATES.

The six States or Estates which, as narrated above, were confiscated in Bundelkhand were Chirgaon, Purwa, Tiroha or Kirur, Bijaraghogarh, Shahgarh, and Banpur.

1. CHIRGAON.

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

2. PURWA.

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

3. BIJARAGHOGARH.

When Maihar (see *infra*) was divided in 1826 on the death of Durjan Singh (No. LXXXI), one share, Bijaraghogarh, fell to the lot of his second

son, Prag Das. The Estate was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of its holder, Surju Prasad, son of Prag Das, and in 1865 it was included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

4. SHAHGARH.

This Estate also was confiscated, as noted above, for the rebellion of its Chief in 1857. Raja Bakht Bali, the ex-Chief, died at Bindraban on the 29th September 1873.

5. BANPUR.

This Estate was claimed by Sindhia, and was eventually made over to him under the arrangements connected with the Treaty of 1860, after its confiscation for the rebellion of its Chief in 1857. The ex-Chief, Raja Mardan Singh, died at Muttra on the 22nd July 1879. The Government of India granted allowances for the support of his grandson, Diwan Nirbhe Singh, and his family.

6. TIROHA OR KIRUR.

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

Rao was thus reduced to Rs. 26,720 a year. Madho Rao was permitted originally to reside at Bareilly and to purchase lands there. About 1894 he left Bareilly and settled at Beharghat in the Bulandshahr district. In 1901 it was decided that there was no longer any reason for requiring him to reside in a specified place.

(III).—STATES HELD UNDER TREATIES.

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

1. ORCHHA.

Orchha, which was formerly known also as Tehri, is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States, and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa, though the Marathas severed from it the territory which formed the State of Jhansi. Rudra Pratap is said to have founded Orchha in 1501. Bir Singh Deo (1605-1626), who was the fourth in succession from him, is the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626-1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his Chiefship, the State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641, when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

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

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

In 1862 Hamir Singh received a Sanad (No. XIII) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

The Larai Rani administered the State as regent, but died in 1867, shortly after Maharaja Hamir Singh had been invested with the management of his State. Hamir Singh died in March 1874. His younger brother, Pratap Singh, who was born on the 3rd July 1854, was recognised as his successor, and a British officer was temporarily deputed to supervise the administration of the State. Pratap Singh was entrusted with the government on the 4th June 1874, and the British officer was withdrawn in May 1876.

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

In 1877 Pratap Singh's salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. In 1882 he was granted the hereditary title of "Sawai," and in 1886 that of "Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand" or "First of the Princes of Bundelkhand." Maharaja Pratap Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1894; a Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on the 23rd May 1900; and a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1906. He attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, and was present on the 16th November 1905 at the Darbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja's second son, Rao Raja Sawant Singh, was adopted by the Chief of Bijawar, whom, with the sanction of Government, he succeeded in 1899, all possible future claims to the Orchha State being renounced by Sawant Singh. On the 25th December 1897 the Maharaja's eldest son, Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh, married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan in Gujrat.

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

In 1887 the name of the capital of the State was changed from "Tehri" to "Tikamgarh," and the State and the Darbar were officially styled

"Orchha," thus avoiding the former confusion with the Tehri (or Garhwal) State in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The area of Orchha is about 2,080 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 321,634. The revenues of the State are estimated at nine lakhs of rupees, but about one-half of this amount is alienated to relations of the Chief and others.

The military forces consist (1905) of 130 cavalry, 500 infantry, 100 artillery men with 50 serviceable and 40 unserviceable guns.

The liability of the Orchha State to the payment of nazarana on successions has not been decided.

The Maharaja of Orchha is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, of the 26th June 1867.

2. DATIA.

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

Bije Bahadur, who died in 1857, left an illegitimate son, Arjun Singh, but was succeeded by his adopted son, Bhawani Singh, who was born on the 13th August 1845. In consequence of disturbances caused by the

advocacy of the claims of Arjun Singh, who was supported by the Rani Regent, Arjun Singh was removed from Datia. Subsequently a rebellion was raised by the Rani and her followers, who seized the fort of Seonda. The fort was reduced by a British force, the chief rebels were sentenced to imprisonment for life in the fort of Chunar, and the Rani was placed under close surveillance. The claims of the Barauni branch of the family to the succession were again brought forward and rejected in 1861. In October 1861 Captain Thompson was deputed to Datia on special duty, and was not withdrawn till the young Chief was invested with ruling powers in May 1865. Arjun Singh died at Nowgong on the 30th September 1887.

In 1862 all transit duties were abolished in Datia.

In the same year the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XIII), guaranteeing him the right of adoption. In August 1865 the Government of India decided that in future the Chief of Datia should be called "Maharaja," and in January 1877 the hereditary title of "Lokendra" (No. XVII) was bestowed on him.

In 1879 the Maharaja entered into an Agreement (No. XVIII) with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the State except at certain specified works, whose output was not to exceed 16,480 maunds a year; to prevent the export from the State of any salt manufactured therein, and the import into, and transport through, of any salt, other than British duty-paid salt; to levy no duty, etc., of any kind on British duty-paid salt; and to prohibit the export of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug, or preparation thereof, by routes barred by the inland customs line. In consideration of the loss he would sustain by this agreement, it was arranged that he should receive Rs. 10,000 a year. The prohibition regarding the import of salt was tentatively withdrawn in 1884, and has not yet (1906) been re-imposed.

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

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

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

In January 1898 Maharaja Bhawani Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, and was present at the Darbar held on the 16th November 1905 at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction.

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

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

The area of Datia is 911 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 173,759. The revenues are estimated at Rs. 4,00,000.

The military force of the State consists (1905) of 71 cavalry, 300 infantry, 168 artillery men with 48 serviceable and 76 unserviceable guns.

The liability of the Datia State to the payment of nazarana on successions has not been decided.

The Maharaja of Datia is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

3. SAMTHAR.

The State of Samthar was once a part of the Datia State. About 1735 Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to Naune Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kilahdar of the Samthar Fort. Later on a Jagir of five villages was granted to Madan Singh's son, Devi Singh, and from this Jagir the present State of Samthar developed. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection

of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817, when a Treaty (No. XXI) was concluded with him.

Ranjit Singh died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son, Hindupat. In 1858 the Rani was allowed to administer the State as Regent, the Raja being of unsound mind. In 1862 the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXII) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

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

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

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

In 1872 all transit dues were abolished in Samthar territory.

On the 1st January 1877 the title of "Maharaja" was conferred on Raja Chhatar Singh as a personal distinction.

In connection with the general scheme for the equalisation of salt duties, an Agreement (No. XXIII) was made with the Maharaja in 1879. By this he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply free of cost of 500 maunds of salt for consumption within his State. The agreement also prohibited the export of all intoxicating drugs, preparations and spirits by all routes and in all directions barred by the inland customs line. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Maharaja, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply of salt above mentioned (No. XXIV); and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn, and have not yet (1906) been re-imposed.

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

In 1888 the Maharaja ceded (No. XXV) to the British Government criminal and civil jurisdiction in the lands which had been acquired in 1884 for the present Indian Midland Railway. Questions as to compensation arose similar to those in Orchha and Datia, and the Government of India sanctioned the payment of compensation to the Maharaja; but he declined to accept it.

The ex-Chief, Hindupat, died at Sami on the 8th September 1890. Having regard to the length of time which had elapsed since Chhatar Singh had been *de facto* ruler of the State, the Government of India decided that there was no necessity for the formal recognition of his succession.

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

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

Maharaja Bir Singh Deo was present at the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, and attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on the 16th November 1905.

The revenues of the State are estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. Its area is 178 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 33,472.

The military force consists (1905) of 200 cavalry, 250 infantry, and 50 artillery men with 6 serviceable and 40 unserviceable guns.

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

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

(IV).—STATES HELD UNDER SANADS.

Of the class of Chiefs who hold their States under Sanads and are bound by Ikrarnamas, or deeds of allegiance, there were twenty-six in the Bundelkhand Agency, but seven of these were transferred

to the Baghelkhand Agency in 1896. Of the twenty-six Chiefs eight are descendants of Raja Chhatarsal. Chhatarsal had twenty-two legitimate and thirty illegitimate sons. Four only of the former had offsprings, namely, Padam Singh, Hirde Sah, Jagat Raj, and Bharti Chand. Chhatarsal divided * his possessions between Baji Rao Peshwa and his two sons, Hirde Sah and Jagat Raj. The dissensions in the family, however, broke up the possessions of the two sons into a number of small States, and prepared the way for their conquest by Ali Bahadur. On the death of Ali Bahadur, at which time actual possession formed the basis of the engagements between the British Government and the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, the following States were held by the descendants of Chhatarsal :—by the descendants of his second son, Hirde Sah, the States of Panna and Lughasi; by the decendants of his third son, Jagat Raj, the States of Charkhari, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Sarila, and Jaitpur; the State of Jigni by a grandson of his eldest son, Padam Singh; and the State of Jaso by a great-grandson of Bharti Chand, the fourth son. The State of Beri was held by a descendant of Jagat Raj in the female line. Besides these States held by actual descendants of Chhatarsal, the following States were formed out of the territories over which he ruled; Chhatarpur, Baraundha, the Chaube Jagirs, Bihat, Alipura, Gaurihar, Naigawan Ribai, and Garauli.

A fundamental principle in the arrangements made by the British Government in Bundelkhand was originally declared to be the confirmation of the Chiefs of that province in the possession of such parts of their ancient territorial right as were held under Ali Bahadur's government, subject to the conditions of their allegiance and fidelity to the British power; their renouncing all views of future aggrandizement; and their abandoning such parts of Ali Bahadur's conquests as had been acquired by them subsequently to his death. It was also resolved to form arrangements with some leaders of plundering bands who were not hereditary Chiefs, but whose hostility was directed solely to the object of obtaining subsistence, and to grant them some territory with a view to the pacification of the country. At first it was the policy of Government to leave the protection of their territories to the Chiefs themselves, and to exact no tribute or

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

Hirde Sah's share, under the name of the Raj of Panna, embraced the districts of Panna, Kalinjar, Amba, Shahgarh, etc.

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

revenue from them. In several of the engagements executed in 1805 and 1806 it was therefore distinctly stipulated that the Chiefs should renounce all claims to the aid and protection of Government. Experience, however, soon showed the necessity of departing from this principle, and of declaring the Bundelkhand Chiefs to be subordinate to, and dependent on, the British Government. But it was not the intention of Government to establish its laws and regulations in the States of these Chiefs; and to remove all doubts on this subject, these States were declared by Regulation XXII of 1812 to be exempt from the operation of the general regulations and from the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts. The particular clauses of the engagements made with the Chiefs, which imply a right of jurisdiction on the part of Government, have been generally understood to convey exclusively a right of political jurisdiction, that is to say, a right to interfere for the settlement of disputed claims, differences and disputes of any kind, not through the channel of the courts of justice, but through the agency of the representative of the British Government in Bundelkhand.

The engagements made with the States held under Sanads are nearly all alike. They declare generally that the territory was received by cession from the Peshwa and annexed to the British dominions, but that the States of the Chiefs were continued to them from motives of justice, benevolence, and good faith; they bind the Chiefs to implicit submission, loyalty, and attachment to the British Government; they require them to govern well; to increase the cultivation of their territories and make the ryots contented; to deliver up criminal refugees; to seize thieves and robbers and make them over to the British Government. They are liable to such control, not inconsistent with their engagements, as the British Government may see fit to exercise, and the rights and powers of the Chiefs are limited to such as have been expressly conferred. Those Chiefs on whom special powers have not been conferred are obliged to refer all heinous cases, involving sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for life, to the local officers of the British Government.

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

In 1874, a Rajkumar College was established at Nowgong for the education of the sons of the Chiefs and Jagirdars of Bundelkhand. Government made a grant of Rs. 20,000 towards the building fund for the college and bore the charge of the Principal's pay; all other expenditure was met by yearly contributions from Native States. The college, having

failed to fulfil the object for which it was instituted, was closed on the 1st August 1898, and its assets were rateably divided between the original subscribers, or their representatives, and Government. The cash share of the Government of India in the assets of the college was devoted to the purchase of a site required for the improvement of the Daly College buildings at Indore.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the revenue of the Bundelkhand States, owing to the prevailing practice of giving large tracts of land on service tenure, instead of collecting the revenue and paying cash for service. None of the Bundelkhand Chiefs pay tribute in respect of the whole of their States; but five, namely, Charkhari, Panna, Ajaigarh, Bihat, and Paldeo, do so for certain villages or districts. The total amount of tribute paid annually by these five States is Rs. 27,194-5-6.

1. PANNA.

The Panna Chiefs are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, brother of Madhukar Sah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the Bundelas. His son, Chhatarsal, acquired much territory east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna. On his death his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Sah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna.

When the British power entered Bundelkhand, Raja Kishor Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Sah, was the Chief in possession of Panna, which was then in a most disorganised condition. A Sanad (No. XXVI) was conferred upon him in 1807 on his subscribing a deed of allegiance. This Sanad confirmed him in the possession of 802½ villages and three parganas. Many of the villages included in the Sanad were, however, in the possession of men who had wrested them from the Raja and refused to give them up; but with the aid of the British Government he recovered not only these, but many other villages not entered in the Sanad. A fresh Sanad (No. XXVII) was therefore granted to him in 1811, by which he received in perpetuity 1,363½ villages.

The oppressive conduct of Raja Kishor Singh forced the British Government on several occasions to interpose. In 1823 he entrusted the management of his State to Kuar Pratap Singh of Chhatarpur for four years, and the engagement was guaranteed by the British Government. But before the end of the period the conduct of Kishor Singh led to his expulsion from Panna, and the appointment of his son, Harbans Rai, as

Regent. Kishor Singh died in exile in 1834. Harbans Rai, having no children, was succeeded in 1849 by his brother, Nirpat Singh; but the succession of Nirpat Singh was not acknowledged by the British Government till he had issued orders for the prohibition of sati throughout the Panna State.

As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh received a khilat of the value of Rs. 20,000, and was granted by the Government of India a salute of 11 guns; but in 1862, in consequence of his resisting the settlement of boundary disputes, he had to be warned of the terms of allegiance on which he held his State.

The Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXVIII) in 1862 guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

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

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

Maharaja Nirpat Singh, whose liberality in alleviating the distress which prevailed in Bundelkhand in 1869 had met with the marked approval of Government, died in June 1870, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rudra Pratap Singh. On the 1st January 1876 Maharaja Rudra Pratap Singh was invested at Calcutta, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person, with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. His salute was raised from 11 to 13 guns as a personal distinction on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage held on the 1st January 1877.

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

On the 8th November 1893 Rudra Pratap Singh died, and was succeeded by his elder brother, Diwan Lokpal Singh, on whom supreme criminal jurisdiction was conferred under the usual conditions by a Sanad dated the 20th June 1896. On the 9th March 1898 Lokpal Singh died, and was succeeded by Madho Singh, his only son.

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

In 1902 Madho Singh was deposed for complicity in the death of his uncle, Khuman Singh, by poison on the 25th June 1901. He was interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency, with a suitable allowance for his support. He was succeeded on the 20th June 1902 by his first cousin, Jadvendra Singh, Khuman Singh's eldest son, who was born in 1893. During the minority of Jadvendra Singh the administration of the State has been vested in a Diwan and Council supervised by the Political Agent. Jadvendra Singh joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1903.

In 1905 a lease of the Darbar's excise rights in certain isolated outlying villages situated wholly in the Damoh District was granted to the Central Provinces Administration.

For the Ken Canal land was ceded in 1906, on payment of the usual compensation.

The area of Panna is estimated at 2,492 square miles ; the population, by the census of 1901, is 192,986. The revenues are about five lakhs of rupees, but much of this amount is alienated. A small and fluctuating revenue is also derived from the diamond mines near Panna. The Maharaja pays a tribute of Rs. 9,955 on the districts of Seorajpur and Ektaua.

The military forces consist (1905) of 30 cavalry, 185 infantry, and 13 artillery men with 14 serviceable and 20 unserviceable guns.

The State is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

2. LUGASI.

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

In consequence of the infirmities of age Dhiraj Singh, in 1814, requested permission to abdicate in favour of his second son, Sardar Singh,

in preference to his eldest son, Padam Singh, who four years before had rebelled against him, and had only submitted before a detachment of British troops, and on receiving a separate assignment of land for his support. This was sanctioned on condition of Padam Singh being permanently secured in his jagir, in order that he might not be driven by his necessities to any desperate steps in asserting his claim to the succession. It was not considered necessary to issue a new Sanad to Sardar Singh. Dhiraj Singh died in 1819.

During the mutinies of 1857 half the villages of Lugasi were laid waste by the rebels in consequence of the fidelity of Sardar Singh to the British Government. In reward for his services Sardar Singh received the title of "Rao Bahadur," a jagir of Rs. 2,000 a year, and a khilat worth Rs. 10,000. The privilege of adoption, accorded to him at the same time, was subsequently confirmed in 1862 by a Sanad (No. XXXV) granted to his successor.

Sardar Singh died on the 8th April 1860, and was succeeded by his grandson, Hira Singh, his son, Murat Singh, having died previously. Hira Singh, to whom the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" which had been enjoyed by Sardar Singh, was continued, engaged in 1862 (No. XXXVI) to keep clear roads through the jungles in the jagir which was granted to his grandfather. This agreement was in 1873 modified to the extent that certain "Rakhel" land in the village of Chaukhra was restored to the jagirdar as it was culturable; while he, on his part, provided 600 bighas of grass land in Barat Sureri for the horses of the cavalry regiment quartered at Nowgong. Hira Singh died in 1872, and was succeeded by his son, Khet Singh, with the hereditary title of "Diwan." On the latter's death, on the 22nd September 1902, his eldest son, Chhatrapati Singh, who was born in August 1887, succeeded. He joined the Daly College, Indore, in 1904, and during his minority the State is under Government management.

The area of Lugasi is 47 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, is 6,285; and the revenue Rs. 20,000.

The liability of the State to the payment of nazarana on successions has not been decided.

3. CHARKHARI.

This Chiefship dates from 1765, when Khuman Singh, a great grandson of Chhatar Sal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. During the subsequent dissensions which long raged among the descendants of Chhatar Sal, Bije Bahadur, the son and successor of Khuman Singh, lost possession of the State of Charkhari; but, when Ali Bahadur invaded

Bundelkhand, Bije Bahadur accompanied him. All the Charkhari territory was conquered by Ali Bahadur, who assigned to Bije Bahadur lands yielding about four lakhs of rupees on his entering into engagements * of fidelity and allegiance.

Bije Bahadur was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government; and a Sanad (No. XXXVII) was granted to him in 1804. A new Sanad (No. XXXVIII) was given to him in 1811, after the settlement of disputes regarding his right to several villages not included in the Sanad of 1804.

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

Raja Ratan Singh received as a reward, for his services in 1857, a jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a khilat, and an hereditary salute of

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

The Nawab Ali Bahadur having secured to Maharaja Bikramajit his ancient territorial possessions, the Raja now promises and engages that his eldest son, Diwan Ishwari Singh, shall always remain in attendance on the Nawab Ali Bahadur, that his second son, Diwan Puran Mal, shall never join the refractory or rebellious in any part of this province, and particularly that he shall not excite disturbances in any of the parganas of Samerpur, Modha, Jalalpur, Rath, and Panwari; that if any person excite disturbance in these districts, the quelling such disturbance and the punishment of the seditious shall be the duty of the Maharaja, who hereby engages to preserve the tranquillity of these districts. From this obligation the Maharaja will never depart. He calls God to witness his sincerity.

eleven guns. Besides the pargana of Fatehpur, which was bestowed on the Raja as a reward, lands in Mahoba to the value of Rs. 9,500 were given to him for an equivalent in Meradeo.

The Raja died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Jai Singh Deo, a minor, whose mother, Rani Bakht Kuar, was appointed Regent, with two responsible ministers nominated by the late Raja before his death. The condition on which the Rani was appointed Regent was that she would be recognised as such only so long as she and the two ministers, Maulvi Siraj Husain and Diwan Anna Sahib, unmistakeably designated by the late Raja, acted in harmony and without mischievous differences of any kind. The Rani, however, strove to assume an undue share of power, and this eventually led to her removal from the Regency. Shortly afterwards dissensions broke out between the two ministers, and it was found necessary to appoint a British officer to act as referee. On the death of Siraj Husain in 1866, the British officer was withdrawn, and the administration was left in the hands of Diwan Anna Sahib, who, however, died in the following year, when his son, Tantia Sahib, was appointed manager.

In 1862 the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXXV) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

In 1866 the Charkhari State ceded (No. XXXIX) to the British Government the parganas of Fatehpur, Hirapur, and Meradeo, receiving in lieu thereof villages of the aggregate annual value of Rs. 29,525. A sum of Rs. 29,029 was also paid to the State as compensation on account of past losses of revenue from the Meradeo pargana.

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

Maharaja Jai Singh Deo died on the 10th March 1880, childless and without having adopted an heir. The Government of India recognised the succession of Malkhan Singh, son of Jujhar Singh, a distant collateral relation, who was born on the 25th October 1870 and had been adopted by Jai Singh Deo's widow. The usual nazarana was levied, the value of the khilat of investiture being deducted from it. The widow died in 1881. Malkhan Singh being a minor, the State remained

under British superintendence (the administration being conducted under the Political Agent's orders by the Muntazim, Diwan Rao Jujhar Singh, the father of the minor Chief) until January 1892, when the Chief was given ruling powers, but the grant to him of extended powers of criminal jurisdiction was reserved.

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

In 1894 supreme criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was granted to Malkhan Singh (No. XL), it being specified that the powers were not necessarily transmittible to his successors. In June 1902 he was gazetted a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. In January 1903 he was present at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, and attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on the 16th November 1905.

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

In 1905 he ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area required.

The area of Charkhari is about 743 square miles; and according to the census of 1901 the population is 123,954. The revenue is about six lakhs of rupees. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 8,583-9-6 for the Bhina and Chandla districts.

The military force consists (1905) of 29 cavalry, 181 infantry, 85 artillery men with 24 serviceable and 18 unserviceable guns.

Charkhari is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Maharajas of Charkhari enjoy the title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" which was conferred upon them on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage held on the 1st January 1877. They are entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

4. BIJAWAR.

The founder of the Bijawar family was Bir Singh Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj. When Ali Bahadur invaded Bundelkhand, Bir Singh Deo refused to acknowledge his supremacy and was killed fighting

against him near Charkhari. Raja Himmat Bahadur, however, made interest with Ali Bahadur in behalf of Kesri Singh, son of Bir Singh Deo, and procured for him his father's possessions on the same terms as those subscribed by the Raja of Charkhari.

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

Ratan Singh died on the 17th December 1833 without male issue, and at the request of his widow, his nephew, Lachhman Singh, son of Khet Singh, who waived his claim, was recognised. Lachhman Singh was succeeded in 1847 by his son, Bhan Pratap Singh. For his services during the mutinies he received a khilat and an hereditary salute of eleven guns. He also received in 1862 the right of adoption (No. XIII). The title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction in 1866. In 1867 he received a Sanad (No. XXX) investing him personally, under certain conditions, with supreme criminal jurisdiction within his State. At the Delhi Assemblage (1877) the Chief received the hereditary title of "Sawai." In 1887 the powers of supreme criminal jurisdiction were withdrawn from Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh. Owing to continued mismanagement on his part the State had to be placed under the superintendence of the Agency. In 1898, having no male issue, the Chief adopted an heir from outside the State in the person of Rao Raja Sawant Singh, who was born on the 25th November 1877, and was the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha. The adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India.

Bhan Pratap Singh died on the 15th September 1899, and Sawant Singh's succession was resented by the leading Thakurs; but their almost overt hostility was suppressed by the temporary internment of the ringleaders at Nowgong and the resumption of their jagirs till such time as they showed themselves ready to resume their allegiance. Sawant Singh was publicly installed on the 28th June 1900. On the 1st January 1903 he was given administrative powers under certain conditions, which were relaxed in October 1904. In the interval debts had been liquidated to the

extent of several lakhs and a substantial cash balance accumulated in the State treasuries; the succession nazarana had been paid by the State to Government and by the Thakurs to the State; and the recalcitrant Thakurs had been pardoned and replaced in the peaceful possession of their estates.

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

Maharaja Sawant Singh attended the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on the 16th November 1905.

The area of Bijawar is stated to be 973 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 110,500. The revenue amounts to about two and a quarter lakhs of rupees.

The military force consists (1905) of 23 cavalry, 52 infantry, and 9 artillery men with 5 serviceable and 7 unserviceable guns.

Bijawar is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

5. AJAIGARH.

In 1765 Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of Ajaigarh was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakht Singh, or Bakht Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possessions by Ali Bahadur, and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of two rupees a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803 he received a pension of three thousand Gouhar Shahi rupees a month, until an adequate territorial provision could be assigned to him. In 1807 he received a Sanad (No. XLII) restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808. At this time the fort of Ajaigarh and the greater portion of the territories forming the old possessions of Jagat Raj were in the hands of a military adventurer named Lachhman Dawa. With a view to the pacification of the country, it was resolved to confirm the occupancy of Lachhman Dawa, on condition of his making submission and tendering allegiance to the British Government. Lachhman Dawa was accordingly required in 1806 (No. XLIII) to surrender the fort of Ajaigarh to the British Government at the end of two years, and meanwhile to pay a tribute of Rs. 4,000 a year. He broke these conditions, and was therefore

dispossessed. A large share of his territory was given to the Raja of Ajaigarh. In 1812 this Raja asked for a Sanad, specifying in detail the villages which composed his State. This was granted in September of that year (No. XLIV), and at the same time, at the request of the Raja, the 5th and 6th Articles of the deed of allegiance, which he had executed in 1807, were cancelled.

Bakht Singh died on the 21st June 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Madho Singh, who died childless in 1849, and was succeeded by his brother, Mahipat Singh. The question was raised at the time whether the engagement with Bakht Singh limited the succession to his lineal descendants, and whether the State should escheat to Government. But a decision was finally given in favour of the succession of Mahipat Singh.

Mahipat Singh died on the 22nd June 1853, and the succession of his son, Bije Singh, a boy eleven years old, was recognised. He died during his minority on the 12th September 1855. The Government of India considered that the State of Ajaigarh had escheated to the British Government, and declined, pending a reference to the Court of Directors, to recognise the wish of the mother of the Chief to appoint Ranjor Singh, his illegitimate brother, as successor. At the close of 1856 the Court of Directors desired that before deciding that there was no rightful heir to the State, an enquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and extent of the rights of Bakht Singh's family as they existed before the Sanad to Bakht Singh was granted. These instructions had not been acted on when the mutinies of 1857 broke out; and as the rebel Farzand Ali, by proclaiming Lokpal Singh, alleged to be an illegitimate son of Madho Singh, to be the Chief of Ajaigarh, retarded the pacification of the province, while the widow of Mahipat Singh had remained steadfast in her allegiance to the British Government, it was determined in 1859 to waive the claim of Government to the lapse, and to recognise (No. XLV) Ranjor Singh, who was born on the 26th September 1849, as the successor to the State on the same terms and conditions as those on which it was held by the late Chief, with succession to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. Certain exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to which the British regulations were extended, were, however, excepted from this agreement.

In 1862 the Chief was given a Sanad (No. XXII) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

During the minority of Ranjor Singh, the State was administered by the widow of Mahipat Singh. On her death in 1868, the young Chief was en-

trusted with the management of the State. At the Delhi Assemblage (1877) he received the title of " Sawai " as an hereditary distinction.

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

On the 1st January 1897 Maharaja Ranjor Singh was gazetted a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

In 1905 the Maharaja ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area acquired. The amount of compensation payable is still (1906) under consideration.

The area of Ajaigarh is 771·4 square miles; and the population, according to the census of 1901, is 78,236. The revenues are estimated at two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The Chief pays, on account of the Khera and Bachon districts, a tribute of Rs. 7,013-12-0, a remission of Rs. 2,500 having been made on the separation of Jaso from his territories in 1816.

The military forces consist (1905) of 75 cavalry, 350 infantry, and 44 artillery men with 9 serviceable and 4 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, is taken from this State.

The Chief receives a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

6. SARILA.

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

Raja Tej Singh, Aman Singh's successor, was expelled from his possessions by Ali Bahadur, but recovered a portion of them through the influence of Raja Himmat Bahadur, and at the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila in the district of Jalalpur, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month was granted to h m until a suitable provision in land could be made. The villages he

claimed yielded Rs. 23,600. They were conferred upon him by a Sanad (No. XLVI) in 1807, and the pension was resumed.

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

In 1862 the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXII) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

Raja Hindupat died in June 1871, when the Government of India chose for the Chiefship Khalak Singh, a member of a distant branch of the family, who had been adopted by Raja Hindupat's widow. Raja Khalak Singh was a legitimate descendant of Kehri Singh, another of the sons of Jagat Raj. Khalak Singh, on whom the title of "Raja Bahadur" was bestowed, as a personal distinction, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage held in January 1877, died on the 25th February 1882 without issue and without adopting an heir. It was therefore at the discretion of the Government of India to regulate the succession, and they were pleased to select for the Chiefship the late Raja's brother, Pahar Singh, then aged about six years. The Government were guided in this selection partly by the wishes of the deceased Chief's widow, who was prepared to adopt the boy and did subsequently adopt him; but it was at the same time ruled that adoption by the widow of a deceased Chief does not of itself confer a right to succession. As an act of grace the Government of India decided to treat the succession as that of an adopted son, and to levy nazarana accordingly. Raja Pahar Singh was installed in 1895, but died prematurely on the 22nd February 1898, aged 22 years. He was succeeded by his posthumous son, Mahipal Singh, who was born on the 11th September 1898. During his minority the State is being managed under the superintendence of the Agency.

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

The area of Sarila is 32·5 square miles; and the population, according to the census of 1901, is 6,298. The revenue is about Rs. 59,147.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, is ordinarily taken from this State.

7. JIGNI.

The founder of this Jagir was Rao Padam Singh, a son of Chhatarsal. The Jagir was much reduced during the Maratha invasion, Lachhman

Singh, Padam Singh's son, only managing to retain possession of the two parganas of Rath and Panwari.

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

This Chief was of weak mind, and in consequence of his gross mismanagement, which resulted in an affray attended with loss of life between his followers and those of the Rani, the Jagir was taken under the direct management of the British Government in 1855. Rao Bhopal Singh was, however, granted the privilege of adoption (No. XLVIII) in 1862. He died in October 1870, when the adoption of Lachhman Singh, youngest son of Maharaja Nirpat Singh of Panna, as successor to the Chiefship was recognised by the Government of India. This was in accordance with the wishes of the late Chief. During Rao Lachhman Singh's minority the Jagir remained under British supervision. The Chief received the title of "Rao Bahadur" at the Delhi Assemblage (1877) as a personal distinction, and assumed the management of the Jagir in 1881, being then about twenty-one years of age.

Rao Lachhman Singh died on the 7th April 1892, and was succeeded by Bhan Pratap Singh, *alias* Fateh Singh, a scion of the Charkhari house, his adoption by Lachhman Singh's widow being sanctioned by the Government of India. Bhan Pratap Singh was born on the 18th May 1878, and during his minority the management was entrusted to Lachhman Singh's widow. On the 1st January 1898 the title of Rani was conferred upon the widow as a personal distinction in recognition of the excellence of her administration, and the management was placed in the Jagirdar's own hands.

The Jagirdar agreed in 1903 to grant land for the construction of the

Dhasan Canal through his territory on the same terms as now exist in the case of the Betwa Canal.

The area of Jigni is 22·3 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, is 3,838; and the annual revenue about Rs. 13,000.

By the terms of the adoption Sanad of 1862, a relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken in each case that the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

8. BERI.

Diwan Jugal Prasad, to whom a Sanad (No. XLIX) was given in 1809 by the British Government, was a descendant of Jagat Raj in the female line. His grandfather, Acharju, married a daughter of Jagat Raj, who granted him in jagir the villages of Umri, Chili, and Dadri. These were held in the family under the Bundela Rajas, and were confirmed to Jugal Prasad by Ali Bahadur. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, but the Diwan was left in possession of Umri. The village of Dadri was given to Nana Govind Rao in exchange for villages in the district of Kalpi. Subsequently the right of Diwan Jugal Prasad to these villages was established. The village of Chili was therefore restored, lands of equal value in the pargana of Jalalpur were given in lieu of Dadri, and the collections made from the villages during the period of resumption were refunded. These villages, however, were all surrounded by lands in which the British regulations were in force, and could not conveniently be exempted from the operation of these regulations. Other villages were therefore given to the Diwan in exchange in 1811 (No. L).

Jugal Prasad died in April 1814. He was succeeded by Phairan Singh, grandson of his full brother Gandharb Singh, the claim to the succession having been voluntarily renounced by Raoju, the father of Phairan Singh. In 1857 Phairan Singh was succeeded by his only son, Bishwanath Singh. On the death of Bishwanath Singh in May 1861 the widow wished to adopt Balbhadra Singh, a distant relative of the family, to the exclusion of Bije Singh, son of the late Jagirdar's first cousin. But Government installed Bije Singh, then thirteen years old, on the grounds that he was the nearer relative of the deceased; that he was living in the jagirdar's house at the time of his death, and performed the funeral obsequies; that he was recognised as the rightful claimant by the principal Thakurs; and that the Political Officers were in favour of his recognition on grounds both of right and policy. In consideration, however, of the services of the late

Jagirdar during the mutinies of 1857 the nazarana, which under ordinary circumstances would have been claimed on the succession, was remitted.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad (No. LI) granting him the right of adoption.

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

Rao Bije Singh died on the 21st October 1892, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raghuraj Singh. Raghuraj Singh died on the 7th June 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lokendra Singh, who was born on the 29th August 1891. During the latter's minority the Jagir is administered, in accordance with the late Jagirdar's last wishes, by his junior surviving widow, the daughter of Maharaja Lokpal Singh of Panna, assisted by a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent. In 1905 Rao Lokendra Singh joined the Daly College at Indore.

The area of Beri is about 32 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, is 4,279; and the revenue is estimated at Rs. 21,000.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken from Beri on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

9. CHHATARPUR.

Kunwar Sone Sah, whom the British Government established in the Raj of Chhatarpur, was a servant of Hindupat, grandfather of Raja Kishore Singh of Panna. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Maratha power, Kunwar Sone Sah usurped a large tract of country for himself, and, on the British occupation of Bundelkhand, his influence was so great that the purchase of his submission by the guarantee of his possessions was considered an important political object. In the Sanad (No. LII), granted to him in 1806, the town of Chhatarpur and four thanas which were in his possession during the lifetime of Ali Bahadur, with the towns of Mhow and Salat, which he had usurped after Ali Bahadur's death, were reserved by the British Government; and in consideration of this, Government remitted to him, as a provision for his son, Pratap Singh, the tribute of Rs. 19,000 which he paid to Ali Bahadur.

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

to his son, Pratap Sing,* on the withdrawal of the British troops from that quarter.

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

The Sanad granted to Pratap Singh contained the names of thirty-nine villages not entered in the Sanad of Sone Sah. Many of these were hamlets dependent on villages named in the Sanad of 1806, but twenty-one of them were claimed by Raja Kishor Singh of Panna. It was found, however, that all these villages were in the possession of Sone Sah at the time of Ali Bahadur's death, and his possession of them was therefore

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

maintained. Possession at the time of Ali Bahadur's death was declared in this, as in other cases, to constitute the standard for the adjustment of all such claims.

On the death of Himmat Singh, Prithwi Singh, and Hindupat, their jagirs reverted to the Chhatarpur State. Bakht Singh was unable to manage his jagir and made it over to Pratap Singh, who gave him in lieu of it an allowance of Rs. 2,250 a month. In this jagir there was an assignment of three villages, which had been made to the Dichhit family of Nowgong by Hindupat. Pratap Singh made various attempts to resume these villages, but was always compelled by the British Government to withdraw, on the ground that the family had a right to the jagir by virtue of old grants from Hindupat. While, however, the right of the Raja of Chhatarpur to resume these villages was denied, his supremacy over the Dichhit family was recognised, and the family were declared to be guaranteed subordinates of Chhatarpur. The Dichhit Jagirdar is thus not of the rank of a Bundelkhand Chief, nor has he any claim to a separate Sanad from the British Government. It is accordingly incumbent on him to refer such questions, as the abolition of transit dues within the jagir, to the Chhatarpur Chief for his concurrence.

Pratap Singh received the title of "Raja Bahadur" on the 18th January 1827. In 1852 the Raja proposed to adopt and nominate as his heir Jagat Raj, grandson of his youngest brother, Bakht Singh, to the exclusion of Kunjal Sah, son of an elder brother. This brother, Prithwi Singh, with two of his brothers, had rebelled on his father's death and resisted the resumption of his father's jagir, but he at last accepted, under the British guarantee, a money stipend from Pratap Singh on condition of residing out of Chhatarpur. By this arrangement he was considered to have forfeited any rights he might otherwise have had to the succession. A reference was made to the Chiefs of Orchha, Charkhari, Bijawar, Panna, Ajaigarh, Datia, and Shahgarh, as to the right of Pratap Singh to adopt Jagat Raj. They gave it as their opinion that, according to the practice of the Chiefs of Bundelkhand, Pratap Singh had a right to select Jagat Raj and to pass over Kunjal Sah. Reference to the arbitration of the Bundelkhand Chiefs, however, as a means of settling such questions was disapproved of by the Court of Directors. Before the question was decided whether Pratap Singh should be allowed to adopt Jagat Raj, or whether the State should lapse on his death, the Raja died on 19th May 1854. The Court of Directors ruled that Kunjal Sah had no right to the succession, the Sanad of 1806 being only a life grant; and that as the Sanad of 1817 limited the succession to the lineal heirs male of Pratap

Singh, and Pratap Singh had died childless, the State of Chhatarpur was clearly an escheat. Moreover, they declined to recognise any right on the part of Jagat Raj in consequence of his adoption by Pratap Singh. But in consideration of the fidelity of the family and the good government of the late Raja, Government consented in 1854, as an act of grace and favour, to grant the State to Jagat Raj under a new Sanad (No. LIV), the succession being strictly limited to him and his male descendants. The widow of Pratap Singh was made Regent during the minority of Jagat Raj, but was removed from the Regency in January 1863, in consequence of her unsatisfactory management, and because of the asylum she gave to rebels in the Chhatarpur territory. A British officer was deputed to Chhatarpur to superintend the administration and instruct the young Chief in his duties.

In 1862, the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. XXII) guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

The Raja was entrusted with the management of the State early in 1867, but died in the following November, leaving an infant son, Bishwanath Singh, born on the 29th August 1866, who was recognised as his successor. From 1867 to 1887, except for a short period (from 1876 to 1878) the State remained under British supervision. But on the 29th August 1887 the Chief, having then completed his twenty-first year, was invested with full administrative powers subject to the conditions usually imposed in such cases. In 1894 Raja Biswanath Singh was empowered under certain conditions (No. LV) to exercise criminal jurisdiction over heinous offences within his State; these powers are not necessarily transmittible to his successors. On the 25th May 1895, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred on him as a personal distinction.

In 1905 His Highness ceded land for the construction of the Ken Canal, on payment of compensation for the area required; the amount of compensation payable is now (1906) under consideration.

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

The area of Chhatarpur is estimated at 1,118 square miles; according to the census of 1901 the population is 156,139; and the gross revenue is about three and a half lakhs of rupees.

The military forces consist (1905) of 22 cavalry, 111 infantry, and 2 artillery men with 20 serviceable and 19 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

The Chief receives a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

10. BIHAT.*

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

Aparbal Singh was succeeded by his son, Rao Bankat Rao, and he in 1828 by his son, Rao Kamod Singh. To Rao Kamod Singh succeeded in 1826 his son, Hirde Sah, a boy about three years of age. Hirde Sah died in 1859, and was succeeded by his uncle, Govind Das, brother of Rao Kamod Singh.

In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

Rao Govind Das died in 1872, when his son, Rao Mahum Singh, who was born on the 16th November 1858, was recognised as his successor.

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

The area of the estate is 16 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1901, is 3,914; and the revenue Rs. 13,000. The jagirdar of Bihat pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the district of Lohargaon.

Under the terms of the adoption Sanad, nazarana is taken from this Estate at the rate of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

11. ALIPURA.

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

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

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

In 1852 an arrangement was effected by which lands of the annual value of Rs. 6,000 were assigned to Kishore Singh's family : this was subsequently modified and a cash payment of the same amount was substituted. In the meantime Tilak Singh had died, and his share had been allowed to descend to his two sons. This gave Bakht Singh a ground for further agitation, but it was decided that he had received every consideration, and the Jagirdar was given permission to re-annex Tilak Singh's share on making a suitable provision for the family. On the breaking out of the mutiny Bakht Singh, who had refused to accept the above decision, went into rebellion. On his surrender in 1865 he was tried for dakaiti and murder, but was acquitted for want of evidence. In 1868 the cash allowance of Rs. 6,000 was divided among Kishore Singh's family. According to recognised custom Jagat Raj, the eldest son of Kishore Singh, would have received Rs. 2,300, and his two brothers Rs. 1,850 each. On the same principle, Bakht Singh, the eldest of the sons of Jagat Raj, received Rs. 880 out of his father's share of Rs. 2,300, and his younger brothers received Rs. 710 each. Both of these have since died, and their heirs receive half the allowance. To secure the peace of Alipura and its neighbourhood Bakht Singh was kept under surveillance at Gwalior.

In 1862 the right of adoption was conferred upon the Chief of Alipura (No. XLVIII).

Rao Hindupat, who was the great-grandson of Pratap Singh in the direct male line, and had succeeded in 1840, died in November 1871, when his son, Rao Chhatarpati, who was born on the 29th August 1853, was

recognized as Jagirdar. He belongs to the Parihar caste of Rajputs. He received the title of "Rao Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage (1877) as a personal distinction.

In 1884 the Chief ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (now Indian Midland) Railway, receiving compensation for the area acquired, and in 1888 he ceded (No. LVIII) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

In 1887 Rao Bahadur Chhatarpati was created a Companion of the Star of India, and on the 1st January 1903 the title of "Raja" was granted to him as a personal distinction.

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

The area of Alipura is estimated at 72·8 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, was 14,592; and the revenue is about Rs. 30,000.

Under the terms of the Sanad the State is held subject to the payment of nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

12. GAURIHAR.

Raja Ram was Governor of the fort of Burhagarh, in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Rajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times he rebelled against his master, and for a short while held the fort successfully against Ali Bahadur. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand he was at the head of a band of professed plunderers, and for long disturbed the peace of the country. By the 5th Article of his Engagement (No. XLII), the Raja of Ajaigarh was bound to reduce Raja Ram to obedience and to grant him subsistence. But he was unable to do this either by persuation or force, and the resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned the offer of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. He received his Sanad (No. LIX) on the 29th November 1807.

Raja Ram died on 31st January 1846, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh. For his services during the mutinies of 1857 Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh received the title of "Rao Bahadur," with a khilat worth Rs. 10,000. In 1862 the privilege of adoption (note to No. XXXV) was conceded.

Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh died on the 26th April 1877 without issue. On his death-bed he requested the Political Agent to move the Government to permit his widow to adopt an heir to the jagir. For three years no action was taken regarding the succession, and the widow in the meantime managed the estate. In 1880 it was reported that she had adopted Gajadhar Prasad, a relative of the late Chief, and then twenty-six years of age. The Government approved of his succession to the Chiefship. Rao Gajadhar Prasad died on the 2nd March 1887, leaving neither a natural nor an adopted heir, and Shamle Prasad, then about thirty-two years of age, a member of a collateral branch of the family, was selected by Government as successor to the Chiefship.

Shamle Prasad, on whom the title of "Rao Bahadur" had been conferred as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1898, died on the 2nd April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Prithpal Singh, born in 1886, during whose minority the jagir is being administered by his mother with the help of a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent.

The State comprises an area of 73 square miles; its population, according to the census of 1901, is 7,760; and it yields a yearly revenue of about Rs. 27,000.

The State is liable to the nazarana rules.

13. GARRAULI.

Gopal Singh of Garrauli was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. He had been in the service of Durjan Singh and Hari Singh, the grandsons of Chhatarsal, and on the invasion of Ali Bahadur he seized the pargana of Kotra for himself. For years he resisted all efforts of persuasion or force to reduce him to submission, but, being at last convinced of the hopelessness of the unequal contest with the British troops, he submitted on condition of receiving a full pardon and a provision in land. A Sanad (No. LX) was given to him in 1812.

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

Gopal Singh was succeeded by Diwan Bahadur Parichat, whose son, Randhir Singh, was recognised in 1861 as his future heir and successor.

In 1862 a Sanad (No. LI), guaranteeing him the right of adoption, was granted to the Chief.

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

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (now the Indian Midland) Railway, receiving compensation for the area acquired; and in 1888 he ceded (No. LXI) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

In 1898 on the death of Damodar Das, the Superintendent appointed by Government, the administration was entrusted to the Jagirdar's mother, and for the success she achieved the title of " Rani " was conferred upon her as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901. On the 1st July 1904 the management was transferred to the Jagirdar himself, on his attaining his majority, but his extravagance necessitated interference and the temporary restoration of the administration to his mother in 1905.

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

A yearly payment of Rs. 2,500 is made to Garrauli as rent for the Royal Artillery range and the grass preserve near Nowgong.

The area of Garrauli is estimated to be 36·7 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, is 5,231; and the yearly revenue is about Rs. 25,000.

Under the terms of the adoption Sanad nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue is taken on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

14. NAIGAWAN REBAI.

Lachhman Singh, one of the banditti leaders of Bundelkhand, was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a Sanad (No LXII) for five villages. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his son, Jagat Singh. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir of Naigawan Rebai is held merely on a life tenure, and ought to have been resumed on the death of Lachhman Singh. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, in 1862, the right of adoption (note to No. LI) was conceded, and on the Jagirdar's death in 1867 the succession of his widow, Larai Dulhaiya, then twenty-six years

a distant connection: the adoption was sanctioned by the Government of India and his right of succession to Thakurain Larai Dulhaiya was recognised.

The area of Naigawan Rebai is 7·6 square miles; the population by the census of 1901 is 2,497; and the revenue Rs. 10,880.

Nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption, is taken from this Jagir, in accordance with the terms of the adoption Sanad.

15. BAONI.

Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand. Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Khan, grandson of Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad, received from the Peshwa a grant of fifty-two villages near Kalpi. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand his son, Nasir-ud-Daula, was found in possession of forty-nine of these villages, three having been usurped by the subordinate agents of the Peshwa's Government without authority from the Poona Darbar. The Nawab submitted a paper of requests in 1806 (No. LXIII) claiming the continuance of these villages, and, although actual possession was wanting to complete the ground of claim to three of them, yet, as a measure of liberality and in consideration of the rank of the Nawab and his exemplary conduct from the time of the British occupation, it was resolved to continue to him the whole of the villages comprised in the Peshwa's grant to his father. But the grant of a Sanad was withheld until the claims of the Nana of Kalpi could be adjusted, as the specific nature and extent of the Nawab's authority and privileges within his jagir might depend in a great measure on the nature of the settlement with the Nana. During the investigation of the Nana's claims it appeared that he stood to the Peshwa in the position of a tributary, and that the district of Kalpi, in which lay the Nawab's Jagir, did not form part of the lands actually held by the Peshwa and ceded under the Treaty of Bassein (see Vol. VI, the Peshwa). It was therefore ruled that the British Government had no right to grant a Sanad for the villages constituting the Nawab's jagir; to exercise any authority over the Nawab and his possessions; or to ratify the paper of requests which the Nawab had presented. But Government considered that there were no objections to the execution of a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's Sanad; and this was accordingly done in a letter which the Governor-General addressed to the Nawab on the 24th December 1806. Any claims to independence of the British Government, which the Nawab might have been disposed to base on this decision, were extinguished

in 1817, when the Peshwa ceded all his sovereign rights to the British Government.

Nasir-ud-Daula died at Kalpi on the 11th May 1815, and was succeeded by his son, Amir-ul-Mulk, who was succeeded in 1838 by his son, Muhammad Husain Khan. In 1856 the Nawab requested that he might he permitted to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and that his eldest son, Mehdi Husain Khan, might he recognised in the succession; and, with a view to prevent quarrels, he proposed to settle allowances amounting to Rs. 9,000 a year upon the other members of his family. These arrangements were sanctioned, but owing to the mutiny and other causes the Nawab did not go on the pilgrimage. Nevertheless Mehdi Husain Khan continued to be addressed as Nawab, and to have sole charge of the administration till the death of his father, Muhammad Husain Khan, which took place in August 1859. After the death of Muhammad Husain Khan, one of his sons, Abdulla Husain Khan, endeavoured to cast suspicion on Mehdi Husain Khan's birth and so secure the succession to himself; but after enquiry Government recognised Mehdi Husain Khan as the legitimate heir.

In 1862 the Nawab was assured (No. LXIV) that any succession to the State, which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law, would be recognised and confirmed, subject to the payment of a relief of half a year's net revenue whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

In 1863, as a reward for various liberal measures adopted by the Nawab, and particularly the abolition of transit duties within the limits of his State, Government sanctioned an addition to his complimentary titles.

In 1867 the Nawab received a Sanad (No. XXX), granting him, under certain conditions, supreme criminal jurisdiction within his lands; these powers were not necessarily transmittible to his successors.

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

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

Full criminal jurisdiction, under certain conditions, was conferred on Muhammad Hasan Khan by a Sanad (No. XXXII) in 1887, the powers not being necessarily transmittible to his successors. In February 1891 it was ruled that the Sanad did not apply to any criminal case in which the person

accused, or any one of the persons accused, was a European British subject, or of European or American nationality.

Nawab Muhammad Hasan Khan died at Mecca on the 27th June 1893. He was succeeded by his first cousin, Nawab Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan, who was born on the 28th October 1876, the Government of India sanctioning the arrangement, though the ex-Nawab, Mehdi Husain Khan, who did not die till the 21st December 1895, was still alive. On the 1st January 1903 the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was placed, under certain restrictions, in the young Chief's hands. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hasan Khan attended the Darbar held by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on 16th November 1905. The Nawab's son, Sahibzada Mushtaq Hasan Khan, joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1905.

The area of Baoni is 122·5 square miles; the population, by the census of 1901, is 19,780; and the revenue is about one lakh of rupees.

The military force consists (1905) of 4 cavalry, 30 infantry, and 2 serviceable guns.

In accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad the Baoni State is liable to the payment of nazarana at the rate of half a year's net revenue whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

THE HASHT-BHAIYA JAGIRS.

These jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha, who possessed the jagir of Baragaon. The name of Hasht-Bhaiya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his jagir of Baragaon into *eight* shares, Kari, Pasari, Tarauli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari, among his eight sons. The jagir of Kari (or Dudpur) became at an early date merged in the other shares; Tarauli reverted to Orchha; and Pasari was incorporated in the Jhansi district and is now British territory. The dismemberment of the Orchha State by the Marathas and the formation of the separate State of Jhansi led to disputed claims between Orchha and Jhansi as to the supremacy over the remaining five jagirs. A careful investigation was made

in 1821, and it was decided that these jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, through whom the tribute levied by the Jhansi State would be paid, but that the jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Raja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family. The Jhansi Chief, however, had seized several of the villages belonging to these jagirs, and was allowed to retain them in lieu of the tribute * which would otherwise have been exacted. These arrangements were embodied in Sanads (No. LXV) which were granted in 1821 and 1823 to the jagirdars. For the jagir of Tarauli, which had reverted to Orchha, the Chief of Orchha was required to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 3,000 to Jhansi. This tribute became payable to the British Government on the lapse of Jhansi, but it was remitted in 1860 as a reward for the services rendered by the Raja of Orchha during the mutinies. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar Bakht Singh, so that of the original eight shares into which the jagir of Baragaon was divided, there remain now only the four holdings which are described below.

16. DHURWAI.

Diwan Budh Singh of Dhurwai, to whom the Sanad was given in 1823, was succeeded by his son, Nahar Singh, and he, in 1851, by his son, Ranjor Singh, the present Jagirdar, who was born on the 10th November 1833.

In 1862 the Jagirdar was granted a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

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

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

In 1898 the Jagirdar proved himself incapable of controlling his co-sharers; accordingly, to secure the regular re-payment of the Gwalior famine loan, the jagir was taken under management by the Political Agent

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

till 1902. In that year an arrangement was made under which the co-sharers were to contribute to the cost of the Jagirdar's administration. In 1906 the jagir, which had been reduced to bankruptcy by the improvidence of the Jagirdar and co-sharers, was taken again under management by the Political Agent.

The area of Dhurwai is about 18 square miles; its population, by the census of 1901, is 1,826; and the yearly revenue about Rs. 8,000.

Dhurwai is liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad.

17. BIJNA.

Diwan Surjan Singh of Bijna was succeeded in 1839 by his son, Khande Rao, and he, in 1850, by his son Makund Singh, the present Jagirdar, who was born in January 1838.

In 1862 the Jagirdar received a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

The area of Bijna is 27 square miles; population, by the census of 1901, 1,578; and revenue about Rs. 10,000 a year.

Bijna is liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad.

18. TORI FATEHPUR.

Har Prasad, Jagirdar of Tori Fatehpur, before his death on the 19th November 1858, adopted Prithwi Singh from the Bijna branch of the family, and the succession of this youth was recognised by Government, the jagir being left under the management of the widow of Har Prasad during the minority.

In 1862, the Jagirdar received a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

In January 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, the title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on Prithwi Singh as a personal distinction.

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

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

On the 15th August 1895, the Dowager Thakurani, who had been managing the jagir during Arjun Singh's minority, died; and the

administration of the estate was accordingly made over to the Jagirdar himself in October 1895.

The area of the Jagir is about 36 square miles; the population, by the census of 1891, is 7,099; and the revenue is about Rs. 24,000 a year.

Tori Fatehpur is liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad.

10. BANKA PAHARI.

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

In 1862 a Sanad (No. LI) guaranteeing him the right of adoption was granted to the Jagirdar.

Bije Bahadur died in 1871, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Diwan Banka Piyariju then twenty-one years of age. Banka Piyariju, dying on the 3rd November 1887, without male issue, was succeeded by his sole surviving brother, Diwan Sukh Sahib; and, on the latter's death, on the 3rd August 1890, without male issue, he was succeeded by his cousin, Kunwar Mihrban Singh, who was born in 1857. The Government of India decided that, for the purposes of the Bundela Sanad, the succession should be regarded as direct, and that therefore nazarana of only one-fourth of the net annual revenue was leviable. Having regard, moreover, to the impoverished circumstances of the estate, the Jagirdar was called upon to pay a portion only of the nazarana thus taken.

The area of Banka Pahari is 4·64 square miles; population, by the census of 1901, 1,056; and the yearly revenue about Rs. 4,000.

Banka Pahari is liable to pay nazarana in accordance with the terms of its adoption Sanad.

No. I.

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

Question 1.

The following requests are presented, on the part of Maharajah Anoop Geer Himmut Behauder, by Mr. John Meisselback and the Nawab Wajah-oo-Dowla Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behauder, duly authorized by credentials for that purpose from the Maharajah with the hope that they may be replied to.

Answer 1.

On the fourth day of September 1803, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 18th of Jemmadee-ul-awul 1218 Higera, and the 3rd of Coar 1860 Sumbut, Mr. Græme Mercer, nominated by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General Marquis Wellesley, &c., on the part of the Honorable the East India Company, as a special agent, has agreed, under his seal and signature, to these requests, comprised in eight articles in the mode and manner undermentioned.

Question 2.

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

Answer 2.

When you have attached yourself with your heart and soul to the British Government, and have exerted yourself to the utmost of your power in the transfer of the whole of the province of Bundelcund to the British Government, you will be considered as a particular friend to the Government, and your honor and splendour will consequently increase daily.

Question 3.

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

Answer 3.

His Excellency the Nawab Vizier will be requested to release your brother, Omraogeer, but as Omraogeer was confined on account of a conspiracy against the Government of His Excellency the Nawab Vizier, and as the British Government is exclusively responsible for the protection of His Excellency's dominions and government, a proper security must be given, in person or

Question 4.

For the residence of my family in the Doab, let the Pergunnahs Secundra and Bendkee be granted in jaghire, and continued to my posterity.

Question 5.

Let a Jaidad, or assignment of land, on account of my Rissalah or establishment of Cavalry, be granted in Bundelcund below the Ghauts, to the extent of twenty lakhs of Rupees, with the forts situated thereon.

Question 6.

Whenever it shall please the British Government to undertake the conquest of other countries, I shall be ready to attend. In that case, let a distinct Jaidad or else a sufficient sum of money be granted to me, for the purpose of making new levies of Cavalry and Infantry to the extent that the British Government may be pleased to direct.

Question 7.

In prosecuting the conquest of every new country, whatever engagements may be entered into with the Zemindars and Rajahs, who, through me, offer obedience to the Company, let such engagements be strictly adhered to.

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

Answer 4.

As you will continue attached to the service of the Honourable Company, you will certainly be favored with a jaghire, equal to your rank and station; but as the services in compensation for which the jaghire will be granted have not yet been performed, whenever those services shall have satisfied the British Government of your attachment, you will immediately be granted a jaghire equal to your rank and station.

Answer 5.

A Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees will be granted for the support of your Rissalah or troops; but it will be incumbent on you to keep up troops equal to the amount of the Jaidad, and to retain them in readiness to obey the orders of the British Government.

Answer 6.

Whenever it may be necessary to desire you to retain troops, in addition to the number which may be equal to the amount of the Jaidad, the pay for them will be provided for by Government.

Answer 7.

As you are a servant of the State, any agreement that may be entered into with the consent of Government, with those persons who may offer obedience through you, shall not be deviated from.

Question 8.

In the event of any treaty of peace being concluded between the British Government and the Peishwa, let mention of my Jaidad be made in it, and let me find uniform support from the British Government. If this country should also be relinquished, let a Jaidad of twenty lakhs of Rupees be granted to me by the Government in some of the neighbouring countries.

Answer 8.

In the event of the British Government relinquishing the country, the Jaidad granted by the present agreement will be provided for by the terms of relinquishment.

We, Mr. John Meisselback and Wajah-oo-Deen Khan Behauder, authorized agents on the part of the Maharajah Himmut Behauder, do declare our assent to the terms above agreed upon between the British Government and the Maharajah, in conformity to the answers given to the Wajib-ool-Urz, or paper of request.

(Sd.) J. MEISSELBACK,

Seal of Wajah-oo-Dowlah.

T. T.

„ WAJAH-OO-DEEN KHAN.

No. II.

To

THE NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER,

Dated 12th January 1804.

Your vakeel has presented to me a paper containing thirty-two requests, to which he solicited my acquiescence for the purpose of inspiring you with confidence and inducing you to come into our camp.

As a number of these requests had been previously acceded to or answered, I consider it to be unnecessary to notice them in this address, and shall merely state to you a few leading points which I have lately been induced to grant to you with a view to your complete satisfaction.

And *first*, in the event of your immediately coming into the British camp, and of your future implicit submission to the orders of the British Government, I promise protection to your person and property and every degree of personal liberty as well as of attention and respect on my own part.

Secondly, I secure to you a provision for life, and for your family in perpetuity, of four lakhs of Rupees either in land or in money, to be set apart from the revenues of Bundelcund by the British Government in concert with His Highness the Peishwa.

Thirdly, I promise to recommend to our Government their interceding with His Highness the Peishwa for the continuance of the houses and villages in the vicinity of Poonah, which you state to have been granted to you in Jaghire, and their endeavouring to reconcile the mind of His Highness towards you in the event of his displeasure occasioned by your late conduct or by any other cause.

Finally, respecting the provision which I have now granted to you, it is to be considered as a permanent provision made by the British Government in concert with His Highness the Peishwa, and therefore not dependant for its duration upon the possession of Bundelcund.

At the same time, you will observe that all these assurances on my part are binding only in the case of your arrival in the British camp on or before Monday next, the 16th of the present month, and in that event I have no hesitation in promising to recommend you to Government as a proper object of their further liberality and kindness.

(A true copy.)

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Agent to the Governor-General.

N. B.—The above Agreement was approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 2nd February 1804.

No. III.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ of the NAWAB SHUMSHER BEHAUDER together with the replies returned thereto, under the Seal and Signature of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA,—1812.

ARTICLE 1.

As I have submitted to the authority of the British Government, and have been received amongst its dependants and well-wishers; this being the case, I request that at all times my rank and honour may in all respects, as heretofore, be considered and preserved by the British Government; and also that no one be permitted to molest or derogate from my rank and honour already stated.

The respect which is due to the rank of the Nawab shall at all times be manifested towards him on the part of the British Government, and due notice will be taken of any acts derogatory to the rank and honour of the Nawab, on the part of others.

ARTICLE 2.

The sum of four lakhs of Furuckabad Sicca Rupees per annum, which is settled upon me for my fixed provision, and which I receive monthly from the treasury of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund, I request that a distinct engagement and promise may be made by the Governor-General in Council granting and confirming upon me the above stipend to me and my heirs for ever, generation after generation, and that the payment of the same may not be confined to any particular zillah, because I have only to look to the bounty of the British Government at large.

Agreeably to the engagement concluded with the Nawab by Captain J. Baillie and ratified by the late Governor-General Marquis Wellesley the provision granted by that engagement to the extent of four lakhs of rupees per annum, either in land or money, is hereby declared to be guaranteed to the Nawab in perpetuity, generation after generation, and not confined to any particular zillah, but dependant upon the British Government and that of the Maharajah Sreemunt Peishwa.

ARTICLE 3.

If any one, on any occasion, should misrepresent me to the British Government, let their accusations not be attended to without due investigation.

No accusations against the Nawab will be attended to without due investigation.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of my brothers, relations, dependants or servants shall complain against me to the British Government, let them not be heard or attended to.

The Nawab is master of his own household; but it is expected that the Nawab will treat his brothers, relations, dependants, and servants with justice and kindness.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa should be displeased with me, let the British Government remove that displeasure from His Highness's mind by friendly interposition.

If at any time His Highness the Peishwa shall be displeased with the Nawab, the British Government will interpose its good offices to remove His Highness's displeasure.

ARTICLE 6.

With respect to the house and the villages which were granted to me in jaghire by the Government of Poonah for the expenses of my cook-room, and which the Peishwa's

The restoration of the Nawab's jaghire must depend upon the pleasure of His Highness the Peishwa, but agreeably to the promise given by Captain J. Baillie in writing to

Government has resumed for some time past, whenever the British Government shall think proper it will interpose its friendly offices to effect the restoration of it to me.

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

ARTICLE 7.

As during the Government of my deceased father the revenues of this province (Bundelcund) were unequal to the expenses of the Government, for which reason many large debts are outstanding against my father's Government; if any person or persons shall complain to the British Government on account of the above description of debts, let such person or persons not be heard or attended to.

No attention will be paid by the British Government to any demands against the Nawab, on account of the debts incurred by his late father's Government.

Dated 31st December 1812

(Sd.) MINTO.

Seal of the Governor-General of India.

No. IV.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between NANA GOVIND RAO PUNDIT, for himself, his heirs and successors, and CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent of the HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, Baronet, Governor-General, etc., etc., etc., in behalf of the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY, at Banda, the 23rd day of October 1806.

Whereas by the Treaty of Bassein a portion of territory in Savannour and Oolparra, formerly in the possession of His Highness the Peishwa, was ceded to the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two Governments, the said territory was restored to His Highness the Peishwa, and in exchange for that territory together

with certain other considerations which are detailed in the agreement in question, a territory in the province of Bundelcund, yielding an annual revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees was permanently ceded to the British Government and annexed to their possessions in Hindoostan; and Whereas at the period when the British troops were first employed in the occupation of the province of Bundelcund, and in the punishment of the disaffected in this province, Nana Govind Rao did for a time oppose the operations of the British troops in this province, by which conduct he the said Nana Govind Rao placed himself in the condition of an enemy to the British Government, and several districts and forts in the province of Bundelcund, which were formerly possessed by him, were conquered by the British Army and occupied by their authority; and Whereas after the conquest of the aforesaid districts and forts, Nana Govind Rao, professing sincere obedience and submission to the Honorable Company, joined the British army with his troops, and since the period in question invariably regulated his conduct by a rigid observance of the duties of amity and attachment to the British Government and to its interests, in consideration of which the ilakas of Oorey and Mohummedabad were restored to him during the first year, and the pergunnah of Mohaba in the second year after his submission; and Whereas a promise was made by the British Government to grant to Nana Govind Rao an equivalent for the district of Calpee at some future period, the Honorable the Governor-General has lately been pleased to direct the performance of that promise: therefore and with a view to the confidence and entire satisfaction of Nana Govind Rao regarding both his ancient possessions and those which are now to be ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, as well as for the purpose of confirming the said Nana Govind Rao in the principles and duties of good faith and attachment to the British Government, the following Articles have been agreed to and shall continue in force for ever:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Nana having professed a sincere attachment to the Honorable Company hereby engages never to molest the territory of the British Government, or of any Chieftain or State in alliance with the British Government, nor to afford succour or protection to any persons hostile to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

Nana Govind Rao hereby surrenders for himself, his heirs, and successors, and cedes in perpetual sovereignty to the Honorable East India Company, their heirs and successors, for ever, the city, fort and zillah of Calpee, situated in the Soubah of Akberabad, and the several villages situated on the right bank of the Jumna between Calpee and Raypoor, which are specified in the annexed Schedule, together with all rights and privileges which he or his ancestors may at any time have possessed in the zillah and villages aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government accused of crimes or any defaulter shall at any time abscond and take refuge in the Nana's territories, the Nana engages to seize and deliver over such person to the British Government on application from the Civil Officer in the British territory.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having been pleased to grant to the Nana, as an equivalent for the district of Calpee, the several villages which are specified in the annexed Schedule, and some of the mehals in question being situated between the British possessions eastward of the Betwa and the district of Kotch on the North-West Frontier, in which the presence of the Civil Officers of Government must always be required, and to which the detachment of troops may often be expedient: The Nana hereby engages to afford every assistance and support in his power to the Civil Officers of the British Government residing in the district of Kotch, and to provide the British Officers and troops on their march through his country with the necessary passports, guides, and supplies, so that no injury may be sustained by travellers, nor inconvenience suffered by troops in passing between the district of Kotch and any other part of the British possessions.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nana being considered as the independent and uncontrolled ruler of the territory now ceded to him or confirmed in his possession, hereby renounces all claim to the aid of the British Government against internal or external enemies, and the British Government renounces all claims whatever upon the Nana with the exception of those described in this Engagement.

ARTICLE 6.

If any of the brothers or relations of Nana Govind Rao prefer a complaint against him to the British Government, whether such complaint be founded on motives of personal enmity or otherwise, or if any banker or merchant, being a creditor of the Nana or of any of his servants or adherents, prefer a complaint against him, or if any of the inhabitants of any of the villages dependant on the Nana exhibit a claim against him of any description whatever, all such complaints and claims shall be left to the Nana's decision.

ARTICLE 7.

As one-third of the diamond mines of Punna have from ancient times been committed by His Highness the Peishwa to the care of Nana Govind Rao, and continued in his charge during the establishment of the authority of the late Nawab Ali Behauder in this province, it is therefore agreed that in case of any portion of the diamond mines of Punna coming into the possession of the Honorable Company, the Nana shall not be molested by them in the possession of the said portion of the mines in question, and the

British Government hereby expressly renounces all claims against that portion of the diamond mines of Punna which has been hithertofore occupied by the Nana.

ARTICLE 8.

All houses and gardens which belonged to the ancestors of the Nana and to those of his relations, and which are situated in the town of Bithoor in the Dooab, on the banks of the Ganges, or in the city of Benares or Calpee, or in Raypoor, or in any other towns or villages which are now in the possession of the British Government, shall continue as heretofore to be the private property of the Nana and his relations, whose right shall not be in any manner molested or encroached upon by the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

All territories and rights in the province of Bundelcund, including Sagur which are now occupied or possessed by Nana Govind Rao, or ceded to him by this Treaty in exchange for the district of Calpee, are hereby declared to be exempt from every future claim or demand on the part of the Honorable Company, their heirs and successors, for ever; and the British Government engage never to molest nor disturb the Nana, his heirs or successors, in the possession of the said territories and rights in Bundelcund, including Sagur, nor in the possession of those districts which are now ceded to him as an equivalent for the district of Calpee.

ARTICLE 10.

This engagement, consisting of ten Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Banda, between Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor-General on the one part, and Baskur Rao Anna Pundit and Rao Kishen Rao, the accredited vakeels of Nana Govind Rao on the other, a copy of the same in English and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Captain John Baillie, has been delivered to the said vakeels; and the said vakeels have delivered to Captain J. Baillie another copy bearing the seal and signature of the said Nana Govind Rao, countersigned by his said vakeels, and the said Captain Baillie has engaged to procure and deliver to the vakeels of the said Nana Govind Rao, without delay, a copy of this engagement duly ratified by the Honorable the Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by the said vakeels the present engagement shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honorable Company, and on the said Nana Govind Rao, and the copy of it now delivered by the said vakeels shall be returned.

Done at Banda this twenty-third day of October A.D. 1806, answering to the tenth day of Shaban 1221 Hijeree, and to the eleventh day of Koor Sood 1863 Sumbut.

N.B.—This Treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 24th December 1886.

Schedule of Mehals and Villages ceded by the British Government to Govind Rao, as an equivalent for a portion of the District of Calpee and certain Villages of Raypore, agreeably to a statement under the signature of the Collector of Zillah Bundelcund.

Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
VILLAGES IN THE PERGUNNAH OF CALPEE WHICH ARE RESTORED TO THE NANA.		
Atta	7,041 0 0	
Parrah	1,362 12 6	
Buchapoor	506 13 0	
Parasun and Panny Khord	3,501 0 0	
Gourrah	794 10 0	
Gur Ganah	382 4 0	
Beeranoo	4,142 8 0	
Pandypore	536 0 0	
Bhudranghy	2,312 8 0	
Jagarrypore	563 8 0	
Hyderpore	1,005 7 0	
Amliah Boozoorg	1,543 0 0	
Danda	407 12 0	
Ruganly	1,244 0 0	
Sundy	6,584 0 0	
Sanjahapore	1,614 0 0	
Syedpore	745 0 0	
Soor Sellah	1,348 0 0	
Sur Sanky	784 0 0	
Sudooha	1,209 12 0	
Kurmen	4,359 12 0	
Koorma Allumgeerpore	5,040 0 0	
Langoopore	292 4 0	
Muhawah	1,188 0 0	
Noorpoor	2,736 8 0	
Buneehan	1,405 4 0	
Nusserpore	1,114 7 0	
Hemutpore	997 0 0	
Aucberpore	1,628 0 0	
Etorah Boozoorg	745 4 0	
Amussa	655 0 0	
Oorkurrah	1,572 14 0	
Akoary	1,303 0 0	
Ookussa	2,011 8 0	
Peepraunda	488 6 0	
Bhutpoorah	537 0 0	
Bhambooah	1,413 0 0	
Barrah	734 4 0	
Carried over	65,849 5 6	

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

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward	65,849 5 6	
	Gurha	567 8 0	
	Gurry Tagga	461 13 0	
	Dawodpore	46 0 0	
	Taconly	606 8 0	
	Amliah Khord	1,046 12 0	
	Koosmurrah	1,285 0 0	
	Bairrie Hurrapore	1,283 0 0	
	Caddiepore	434 0 0	
	Koohana	560 0 0	
50	Musgawah	1,516 8 0	
			73,656 6 6
	VILLAGES IN THE PERGUNNAH OF KHURKA CEDED BY TREATY.		
	Khurka Khas	2,626 0 0	
	Ayer	856 0 0	
	Tenor	1,750 0 0	
	Boodhanly Boozoorg	1,966 8 0	
	Oorry	319 0 0	
	Rampoorrah	429 0 0	
	Goodhar	1,051 0 0	
	Semriah	1,388 0 0	
	Mahana	1,431 0 0	
	Mungrachoo	431 0 0	
	Currauric Boozoorg	998 0 0	
	Currauric Khord	642 0 0	
	Gaurah	463 0 0	
	Choorah Kherra	756 0 0	
	Dadry	3,846 0 0	
	Poordur	401 0 0	
17	Currata	428 0 0	
			19,781 8 0
Villages 36	Pergunnah Kotra ceded by Treaty	.....	39,057 0 0
„ 14	Ditto Syednuggur ditto ditto	.....	12,874 0 0
	Total Rupees	.....	1,45,368 1 6

E. E.

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,

Agent, Governor-General.

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

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	VILLAGES IN THE PERGUNNAH NOWRUTTAH CALPEE WITH THE TOWN AND FORTRESS.		
	Oossur	2,757 0 0	
	Ahmudpore	702 7 0	
	Ourungah	51 0 0	
	Punian	8,360 0 0	
	Burrooah	888 12 0	
	Burkherrah	562 12 0	
	Bhumbhoury Khoord	346 13 0	
	Pundry	919 0 0	
	Purkhoo Kurrah	30 0 0	
	Berry Bellendah	464 10 0	
	Tekurrah	50 0 0	
	Jullhoopore	154 0 0	
	Jyrampore	201 0 0	
	Chutelah	4,561 0 0	
	Jaheepore	114 0 0	
	Chounk	1,280 12 0	
	Dhounkully	1,170 0 0	
	Dammur and Ungunnooah	7,209 8 0	
	Dhumnah	509 4 0	
	Rajahpore	392 0 0	
	Shaikpore Konriah	347 6 0	
	Sursee	828 0 0	
	Sursallah	488 0 0	
	Suppah	255 0 0	
	Saimurrah	111 0 0	
	Sultanpore	51 0 0	
	Shaikpore Belendah	30 0 0	
	Allum Khalispore and Basharutpore	106 15 6	
	Kootoolpore	901 0 0	
	Kurrutpore	1,004 8 0	
	Kahatowrah	520 0 0	
	Koosally	1,560 2 0	
	Khashyrampore	395 8 0	
	Kotrah	879 0 0	
	Kouriah Khaus	509 4 0	
	Lahurrah, &c., 4 villages	4,665 12 0	
	Lungurpore	22 0 0	
	Lohurgaon	206 14 6	
	Murgaon and Chuk Ajmury	8,077 0 0	
	Murkourol	4,526 4 0	
	Meowpore, &c., 3 villages	1,991 0 0	
	Carried over	58,199 8 0	

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

	Names of Villages.	Jumma.	Total Jumma.
	Brought forward .	58,199 8 0	
	Munky and Murahanpore . .	896 0 0	
	Mohoharry, etc., 5 villages . .	908 0 0	
	Mavanahur	428 0 0	
	Murrah	238 12 0	
	Nurany	957 3 0	
	Meahry	75 0 0	-
	Hurchundpore	1626 7 0	
	Hurkoopore	666 8 8	
	Total—62 villages and one chuck.		
	VILLAGES IN THE ZILLAH OF ROYPORE,		63,995 6 0
	Roypore Khaus	66 15 0	
	Mull	1,221 0 0	
	Chinta Mow	562 4 0	
	Dhakun	1,119 12 0	
	Saymurrah and Saikpore . .	1,374 12 0	
	Sayrany, etc., 2 villages . .	1,745 8 0	
	Vajeepore	125 9 0	
	Gondah and Khurrayee . .	1,719 12 0	
	Kur Khon	2,724 9 0	
	Kurreckah	334 3 0	
	Burhaun	1,018 8 0	
	Total 14 villages.		12,082 11 0
	Total Rupees .	.....	76,078 1 0

E. E.

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,

Agent, Governor-General.

No. V.

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

Whereas by a Treaty concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, under date the 13th June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, the rights of supremacy possessed by His Highness over Nana Govind Rao, and the lands in the Nana's immediate occupation, have been transferred to the British Government; and Whereas the British Government has consented on certain considerations to relinquish the tribute and military service which by virtue of that transfer it had acquired a right to demand from the Nana, and to constitute

the Nana the hereditary ruler of the lands at present in his actual possession: The following Articles have accordingly been concluded by mutual consent between the British Government and the said Nana Govind Rao:

ARTICLE 1.

All the Articles of the Engagement contracted with Nana Govind Rao by Colonel John Baillie on the part of the British Government, under date the 3rd day of October 1806, corresponding with the 10th of Shabun 1221 Hijree, and the 11th of Kooar Sood 1863 Sumbut, shall remain in full force excepting in as far as they are not altered by this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby relinquishes for ever its right to tribute and military service from Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors. The British Government moreover acknowledges and hereby constitutes Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors, the hereditary rulers of the territory at present in the Nana's actual possession.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid possessions of the Nana from the aggressions of any foreign power, and it is accordingly hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Nana shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; the Nana, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Nana's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other party shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Nana's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

Nana Govind Rao hereby cedes to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty the whole of the lands of the ilakah of Kundah appertaining to the pergunnah of Mohabuh, circumscribed by the territories of the British Government, and also certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna appertaining to the pergunnah of Choorke, and intermixed with the Honorable Company's lands of Bhudaick and Raypore, including mal, sayer, charity, and rent-free lands of every description, agreeably to a Schedule subjoined to the Treaty; the Nana accordingly engages that the aforesaid lands shall be given up to the Officers of the British Government immediately on demand. But with a view to the satisfaction of certain claims upon the Nana, for which some of these lands are pledged

the British Government hereby agrees to grant to the Nana the revenue of those lands to be paid in cash up to the end of Assar next, corresponding with July 1818; the current revenue, after deducting the expense of collection, the outstanding balances, and the advances of tuccavie which may be justly demandable up to the end of Assar next, according to the Regulations of the British Government, shall accordingly be collected by the British Revenue Officers and paid to the Nana monthly.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time the Nana have any cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to the British Government, the Nana engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide implicitly by its award, and on no account to commit aggressions against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim or the redress of the grievance of which he may complain.

ARTICLE 6.

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

ARTICLE 7.

With a view to facilitate the adjustment of boundary disputes between the subjects of the Nana and that of the British Government, and to avoid the delay of a reference to the Nana, the Nana hereby engages to require all his Aumils and other officers on the frontier to comply immediately with any orders they may receive from the Superintendent of Political Affairs, for causing the attendance of parties and witnesses, or for any other purpose connected with the adjustment of boundary disputes without waiting the result of a reference to him. The Nana further agrees to give ready and due attention to all suggestions from the Superintendent respecting the punishment of any of his subjects who may be convicted before the Superintendent of violence and aggression towards the British subjects. With a further view to avoid disputes respecting the new boundaries which will be formed between the lands now ceded by the Nana and those to which they are contiguous, it is hereby agreed that actual possession at the date of this Treaty shall be held to be the criterion for the settlement of all disputes which may arise respecting the aforesaid boundary, and that no retrospective claim founded on former possession shall be sustained on either side.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government hereby engages to contract no engagements with Rao Benaick Rao, the manager of Saugor, or with the Bheik Sahiba, detrimental to the claims and rights of the Nana in the country of Saugor. The British Government, moreover, offers hereafter to interpose its good offices, with a view to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difference between Nana Govind Rao and the manager of the country of Saugor.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territory of Nana Govind Rao, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Nana shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Nana's territories shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Nana's Government: whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Nana's territories shall be readily furnished by the Nana's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the Bazar.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part,and Abha Bulwunt Rao, the vakeel of the said Nana Govind Rao, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to-morrow to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Nana to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Jalound, on the First day of November 1817, corresponding with Seventh of Kartic 1814 Sumbut, and Twentieth of Zechij 1232 Hijree,

L.S.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

Seal of the Nana Govind Rao.

(Sd.) HASTINGS.

Governor-General's small seal

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

(Sd.) GEORGE SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

Schedule of Forty-four Villages composing the Ilaka of Khundeh and certain villages on the banks of the River Jumna, belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, with the dependencies ceded to the British Government by Nana Govind Rao, according to the fourth Article of the Treaty.

1. Khundah.
Chandee Boozoorg.
Marowly.
Achround.
5. Serowly.
Cupsah.
Futtehpore.
Echowly.
Akleye.
10. Aitgurh.
Khyroo.
Puchpehnah.
Gunjwah.
Rewye.
15. Berhye.
Kuhreh.
Bhangah.
Berwanly.
Rutwah.
20. Rewan.
Bhommye.
Choonwur Khanch.
Churka.
Ladao.
25. Goorah.
Manay.
Soonuchah.
Sirsee Kulan.
Sirsee Khoond.
30. Archyepooreh.
Gossyaree.
Jegnowrah (rent-free).
Kerobee.
Khunurwah.
35. Koolkummah.
Kunhah.
Kymahkhur.
Ajmetha.
Ekona.
40. Bhumany.
Tendohee.
Koondoheh.
Noorpoor.
44. Gubburah.

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

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

L. S.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

Seal of Govind Rao.

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

No. VI.

1804.

WHEREAS a firm TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE subsists between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, and SHEO RAO BHAO, SOOBADAR of JHANSIE, is a tributary of HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA; and Whereas SHEO RAO BHAO, entertaining a just sense of the obligations imposed upon him by the said Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the PEISHWA, shortly after the arrival of a detachment of the British army in BUNDELCUND, transmitted to HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., through CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE, Political Agent on the part of HIS EXCELLENCY in BUNDELCUND, a Wajib-ool-Urz or Paper of Requests, expressive of his submission and attachment to the views and interests of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, and containing seven distinct Articles or requests, all which have been acceded to by HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF; and Whereas certain requests and agreements on the part of SHEO RAO BHAO were not included in the said Wajib-ool-Urz, and are now necessary to be added:

The following Articles are now agreed on for the purpose of affording additional security and confidence to Sheo Rao Bhao, and of constituting an additional pledge of his fidelity and attachment to the British Government:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Bhao, professing his entire submission and sincere attachment to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies, that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa; and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to these Governments as his enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time a dispute or difference arise between the Bhao and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Bhao engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute or difference to the British Government that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages upon every such occasion to join the British forces with his army and to assist in the accomplishment of their views; and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Bhao's country for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expense of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Bhao. On the other hand, if the assistance of the Bhao's troops be demanded at any time for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expenses of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

The Bhao is in reality the Commander of his own troops; but it is hereby agreed that on every occasion when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops, and in the event of peace being concluded, a due attention shall be paid to the interest of the Bhao.

ARTICLE 5.

Sheo Rao Bhao engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject or European of any nation or description without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Whatever tribute has been hitherto paid to His Highness the Peishwa by the Bhao shall be continued to be paid to His Highness. The British Government do not demand any tribute for themselves.

ARTICLE 7.

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

ARTICLE 8.

Accusations of disaffection or disobedience, if adduced by any person against the Bhao, shall not be attended to by the British Government unless the truth of them be proved.

ARTICLE 9.

Sheo Rao Bhao possesses a house in the city of Benares ; if any of the children, brothers, or other relations of the Bhao hereafter reside in that city, they shall enjoy the protection of the British Government, and shall not suffer any molestation.

This Agreement, containing nine Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of His Excellency General Lake, Commander-in-Chief, and by Sheo Rao Bhao, Soobader of Jhansie, in Camp at Kotra, on the 6th day of February 1804, answering to the 23rd day of Shuwaul 1218 Hijery, and 10th day of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, and another of the same date, tenor, and contents signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement, under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council shall be delivered to Sheo Rao Bhao, the Bhao engages to return the Agreement.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented on the part of the RAJAH of JHANSIE,—18th November 1803.

Sheo Rao Bhao, Chief of Jhansie and other places, submits the following requests in separate Articles, and hopes that they may be granted by the British Government :—

1st.—The degree of rank and respectability which I have hitherto enjoyed under His Highness the Peishwa shall be continued and increased under the British Government.

2nd.—The country and forts which I at present hold under the authority of His Highness the Peishwa shall remain in my possession, and the revenue which I have hitherto paid to the Peishwa shall hereafter be paid nto the Company's treasury.

3rd.—As the English are now employed in the conquest of the territories and forts of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Holkar, let a battalion or two with an Officer of rank be sent here and I shall join and assist them in conquering the countries which are adjacent to my own.

4th.—If the Honorable Company be desirous of possessing my country and fort, they are masters and every way powerful, and I am ready to submit ; but as the British Nation and His Highness the Peishwa are at peace, and as a Treaty exists between them, let an order of His Highness be produced, that I may perform the duty of allegiance in obeying that order.

5th.—If the Peishwa at any future period make over my country to the Company, and it becomes a part of the British possessions, let a Jaidad be assigned to me for the support of my cavalry and infantry, and for the maintenance of myself and family in perpetuity.

6th.—As the Rajahs of Candahar, Dutteea, Chundery and other Chiefs in the neighbourhood are ready to submit to and become the servants of the British Government, let the possessions of these Chiefs be guaranteed, and the revenue which they have paid to the Peishwa shall be paid into the British treasury.

7th.—Let every arrangement with me be concluded through the medium of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor.

Signed and sealed under the authority of Sheo Rao Bhao by his vakeel Izzul Khan.

No. VII.

Treaty with Row Ramchund, the Minor Soubahdar of Jhansie,—1817.

Whereas a Treaty of defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Row Bhow, Soubahdar of Jhansie, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, when the said Soubahdar was in the condition of a tributary to His Highness the Peishwa; and Whereas the whole of the rights of His Highness the Peishwa over the principality of Jhansie have since that period been transferred to the British Government, in virtue of a Treaty concluded between that Government and the Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, and in consequence of that transfer the relations established by the former Treaty between the British Government and Jhansie have become virtually extinct; and Whereas the British Government, in consideration of the very respectable character borne by the late Soubahdar Sheo Row Bhow and his uniform and faithful attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death that the principality of Jhansie might be confirmed in perpetuity to his grandson, Row Ramchund Row, to be conducted during the minority of the said Row Ramchund Row by Row Gopaul Row Bhow, manager nominated by the late Bhow and confirmed by the British Government: On these considerations and in the confident reliance of the continuance of the same friendly disposition on the part of the Government of Jhansie and of its strict adherence to the engagements comprised in this Treaty, the British Government has consented, on certain conditions, to constitute Row Ramchund the hereditary Chief of the lands actually held by the late Row Sheo Bhow at the commencement of the British Government in Bundelcund and now possessed by the Government of Jhansie. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund Row, under the direction and with the concurrence of his said manager, Gopaul Row Bhow.

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Row Bhow, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is hereby confirmed, excepting such parts of it as are altered or rescinded by the provisions of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Jhansie, consents to acknowledge and hereby constitutes Row Ramchund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Row Sheo Bhow at the period of the commencement of the British Government, and now in the possession of Row Ramchund, excepting the Pergunnah of Mote, which being held by the Jhansie Government in mortgage from Rajah Bahadur will continue on its present footing until a settlement of the mortgage takes place between the parties. The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid territory of Row Ramchund from the aggression of foreign powers.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the principality of Jhansie from the aggressions of foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Government of Jhansie shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade its territories, whether in consequence of any disputes, claim, or on any other ground, it shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Jhansie Government, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representations and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Soubahdar's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Soubahdar's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection afforded by the two foregoing Articles to Row Ramchund, the Chief of Jhansie, that Chief hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be

mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Jhansie troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 5.

Row Ramchund hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other States, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6.

Row Ramchund engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of Row Ramchund, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and Row Ramchund shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Jhansie territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Jhansie Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Jhansie territories, shall be readily furnished by Row Ramchund's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 8.

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

ARTICLE 9.

Row Ramchund engages to give no asylum to criminals, nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, Row Ramchund further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of ten articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Row Ramchund, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Nana Bulwunt Row, the vakeel, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindi, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to the said vakeel,

and the said vakeel, having obtained the ratification of the Soubahdar to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Pepree on the seventeenth day of November 1817, corresponding with the twenty-fourth Kartic 1874 Sumbut, and seventh of Mohorum 1233 Hijree.

Seal.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in camp at Pepree, on the Eighteenth Day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.

(Sd.) GEORGE SWINTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. VIII.

TRANSLATION of ARTICLES of the new ENGAGEMENT entered into with RAJAH GUNGADHUR RAO, CHIEF of JHANSIE, and signed and sealed by him on the 27th of December 1842.

1st.—That on the 1st January 1843, or as soon after as possible, the State of Jhansie shall be made over to him, Gungadhur Rao, with the exception of the undermentioned lands, which are to be assigned to the British Government for the payment of half the cost of the Bundelcund Legion; and are assessed for the year Sumbut 1899 at 2,55,891 Jhansie Rupees, or 2,27,458 Company's Rupees.

Lands to be ceded by Jhansie for the payment of the Legion.

No.	Name.	Sumbut 1899.	1900.	1901.
	Dubooa and Talgow	1,46,060	1,50,415	1,53,454
	Gurwae	18,131	19,205	20,056
	Erich	7,148	7,512	9,972
	Sersa Godasa	10,402	10,402	10,402
	Poonch Pahargow	12,354	12,627	12,903
	Bumunooa	14,443	15,462	16,256
	Bugeyra	19,021	19,821	20,633
	Ghuratah	28,332	30,345	31,804
	Jhansie Rupees . .	2,55,891	2,65,789	2,75,480
	Deduct 12·8 per cent. .	28,433	...	...
	or Company's Rupees .	2,27,458	...	...

2nd.—The Chief is to fulfil all the engagements which have been entered into with the landholders for the remaining three years of the quinquennial settlement, and to submit all references arising out of this subject to the decision of the Agent, Governor-General in Bundelcund, or any Officer who may be appointed for the purpose by Government.

3rd.—That the prisoners confined in the Jhansie Jail under sentence of imprisonment are not to be released till the periods of their sentence expire without consulting the Agent of the Governor-General in Bundelcund.

4th.—That all pensioners of the Jhansie State whose claims have been already decided by the Officers of our Government, and all creditors of that State whose claims have been decided by the Officers of our Government in concert with the Chief of Jhansie, be punctually paid by instalments. All those who receive grants of land, payments from the treasury, or assignments upon the customs for services to be performed, are to enjoy the same only upon condition of performing the duties for which they have been assigned ; and the Chief to be left sole judge in their cases.

It is understood that the Chief will pay all just debts and claims to pensions which have not yet been adjusted by the Officers of our Government ; but our Government is not to interfere.

5th.—That the Chief shall pay to every public Officer who has served us in the administration of the Jhansie Government for a period of three years, and whose services he now dispenses with, a donation of six months' salary, provided they do not find employment in Jalone or the ceded lands.

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

7th.—That the Bundelcund Legion be kept permanently to at least its present strength for the protection of the Jhansie and Jalone districts, but the distribution of this force is to rest with the Officer Commanding, or the representative of our Government in Bundelcund. The Officer Commanding the Legion is to comply with the requisitions of the Raja for the aid of troops whenever he thinks them proper, without reference to such representative ; but should he at any time not deem it proper to comply with such requisitions, he will state the circumstances of the call for aid, and his reasons for not complying with it, to the representative of the Government, and suspend compliance till his orders are received.

8th.—That the Chief will assign lands for a military cantonment in any part of his territories which the Government may select for the purpose ; but the Officer Commanding the troops in such cantonments is not to interfere with civil administration of the Government, or permit the troops to oppress the subjects of the Jhansie State. What supplies for the use of the troops may be required from the country around are to be procured through the Officers of the Jhansie Government, and paid for at the current prices of the day.

The Articles of former Treaties between the Jhansie Chiefs and the British Government are to remain still in force ; and all the salutes hereto-

fore given to those Chiefs and courtesies of reception which are the same as those given to the Chiefs of Orchha, Duttia, and Sumptur, to be continued.

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

W. H. SLEEMAN,
Agent, Governor-General.

Approved by Governor-General on 20th January 1843.

NO. IX.

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

Be it known to the Chowdries, Canoongoes, and Zemindars of the Pergunnahs of Punwarree and Powey, etc., in the province of Bundelcund: Whereas the Rajah Kissery, the Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province, and a hereditary descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raje, previously to this period, having submitted himself to the authority and entered into engagements, and obligations of obedience, loyalty and submission to the British Government, and delivered in an ikrarnamah, or written engagement, to the above effect, consisting of eight Articles, the said Rajah received from the British Government fifty-two villages in the Pergunnah of Punwarree, rent-free, and ever since has remained faithful in his obedience and loyalty; Wherefore, on the 15th of July 1809 A.D., the said Rajah received from the British Government in gift, certain villages in the Pergunnah of Powey, and on the 12th September in the above year, he, the said Rajah, also received in free gift certain diamond mines in consideration of his situation and claims to the favour of the British Government. Now the said Rajah having requested to receive one Sunnud including the whole of the grants, a Sunnud is therefore given to the said Rajah, granting him, rent-free, the villages and possessions enumerated underneath. So long as the said Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall remain faithful to and truly discharge the terms of the ikrarnamah he has now entered into, consisting of eleven Articles, the villages and possessions, enumerated below with the whole of their land revenues, and sayer, Abkaree, and all other rights and dues belonging thereto, shall remain in his and their unmolested possession, rent-free, generation after generation for ever. It is proper that you consider the aforesaid Rajah the true proprietor of the villages and possessions in question; and the duties of the said Rajah are to protect and promote the comfort of the inhabitants

and cultivators, and, rendering his possessions populous and flourishing, enjoy the produce in good wishes and prayers for the prosperity of the British Government.

STATEMENT of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH PUNWARREE.

	No. of Villages.
Jeytpore	1
Aznur	1
Awrey	1
Butchowrah	1
Bumnowrah	1
Khohey	1
Kurrah	1
Mundreah	1
Burkharrah	1
Poorwah	1
Naggarah	1
Khordah	1
Boodwaro	1
Suggoreah	1
Indurhuttah	1
Bizzowrey	1
Ummerpoorrah	1
Tickeyreah Buzoorg	1
Buzjowrey	1
Carried over	19

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	19
Huslah	1
Phoont	1
Lummowrah	1
Booddowrah	1
Putcharrah	1
Korthowrah	1
Mungroul Buzroog	1
Goorah	1
Moorrawrey	1
Sawungpoorah	1
Bussoreah	1
Lohurey	1
Kharreah Buzoorg	1
Rummoopoorah	1
Dandrey	1
Mowabeyah	1
Mowhabaund	1
Pipoah	1
	18
Carried over	37

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

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	37
Auckowrah	1
Kharreah Khord	1
Britchachur Buzoorg	1
Aurgutnow	1
Bhuggary	1
Buggowbah Buzoorg	1
Buggowbah	1
Auttoveah	1
	— 8
Carried over	45

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	45
Joylwarro	1
Purrahraorain	1
Chitterwarro	1
Bowrah	1
Ghotobey	1
Bhuggowrah	1
Bodgepoorah	1
	— 7
Carried over	52

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud.

PERGUNNAH POWEY.

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

Brought forward	80
Khoyrey	1
Khoyrah	1
Bungrah Mulwarrah	1
Proideyreah	2
Putna Khord	1
Roykurrah	1
Dhimrey	1
Kooney	1
Boirgurrah	1
Sirrohpoorwah	1
Hurdooah	2
Muzgowah Pipreah	2
Tirhoo Pipreah	1
Jhoopooah	2
Purseyal Khord	1
Songrah	1
Joytoopoorah	1
	— 21
Carried over	101

Additional Villages inserted in the present Sunnud—continued.

	No. of villages.
Brought forward .	101
Chippah Jussuntpoorah . .	12
Kharwah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Singh . .	1
Judgegawah	1
—	14
Carried over .	115

	No. of villages.
Brought forward .	115
Cheyolah, exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Singh . .	1
Ghuttarey	2
Kuckrawbey	1
—	4
Carried over .	119

BURDAKAHPOORAH VILLAGES, *viz.*:

Brought forward .	119
Jummeah	1
Koeteyah	1
Illakhora	1
Aumrey Khaoo	1
Singrah	1
Buckseyahboorah . . .	2
Bhoysahey	1
—	8
Carried over .	127

Brought forward .	127
Bandha	1
Kurbarry	1
Khuzrey	1
Supliah Khord and Buzoorg .	2
Dhurrugpatty	1
Poorbattah	1
Khurwarrow	1
—	8
Carried over .	135

PERGUNNAH BURHAPUTCHORE.

DIAMOND MINES.

Brought forward .	135
Sutroho	1
Moyrah	1
Singgoorpoorah	1
Putty	1
Khurwuah	1
Bhomkah	1
Chownnah	1
Sildarrah	1
—	8
Carried over	143

Brought forward .	143
Kullianpore, except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Singh . .	1
Tupkannah	1
Woossraur	1
Terrycha	1
Muzgawah Runjekhan . .	1
Sulloheyah	1
Auklah	1
—	7
Total villages .	150

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMAH of the RAJAH KISSERY SINGH, the RAJAH of JEYTPORE, dated 13th September 1812.

Whereas I, Rajah Kissery Singh, Rajah of Jeytpore, one of the ancient and respectable Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund, and descended from the Rajah Juggut Raje, from the time that I delivered in my Ikrarnamah or obligation of submission and obedience, and obtained in Jaghire fifty-two villages in the pergunnah of Punwarree from the British Government, have discharged with heart and soul the obligations of loyalty and obedience, and I have been admitted amongst the dependents of the British Government, and remained faithful to the terms of my engagements, in no instance deviating a little therefrom; during the administration of Mr. John Richardson certain villages and possessions in the pergunnah of Powey were granted to me for my sustenance and the aforesaid gentleman required from me a fresh Ikrarnamah, in terms appropriate to the change of circumstances: for which reason and to confirm my submission, loyalty, and obedience to the British Government, I now deliver in the present Ikrarnamah, consisting of the eight Articles of my former engagements, and of three new Articles, in all eleven Articles, under my seal and signature, and I hereby promise and engage that I shall never deviate a little from those Articles in letter, spirit, or tendency.

ARTICLE 1.

I promise never to unite on any occasion with external or internal enemies of the British Government, and to be ever obedient and submissive to their will and commands, from the due performance of which duties I shall never depart.

ARTICLE 2.

If any of my children and relations excite disturbances in the British territories, I agree to use my utmost endeavours to prevent them, and in the event of their continuing to behave improperly, I promise to join the British troops with my forces for the purpose of punishing them.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the peasantry or inhabitants of the British territory should desert from the British territory and take shelter in any of the villages granted to me, I engage to seize and give them over to the Officers of the British Government; and if persons be sent to apprehend them in my villages, I agree not only not to oppose but to assist the persons who may be sent into my villages to apprehend and secure the offenders.

ARTICLE 4.

I likewise promise never to protect or suffer to remain in my villages any robbers or thieves; and if a robbery takes place in my villages on the property of merchants or travellers, I shall make the zemindars of that village responsible, and shall cause them either to restore the property or pay the value of it, or for the seizure and delivery to the British Government of the thieves and

robbers. I shall immediately seize and deliver over to the British authority all murderers and others who may have committed crimes in the British possessions, and may have taken refuge in any of my villages.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the neighbouring Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I do hereby promise to abstain from all friendly communication with them, and not to protect or suffer any of their relations or dependents to remain in any of my villages.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage never to quarrel with any Chief who is obedient and submissive to the British Government; if any of them should quarrel with me, I promise to submit such dispute to the decision of Government.

ARTICLE 7.

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

ARTICLE 8.

I engage with my free will and consent never to have any concern of any nature with the fort of Jeytpore, and not permit my dependents to go round it, nor shall I repair the breaches of the fort. In short, I shall have nothing to do with the above fort. If anything contrary to the spirit and meaning of this agreement should ever take place, I agree that all the villages which are included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government be resumed by them.

ARTICLE 9.

I engage to guard all the passes through the ghauts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the ghauts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chiefs or leaders should meditate an incursion into the British territories through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territories, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 10.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the ghauts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they may remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

No. X.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ presented by PURSERAM in 1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted to the authority of the British Government in the hope of support and advantage, and having accepted of the terms proposed to me by the Government, I agree to reside with my followers in the villages composing my jaghire. If, however, I should accept of service anywhere else with a view to obtain a subsistence, I request that my motives for doing so may not be questioned by the Government.

Answer.

As you are now one of the adherents and dependants of the British Government, it is incumbent on you to abstain from all intercourse and connection with the enemies and rebels of the British Government. You are not however prohibited from entering the service of any person not of the above description. But it is necessary that you previously intimate your intention to the Government and obtain its permission. In the event of hostilities arising between any of the dependants of the British Government and of either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation your conduct in this case also must be guided by the instructions of the Officers of the British Government.

2nd Request.

Before this, and while I was in a state of enmity to the British Government, I was in the habit of committing all sorts of disorderly and predatory acts, and have plundered and possessed myself of real and personal property, of all kinds of effects, and of horses and cattle of every description. I request therefore that no complaint that may be eventually preferred in consequence of any of those transactions may be heard or admitted.

Answer.

No suit against you of which the cause of action shall have arisen prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance shall be admitted in the Civil or Criminal Court, nor shall any retrospective notice be taken of such suits on the part of the Government.

3rd Request.

Having acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, if any one from motives of hatred or malice misrepresent my conduct to you, I request that no such representation may be admitted without investigation.

Answer.

It is contrary to the principles of the British Government to admit calumnious representations against any person. It is necessary however that you carefully avoid pursuing a line of conduct that might give rise to suspicion.

4th Request.

If any of my dependants having separated from me or any of my creditors prefer any complaint against me, I request that it may not be listened to; and my rank and dignity being entirely dependent on the favour of the British Government, I trust they may be increased.

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you of which the cause of action shall be prior to the date of your Ikrarnamah shall be heard. But with respect to complaints which shall have originated after that period, you shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

5th Request.

In former times the ilaka of Banda and lands on the opposite side of the River Cane, to the amount of four lakhs of Rupees, were farmed by me. In that ilaka there are certain balances due to me by the zemindars which they have no right to withhold. I request that the claim may be investigated by the Government and that they be required to discharge the balances.

Answer.

As no claims originating before the date of your Ikrarnamah are to be heard against you, it would be improper on the same principle to admit any old standing claims of yours against any other person; at the same time whenever a complaint shall be preferred, the Officers of the Government, after investigating the nature of it, will decide upon the propriety of its admission or rejection.

6th Request.

I request permission to take possession of all the houses and gardens in the town of Banda belonging to me in whosever occupation they may be.

Answer.

Such of your houses as have been given to any person by the Government or as may be occupied without any written authority or permission from you shall be restored to you.

7th Request.

In certain villages of the pergunnahs of Banda, Motound, and Soondah, the zemindars have granted me bonds for sums of money for which they have obtained remission

Answer.

Those sums, after ascertaining the truth of your assertion, become the property of the Government, and by detecting those zemindars you will evince your zeal for the

in their kubooliuts with the Government, although they have not paid them to me. Whatever portion of those sums shall be granted to me I shall consider as a favour, and I agree to prove the truth of this assertion.

wesare of the Government. Although you possess no just claim to those sums, yet, after they shall be collected, whatever proportion the Government may think proper shall be allowed to you as a gift.

Dated the 7th October 1807, corresponding with the 1st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by PURSERAM, 1807.

I, Purseram, do hereby declare and acknowledge that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I, Purseram, freely and sincerely professing my obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the number of the dependants and adherents of that Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., Agent on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council for the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample maintenance which has now been conferred upon me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles under my own seal and signature, from which I hereby engage never to deviate and never to commit any act which shall in any degree violate the terms of the said Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages of my jaghire and not to leave such village without orders from the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil doers within or without the province of Bundelcund, especially with Rajah Ram, and not to permit any such persons to reside in any of my villages; to give every information regarding them to the Officer of the British Government and to relinquish all intercourse and correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into

disputes with any of the servants and dependants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between any of the dependants of the Government, I engage to remain passive in such dispute, to afford no assistance to either party without orders from the British Government, and scrupulously to observe the duties of obedience and submission on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any inhabitant of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person should be deputed by the Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose or impede such person, but to afford him every assistance in the apprehension of the offender. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all cases that shall occur after the date of this Ikrarnamah, and never to excite any disturbances or commotions whatever.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages of my jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible either for the restitution of stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the Officers of the British Government. And if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, or any other crime committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend such person and deliver him up to the Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages composing my jaghire having entered into engagements with the Collector for the payment of the revenue to the British Government, I hereby promise, until the expiration of those engagements, to collect their revenue conformably to their existing pottahs and kubooliuts.

Dated the 7th of October 1807, corresponding with the 1st of Assin 1215 Fuslee.

SUNNUD granted to PURSERAM,—1807.

To the mutsuddies, jaghiredars, kurorees, chowdries, and kanoongoes, present and future of the pergunnah of Motound, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Purseram, on hearing the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government, has freely and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to the Government and having accompanied Rajah Bukht Singh to the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund has asked forgiveness for his past offences,

and has delivered an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance comprising six Articles under his own seal and signature; and Whereas the benevolent principles of the British Government dispose it to show mercy to offenders and to afford support and protection to all its adherents: Therefore, and under the influence of those benevolent principles, the villages of Kudhee and Jybrimha with their dependencies situated in the pergunnah of Motound, and yielding a kamil jumma of fifteen thousand Rupees agreeably to the subjoined statement, are hereby granted by the British Government in jaghire to the said Purseram. And so long as the said Purseram shall continue firm in his obedience to the British Government and true to the terms of his Ikrarnamah, the aforesaid villages shall remain in his possession in perpetuity.

It is incumbent on the said Purseram to render the inhabitants of his jaghire contented and grateful by his good government; to direct his utmost exertions to promote their comfort and conciliate their affections and to give no asylum to thieves or robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the peasantry and inhabitants to consider the said Purseram as paramount jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to acknowledge his right to all the duties and immunities appertaining thereto, to offer no opposition or disobedience to him, nor to require the annual renewal of their Sunnud.

After obtaining the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General this Sunnud shall be considered as valid.

STATEMENT OF VILLAGES.

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

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

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

No. XI.

TREATY with AMRUT RAO, dated the 14th August 1803.

The particulars of a Treaty between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Sreemunt Amrut Rao Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed that during the natural life of Amrut Rao Bahadoor, and that of his son, Benaik Rao Bappa Sahib, he Amrut Rao (and his son after his decease) shall be ensured the enjoyment of a revenue of seven lakhs of Rupees. This shall either be granted in territory or in cash: the English Government considers itself responsible for its payment. The revenue of all such districts as are at present in Amrut Rao Bahadoor's possession must be included in the account of his annual revenue, and he shall receive the difference between their amount and the sum fixed on for his support, of seven lakhs of Rupees.

ARTICLE 2.

As a proof that Amrut Rao is sincere in his professions of friendship to the English Government, he must meet the Honorable Major-General Wellesley, who means to advance to Aurungabad.

ARTICLE 3.

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

ARTICLE 4.

Whatever friends and adherents may attend Amrut Rao may be satisfied of their perfect safety, and be assured they shall receive injury from no quarter whatever, as they will be under the protection of the British Government. After the meeting between the Honorable Major-General Wellesley and Amrut Rao shall have taken place, some arrangement shall be made for their support.*

ARTICLE 5.

When Amrut Rao joins General Wellesley, the more force both in cavalry and infantry that accompany him, the more will be the General's satisfaction.

ARTICLE 6.

When Amrut Rao proceeds to join General Wellesley's army, he will send his wife and all his family to the fort of Ahmednagur, or to Bombay or Salsette, or to such other place within the territories of the Honorable Company that he may more approve, and the English Government will adopt the necessary measures for their full protection and efficient security.

* One lakh of Rupees were assigned for the support of the late Amrut Rao's adherents, and paid to him during his life-time, but as most of the Sirdars for whom this provision was intended never joined Amrut Rao, the allowance was declined by his son, Benaik Rao, on his succession in 1824, and has ever since been discontinued.

ARTICLE 7.

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

AHMEDNAGUR; (Sd.) A. WELLESLEY,
14th August 1803. *M. G.*

No. XII.

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

The Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Oorcha, one of the Chiefs of Bundelcund, by whom and his ancestors his present possessions have been held in successive generations during a long course of years without paying tribute or acknowledging vassalage to any other power, having on all occasions manifested a sincere friendship and attachment to the British Government, and having solicited to be placed under the powerful protection of that Government, the British Government, relying on the continuance of that disposition which the Rajah has hitherto manifested towards it, and on his adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of friendship and alliance are accordingly by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

The Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, Rajah of Oorcha, having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, he is admitted henceforward among the number of the allies of the British Government; accordingly the said Rajah hereby engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies and to abstain from molesting any Chief or State in alliance or in amity with the British Government; and considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he further engages to afford no protection to such persons or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, but, on the contrary, to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader by inheritance, and is now in his possession, is hereby guaranteed to the said Rajah and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said

territory by the British Government nor any of its allies or dependants, nor shall any tribute be demanded from him or them. The British Government, moreover, engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in Rajah Mahender Bickermajeet Bahader's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing Article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Oorcha from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that, whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour, by representation and remonstrance, to avert the design ; and if, in the former case, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and if, in the latter case, the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

If at any time the Rajah of Oorcha shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Oorcha, or to punish the aggressor and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Oorcha according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Oorcha engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 6.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Oorcha, or to station a British force

within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Oorcha shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through or temporarily occupy a position within the Rajah's territories shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or Europeans of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty, consisting of eight Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Mahendar Bickermajeet Bahader, the Rajah of Oorcha, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the one part, and Lalla Dhakun Lall, the vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. John Wauchope has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. John Wauchope another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. John Wauchope engages to procure and deliver to the said vakeel, within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. John Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, in Bundelcund, on the Twenty-third day of December 1812, corresponding with the Sixth day of Poos 1220 Fuslee.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this 8th day of January 1813.

No. XIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJA HUMEER SINGH of OORCHA,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British

Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

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

FORT WILLIAM; (Sd.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

5th November 1862.

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

No. XIV.

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

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

No. XV.

TREATY concluded between RAO RAJAH PAREECHUT of DUTTEEAH and CAPTAIN BAILLIE, Political Agent of HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL LAKE, Commander-in-Chief, etc., etc., etc., at Koonjun Ghat, the 15th day of March 1804.

Whereas a firm Treaty of alliance and friendship subsists between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, and by a mutual agreement between these two powers, a portion of the province of Bundelcund has been ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company: and Whereas shortly after the arrival of the British army in Bundelcund Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the ruler of Dutteeah, repaired to the British Standard, and was admitted among the number of the dependents of the British Government; Therefore, and with a view to the greater security

and confidence of Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, a Treaty, comprising the following Articles, is now concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor.

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to that of His Highness the Peishwa, hereby engages to consider the friends of both Governments as his friends, and their enemies as his enemies; that is to say, he promises not to molest any Chief or State who shall be obedient to the British Government and to His Highness the Peishwa, and considering all such as may be rebellious or disaffected to those governments as his own enemies, he engages to give no protection in his country to such persons or their families, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them over to the Government against which they may offend.

ARTICLE 2.

If at any time a dispute arise between Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and any neighbouring State or Chieftain professing obedience to the British Government, the Rajah engages to communicate the grounds of such dispute to the British Government, that they may have an opportunity of investigating the matter in dispute, and of adjusting it to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, or of punishing the party who shall be refractory.

ARTICLE 3.

The ilaka of Bhandere and certain other mehals having been lately ceded by the British Government to the Rana of Gohud, the Rajah engages to abstain from all manner of interference with the said ilaka and mehals; and the Rajah further engages to live on terms of amity and friendship with all the neighbouring Chiefs who have professed their obedience and attachment to the British Government, and to avoid entering into quarrels with any of those Chiefs.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever a detachment of the British forces shall be employed in punishing the disaffected in the countries contiguous to the possessions of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to join the British forces with his army, and to assist in the accomplishment of their views, and if at any time a detachment of the British force shall march into the Rajah's territory for the purpose of quelling disturbances there, the whole expenses of such detachment shall be defrayed by the Rajah; on the other hand, if the assistance of the Rajah's troops be at any time demanded for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the British territory, the expense of such troops shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor is in reality the commander of his own troops, but it is hereby agreed that on every occasion when they may be acting with the British forces, the general command of the whole shall be vested in the Commanding Officer of the British troops; and in the event of peace being concluded due attention shall be paid to the interests of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject, or European of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The ancestors of Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor having uniformly been treated with respect and distinction by the powers of Hindoostan and by His Highness the Peishwa, and having uniformly enjoyed the undisturbed possession of the territory now in the Rajah's occupation, the Rajah shall in like manner experience every degree of consideration and favor under the British Government, so long as he shall continue faithful and attached to its interests.

ARTICLE 8.

The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor by inheritance is hereby confirmed to the Rajah, and to his heirs and successors, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government, nor by any of their allies.

ARTICLE 9.

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

ARTICLE 10.

Accusations of disaffection if adduced by any person against the Rajah shall not be attended to by the British Government, unless the truth of them be proved. This agreement, containing ten Articles, signed and sealed by Captain John Baillie and Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor on the 15th of the month of March, corresponding with the 2nd of the month of Zelhij 1218 Hijeree, and the 4th Jeit Soodee 1861 Sumbat, at Koonjun Ghat, is delivered to Rao Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, and another of the same date, tenor and contents signed and sealed by the parties on the same day, is delivered to Captain John Baillie. Whenever the ratification of this Agreement under the seal and signature of His Excellency General Lake, or of His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, shall be delivered to Rajah Pareechut Bahadoor, the Rajah engages to return this Agreement.

No. XVI.

Treaty between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah, dated 31st July 1818.

Whereas a Treaty of friendship was concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, on the 15th of March 1804; and Whereas by virtue of a Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Peishwa, under date the 13th of June 1817, the territory held in jaghire from the Peishwa by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, north of the Nerbuddah River, was ceded to the British Government; and Whereas the Rajah of Dutteeah by the zeal, fidelity, and attachment which he has uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former Treaty, and more especially by the prompt and effectual assistance he afforded the British troops during the late encampment of the army under the personal command of the Most Noble the Governor-General within his country, has established a just claim to the liberality and indulgence of the British Government, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, influenced by these considerations, has consented to bestow in perpetuity upon the said Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, that portion of the late jaghire of the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar, lying east of the River Sinde, commonly called the Chourassee, subject however to the charges and conditions set forth in the following Articles. With a view also to the further strengthening and confirming of the friendship and attachment of the State of Dutteeah, the British Government has consented to protect the Dutteeah territory against all foreign enemies. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, and the British Government, in amendment of the former Treaty :—

Article 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, under date the 15th March 1804, is hereby confirmed, with exception to such parts of it as are amended or altered by the provisions of this Treaty.

Article 2.

The British Government hereby grants in perpetuity to the said Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, all those lands lying to the east of the River Sinde, known by the name of Chourassee, and formerly held by the Vinchoorker Jaghiredar as detailed in the subjoined list, subject however to the conditions and charges contained in the following Articles. The Rajah is hereby also confirmed in the permanent possession of that part of the Vinchoorker Jaghire, contained also in the subjoined list, which is already in the Rajah's possession.

Article 3.

Rao Gunput Rao, the Agent of the Vinchoorker Jagiredar, will receive an assignment to the amount of 10,000 Rupees per annum on the aforesaid

lands; and the Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to pay to the said Gunput Rao the above provision, in such manner as the Most Noble the Governor-General may direct.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government hereby agrees to protect the original territory of the Rajah of Dutteeah, as well as the district now granted to the Rajah, from the aggressions of all foreign powers.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the territory of Dutteeah from the aggressions of all foreign powers it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah of Dutteeah shall apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert its design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 6.

In consideration of the liberal grant of territory now made to the Rajah of Dutteeah, and the protection and guarantee afforded by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah's territory, the Rajah hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two States may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Dutteeah troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other Chieftains, and implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territories of the Rajah of Dutteeah, or to station a British force within them, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detatch or station its troops, and the Rajah shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops who may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territory shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Dutteeah Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Dutteeah territories shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 10.

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

ARTICLE 11.

The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territories; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having been this day contracted, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General, between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, Agent of the Governor-General, on the one part, and Rao Sheopershaud, vakeel of the Rajah of Dutteeah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said vakeel have signed, sealed, and exhanged two copies of it in the English, Persian, and Hindee languages. A corresponding copy, if approved, will be ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and hereafter delivered to the said vakeel for the purpose of being transmitted to the Rajah, after which another copy, signed and sealed by the Rajah, will be delivered to Mr. Wauchope for the purpose of being deposited among the records of the British Government.

Done at Callinger, this 31st day of July 1818, corresponding with 14th of Sawun 1225 Fuslee, and 1875 Sumbut, and with 26th of Ramzan 1233 Hijeree.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, this 29th day of August 1818.

List of the Villages ceded by the 2nd Article.

Ochar.	Soonrapurarra.	Kirkah.
Louch.	Dabaoreh.	Bhudownah.
Andowreh.	Nundenah.	Teletha.
Khyrowneh.	Seyoonee.	Bhirsooleh.
Koolaith.	Jigneeah.	Sonaree.
Bainao.	Baurapoorah.	Khujoree.
Paharee Syum.	Ramgurrah.	Thylee.
Paharee Rowut.	Todah.	Selooree.
Erentaroreh.	Chittaee.	Ekoneh.
Bararee.	Bhorrowly.	Taighra.
Kheereeah.	Seawurree.	Jhajhurpore.
Doorgahpore.	Karrah.	Jytpoorah.
	Chunkooree.	

The following villages, already in the Rajah's possession, are confirmed to him by the 2nd Article :—

Indurgurh.	Khootowndah.	Dylwah.
Khundooah.	Daober.	Bhindowl.
Burgawun.	Peperwah.	Puchokherah.
Netwapoorah.	Jowneeah.	

Done at Callinger, this 31st day of July 1888, corresponding with the 14th of Sawun 1225 Fuslee, and 1875, Sumbut, and with the 26th of Ramzan 1233 Hijeree.

No. XVII.

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

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

(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India.

1st January 1877.

No. XVIII.

DATIA SALT AGREEMENT,—1879.

AGREEMENT for the security of the Salt Revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs line, and for the abolition of Salt duties within the Datia State between the British Government and the Maharaja Bhawani Singh Lokendr Bahadur of Datia his heirs and

successors executed on the one part by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Central India, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by the Maharaja Bhawani Singh Lokendr Bahadur.

ARTICLE 1.

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

ARTICLE 2.

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

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharaja agrees to prevent—

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

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

ARTICLE 4.

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

ARTICLE 5.

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

ARTICLE 6.

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

ARTICLE 7.

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

The mode and date of payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE 8.

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

ARTICLE 9.

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

ARTICLE 10.

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

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

(Sd.) MAHARAJA BHAWANI SINGH
LOKENDR BAHADUR,
Maharaja of Datia.

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

(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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

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

SCHEDULE A.

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of Saltpetre Works in Datia Territory.

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

Statement of Saltpetre Works in Datia Territory—concluded.

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

No. XIX.

AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the DATIA * STATE regarding jurisdiction and other matters connected with the working of the BETWA CANAL,—1888.

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

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

3. The Maharaja hereby declares clauses 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 11 of section 70 of the Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. VIII of

* Same for Samthar and Baoni.

1873, to be in force as law in the Datia State; and His Highness engages to deal expeditiously and in the manner contemplated by the aforesaid section with all complaints made by British canal officers in regard to the working of the canal in Datia territory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. The British Government may, from time to time, after hearing any representations which the Datia State may wish to make, frame rules regulat-

ing the distribution of water, the collection of the water-rate, and any other matters which further experience in the working of the Betwa canal may show to be necessary.

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

(Sd.) M. RAJAH DATIA.

The 5th July 1888.

" " SUMTHUR.

The 2nd October 1888.

" NAWAB BAONI.

The 7th July 1888.

No. XX.

DATIA KHARITA, dated 20th September 1888.

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

No. XXI.

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

Whereas Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, with a view to obtain the powerful protection of the British Government, presented on the 22nd of February 1805, corresponding with the 3rd of Phagoon 1216 Fuslee, to Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor-General in the Province of Bundelkhund, a Wajib-ool-Urz, or Paper of Requests, containing six distinct Articles, all of which were either complied with or answered; and Whereas circumstances occurred some time afterwards to prevent that preliminary arrangement from terminating in a definitive Treaty between the Honorable Company and the Rajah Runjeet Singh; and Whereas the Rajah having since repeatedly and earnestly solicited to

be placed under the protection of the British Government, and having on several occasions manifested his loyalty and attachment to it, both by professions and acts, the British Government, relying on the continuance of those sentiments, and on the Rajah's strict adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honorable Company, has now acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of Alliance are accordingly contracted between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors :—

ARTICLE 1.

Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rajah of Sumpthur, being hereby admitted among the allies of the British Government, engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies. He further engages to give no molestation to any Chief or State in amity with the British Government, but considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he promises to afford no protection to them or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse with them whatever, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government, with a view to confirm the attachment and fidelity of the Government of Sumpthur, hereby guarantees to Rajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors, the territory actually possessed by him at the period of the establishment of the British Government in Bundelkhund, and now in his occupation, and the British Government hereby agrees to protect and defend the same from the aggressions of any foreign power.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the Rajah of Sumpthur from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert the design, and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the

British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the guarantee and protection extended by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah of Sumpthur, the Rajah hereby binds himself at his own expense to employ his troops whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions the Sumpthur troops shall act under the orders and control of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

ARTICLE 5.

If at any time the Rajah of Sumpthur shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Sumpthur, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Sumpthur, according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 6.

The Rajah of Sumpthur engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honorable Company.

ARTICLE 7.

Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Sumpthur, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Sumpthur shall give his consent accordingly. The Commander of the British troops which shall thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territories shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government.

Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar.

ARTICLE 8.

The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subject or European of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

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

ARTICLE 10.

The Rajah engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government who may abscond and take refuge within his territory; and should the Officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such Officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of Sumpthur, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Dureao Singh, vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be delivered to-morrow to the said vakeel, and the said vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Rajah to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Terait on the 12th day of November 1817, corresponding with 18th Kartick 1874 Sumbut and second of Mohurrum 1233 Higeree.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General in Camp, near Talgong, on the 13th day of November 1817.

No. XXII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAJAH HINDOOPUT of SUMTHUR,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses

should be continued: in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognise and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself, or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race, subject to the payment as a relief of one quarter of a year's net revenue on direct successions, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

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

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

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

No. XXIII.

SAMTHAR SALT AGREEMENT,—1879.

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

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

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

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

If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in my State be found to exist within the territories of such State on the said date, I agree, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to British Government at such equitable valuation I may fix in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the British Government such duty

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

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

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

(Sd.) M. R. CHATTAR SINGH,
Bahadur,

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

INDORE RESIDENCY;

The 31st March 1879.

List of Saltpetre Works in the Samthar State.

No.	Name of villages showing saltpetre works at which coarse edible salt is extracted.	Quantity of salt made.	Remarks.
	Pargana Samthar.	Maunds.	
1	Augthari	40	
2	Barokhri	15	
3	Behna	40	
4	Bungri	20	
5	Dataoli	130	Both crude and refining works.
6	Shahjahanpur	300	Ditto ditto.
7	Kandaur	50	
8	Khajuri	140	Both crude and refining works.
	Pargana Lohari.		
9	Tursanpura	10	
10	Sersa	15	
11	Sakin	10	
12	Karai	50	Both crude and refining works.
13	Khuja	15	
	Pargana Sesa.		
14	Amgaon	30	
15	Babai	40	Both crude and refining works.
16	Dhoskha	10	
17	Jurha	10	
18	Chirgaon	10	
19	Chitguwan	15	
20	Dehri	50	
	Pargana Amra.		
21	Parjahna	30	
22	Garhuka	20	
23	Pasanja	25	Both crude and refining works.
24	Chhapar	80	Ditto ditto.
25	Lawan	120	Ditto ditto.
26	Basohai	50	Ditto ditto.
27	Magrora	50	
28	Karura	40	
29	Panari	15	
30	Bhujaund	15	
31	Amrokh	25	
	Total	1,470	

No. XXIV.

AGREEMENT supplementary to the SAMTHAR SALT AGREEMENT.

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

[Seal and signature of the Maharaja of Samthar.]

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

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Central India.

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

No. XXV.

SAMTHUR KHARITA dated 25th December 1888.

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

No. XXVI.

OBLIGATION of MAHARAJA KISHORE SING, signed and sealed by his Minister RAJ DHUR GUJ SING, at Modha, the 4th February 1807.

Whereas, by the Treaty of Bassein, the country of Dursa, Noor, and Adlpar, originally in the possession of Sreemunt Pundit Purdhan Sewaee

Eagee Rao Peishwa Bahadur, was formerly ceded to the Honourable the Bast India Company; and Whereas by a subsequent agreement between the two States, this country was afterwards restored to the Peishwa, and in exchange for it and for certain other considerations which are contained in the agreement in question, the province of Bundelcund, yielding a revenue of thirty-six lakhs and sixteen thousand Rupees, was ceded in perpetual sovereignty by His Highness the Peishwa to the Honourable the East India Company, and annexed to their actual possessions; and Whereas a British force having entered the province, for the purpose of settling the country and punishing the refractory, all the Rajahs of this province and its vicinity, on hearing the fame of the justice, benevolence, and good faith which have ever regulated the conduct of the British Government, placed themselves under its protection, and, becoming respectively the objects of its bounty and liberality, have been reinstated and confirmed in their original possessions, which they now enjoy in security and comfort; and Whereas I, Maharaja Kishore Sing Bahadur, descended from the late Maharajah Hurdie Sah, and possessed of claims in common with the other Rajahs of this province, have with sincere professions of attachment to the British Government deputed my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Sing to solicit the favour and kindness of the Government, and accordingly with a view to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants of this province, a Sunnud for certain mehals and villages above the Ghats, which by the Treaty of Bassein are immediately dependent on the British Government, has been conferred upon me: Therefore, and in order to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and delivered this obligation containing the following Articles, under my own seal and signature and under the seal and signature of my Minister Raj Dhur Guj Sing, and I hereby declare that I never will swerve from those Articles in any instance whatever :—

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby bind myself never to aid nor abet any marauders either in or out of the province of Bundelcund never to harbour them in my possessions nor permit their families to reside in the territory subject to my authority; and also to abstain from all correspondence and communication with them; and I further bind myself never to engage in hostility with any of the adherents or dependants of the British Government, but always to be obedient and submissive to it.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard the passes through the Ghats which are subject to my authority, in such a manner as to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending or descending the Ghats through those passes, and to secure the territory of the British Government from incursions through any of the said passes.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats through any of the passes subject to my authority, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route.

ARTICLE 4.

Whereas the British Government, from motives of justice and equity, have granted to me a Sunnud for a considerable portion of territory above the Ghats, and whereas many of the villages contained in that territory were formerly made over in malgoozaree by my ancestors and predecessors to certain persons who were faithful and obedient, and many of those pergunnahs and villages have of late years been usurped by refractory and turbulent persons who have revolted from my authority; therefore I hereby solemnly pledge myself to be responsible for any commotions or disturbances which shall be excited by those persons within the British territory.

ARTICLE 5.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to seize such person and to deliver him up to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

ARTICLE 6.

I will not permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any village under my authority, I agree to make the zemindars of such village responsible either for the restitution of the stolen property or for the delivery of the offender to the British Government; and if any felon or murderer, or any person amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver him over to the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

One of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance on the principal officer of the Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders.

I, Raj Dhur Guj Sing, the Minister of Maharaja Kishore Sing Bahadur, having as agent for the Maharaja affixed my seal and signature to this obligation and entered it among the records of the British Government, do hereby promise strictly to observe the above Articles, and never to evade nor neglect the performance of any of the conditions contained in them;

and, after repairing to the presence of the Maharaja, I engage to procure and to place among the records of Government, an Ikrarnamah comprising the above Articles, signed and sealed by the Maharaja and signed and sealed by myself; after which I shall receive back this obligation.

Written on the 18th of Zeekad 1221 Hijree, corresponding with the 28th of January 1807, and the 5th of Magh Budhee 1863 Sumbut.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to MAHARAJA KISHORE SING in 1807.

Be it known to all choudries, kanoongoes, zemindars, malgoozars, and talookdars of that portion of Bundelcund above the Ghats, which was formerly in the possession of Herdee Sah; that Whereas the primary objects of the British Government are the amelioration of the condition of their subjects, and the adjustment of the rights of all just claimants: and Whereas actuated by this principle, the Honourable the East India Company, from motives of liberality, have not thought proper to avail themselves of their title to the possession of the whole of Bundelcund, which, with an annual revenue of thirty-six lacs and sixteen thousand Rupees, was by an agreement between the two States ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Peishwa; but contenting themselves with that territory which is now in their actual possession, they have been pleased to apportion the remaining territory to various Chieftains of this province, possessing just claims, and to certain persons who were in the possession of lands before the introduction of the British authority into this province, and who since the establishment have uniformly professed and evinced their attachment and fidelity to it, with this view that the whole of the inhabitants of this province, both high and low, may pass their days in security and happiness under the benign protection of the British Government; and Whereas Maharaja Kishore Sing, the grandson of the late Maharaja Herdee Sah, possessing claims in common with the other Rajahs of this province, and sincerely professing attachment to the British Government, has become obedient and submissive to it, and has deputed his Minister, Raj Dhur Guga Sing, to solicit the favour and kindness of the Government: Therefore the mehals, villages, and diamond mines specified underneath, and situated above the Ghâts, are hereby granted and assigned to the Maharaja by the British Government.

It is necessary that the Maharaja, entertaining a due sense of this extensive grant, do strictly perform the conditions of his engagement, in which case he shall never be molested nor opposed by the British Government, but shall continue undisturbed in the enjoyment of his present possession.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 14th May 1807.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. 1.

No. XXVII.

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

Article 1.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one without investigation.

Article 2.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favourable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favourable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3.

If any of my relations or people of this country or others excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajahs and Chiefs of this province have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government:—This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If accidentally from any unforeseen cause any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide, finally, on the merits of the case. And, whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force shall attack them: but should this unexpected event happen, your possession will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or mana-

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from

gers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Article 5.

On occasions of personal intercourse, let the established observances to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Article 6.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Article 7.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

oppression is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable therefore on your part to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry, so that they may be satisfied, and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars, or servants, take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaints shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants; every due attention will be shown to you.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your services with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Article 8.	*Answer.*
I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.	In the same manner that the possessions of other Rajahs of Bundelcund are exempted from the influence of the British Laws and Regulations, so shall your possessions be exempted. The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised thereon.

27th March 1811.

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

Whereas since the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, I, Rajah Kishore Sing Bahadur (the contracting party), and proprietor of the share of Herdee Sah (who was the Chief of all the Rajahs of Bundelcund), having acknowledged my allegiance and submission and remained obedient to the British Government, and never in any instance deviated from the obedience and loyalty due from a good subject, but during the period of the agency of Captain Baillie, by reason of a combination of accidental circumstances, I was prevented from appearing in the above officer's presence, I however deputed to the above gentleman Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur on my part, and applied for a Sunnud from the British Government: accordingly, the said Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur above-mentioned delivered in an Ikrarnama or obligation of allegiance, under my seal and signature and received a Sunnud for several villages. Many villages that were then in the hands of usurpers and oppressors were not inserted therein, and to obtain possession of even those villages which were included in the above Sunnud from Lutchmun Dowah and other unjust possessors, I was necessitated to wage war, and in consequence of my own want of power, and receiving no aid from the British Government, I was unable to obtain possession of the places in question. After the arrival of Mr. John Richardson, I waited upon that gentleman, and according to the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, by the aid of a British force, I obtained possession of the villages included in the Sunnud granted by the British Government, as well as those villages which were in the possession of usurpers and unjust claimants. At this period and with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared under my seal and signature and hereby present the Ikrarnama containing eleven distinct articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and I therefore hereby declare and promise that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnama, and never evade or infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honourable Company in Bundelcund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations, excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them; and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly, and take refuge in my territories, on application from the officers of the British Government, I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed, or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution, or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or Leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murreadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gotee Jumadar, and Manickjee of Mahut Gowha, have rebelled against the British Government, and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the above-mentioned rebels; but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor, or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them, and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining I hereby therefore declare and promise, that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or lands claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, andto abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point mysef.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

22nd March 1811.

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

Be it known to the chowdries, canoongoes, etc., of the pergunnah of Khuttolah and the pergunnah of Powey, etc., in the province of Bundelcund, that whereas the Maharajah Kishore Sing Bahadur, one of the ancient and hereditary Chieftains of Bundelcund, the heir and proprietor of the share of Herdee Sah (who was the Chief of the Rajahs of Bundelcund) from the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, has invariably observed a friendly and obedient conduct, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty or attachment due to the British Government, but who, during the period of the agency of Captain John Baillie, having been by a combination of accidental circumstances prevented from waiting upon that gentleman, deputed Raj Dhur Guga Sing Bahadur on his (the said Rajah's) part, who presented a list of several villages to the aforesaid gentleman, and received a Sunnud for the same, but was not put in possession of those villages; and moreover many of the villages and lands belonging to the hereditary possessions of the said Rajah, as the share of Herdee Sah, which were in the possession of usurpers, and persons who had no claim thereto, were not included in the above Sunnud—Afterwards, during the Agency of Mr. John Richardson, the aforesaid Rajah Kishore Sing himself having waited upon that gentleman was by the orders of the British Government put in possession of all the villages and lands included in the Sunnud already alluded to, and also of those villages and lands which were unjustly possessed by usurpers and false claimants, and every other dispute that existed with other Chiefs and Rajahs having been adjusted and settled:—At this juncture the said Rajah has delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance), containing eleven distinct Articles, expressive of his allegiance and attachment to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud, confirming the villages and lands at present in his possession may be granted by the British Government. For the above reasons the villages and lands enumerated in the subjoined schedule, with all the rights and tenures and usages, revenues, lands or sayer, together with forts and fortified places, are hereby granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, exempt from the payment of revenue in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah Kishore Sing and his heirs shall observe and adhere faithfully to the Articles of the obligation of allegiance which he has delivered in to the

British Government, no sort of molestation or resumption shall ever take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you shall all consider and view the said Rajah as the proprietor and lord of the above enumerated possessions. The conduct which it is incumbent on the said Maharajah to observe is to exert himself to the utmost of his power in the cultivation and improvement of the said possessions, and to pay attention to the prosperity and comfort of the people, and to enjoy the produce of the same in firm obedience, loyalty, and submission to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud, to the same effect, signed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, shall be exchanged or substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 3rd May 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No, II.

No. XXVIII.

SUNNUD granting the RIGHT of ADOPTION to RAJAH NIRPUT SING of PUNNAH.

Dated 11th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Meerut Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of the Punnah State.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements, which record its obligation to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

No. XXIX.

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

(In reply to khureeta dated 11th March 1863.)

According to the injunction of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and yourself, whatever land of this ilaka may have to be

occupied by the Railway, that land has been given for the (Rail) roadwork into the entire government of the British Government; and whatever persons, whether subjects of Government or of this State, may reside within the limits of the Railroad, these persons above named shall remain under such authority and government of the officer of the road as may be assigned to him by Government.

If any dispute or case arise between the people living within the Railway limits and those of this State, it will be laid before the Political Officer of the road for investigation and settlement.

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

No. XXX.

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

From Secretary to Government of India, to Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, No. 375, dated 6th April 1864.

Whereas under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, conveyed in the letter as per margin, it was deemed necessary, in view to the protection of the people and the maintenance of the peace in Bundelcund, to define the powers of the minor Chiefs of the province in the disposal of trials for heinous crimes; and

Whereas it was ruled under the said orders that, in accordance with the British Government's right of general interference in the States of such Chiefs, the said Chiefs must refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death, or of transportation, or of imprisonment for life, to the Local Political Officers of the British Government; and

Whereas the same consideration which led to the restrictions imposed as above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelcund, may now be held to justify their relaxation in the case of any Chief, who by personal qualifications and enlightened policy proves that the administration of justice may in respect even of the most heinous classes of crime be entrusted to him; and

Whereas it has been represented by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India that the present Ruler of Punnah, Maharaja Bahadoor Nirput Sing, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character:

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby gladly empowers the said Maharaja Bahadoor Nirput Sing to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Punnah on the following

conditions, *viz.*, that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, and be subject to confirmation by the Agent; that periodical Reports are submitted by the Chief to the Local British Political Officer of all cases in which sentences of transportation or imprisonment for life are passed by him, and on the distinct understanding that the British Government will at any time suspend or revoke the authority thus conveyed, should circumstances appear to call for such a proceeding.

The full powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Maharaja Bahadoor Nirput Sing continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

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

No. XXXI.

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

In recognition of your loyalty to the British Government and of your deserts, I hereby confer on you the title of "Mohendur" as a personal distinction.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

Dated 12th January 1869.

No. XXXII.

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

Whereas it has been ruled that the minor Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund must refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death, or of transportation, or of imprisonment for life, to the Local Political Officers of the British Government; and

Whereas the same consideration which led to the restrictions imposed above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelcund, may now be held to justify their relaxation in the case of any Chief who by personal qualifications and enlightened policy proves that the administration of justice

may in respect even of the most heinous classes of crime be entrusted to him; and

Whereas it has been represented by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India that the present Ruler of Panna, His Highness Maharajah Rudra Pratap Singh, Mahendra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character:

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby empowers the said Maharajah Rudra Pratap Singh to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Panna on the following conditions, namely, that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General, and be subject to confirmation by the Agent; and that periodical reports shall be submitted by the Chief to the Local British Political Officer of all cases in which sentences of transportation or imprisonment for life are passed by him.

It must be distinctly understood that the British Government will at any time suspend or revoke the authority thus conveyed, should circumstances appear to call for such a proceeding.

The full powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Maharajah Rudra Pratap Singh continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmissible to his successors.

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

No. XXXIII.

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

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

DATED PANNA;
The 6th July 1899.

MADHAWA SINGH,
Maharaja of Panna.

No. XXXIV.

WAJIB-OOL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN DIORICH (DHIRAJ) SING, dated the 9th December 1808, corresponding with the 7th Poos 1216 F. S.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government, and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me and receiving subsistence either in species or shares of any of my lands or villages be dismissed for misconduct from my service, and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismissal of your dependants from your service, or the retaining them in your service, is entirely at your own discretion ; no notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

In the British territories Police Thannahs are established. I request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing my jaghire.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the Police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the Province of Bundelcund.

4th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious person misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government, but it is necessary that they first make known this intention to the officers of the British Government and obtain their permission ; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE,—1808.

I, Dewan Dhiraj Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government. With a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the Province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas J. Richardson, Esquire, who has been lately invested by the Right Honourable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance : Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared, and do hereby present, this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil disposed persons either within or without the Province of Bundelcund and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages : and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependent on the British Government, in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghires, I engage to seize and deliver him to servants of the British Government, and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder, and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British Laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in those Sunnuds was not in my possession during the government of the late Nawab Ally Bahadur, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to give up any such villages without difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them, on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government.

Dated the 9th December 1808, corresponding with the 7th Poos 1216 F. S.

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN DHIRIJ SING, in 1808.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mookuddims of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund: be it known that Whereas Dewan Dhirij Sing of the Boondellah caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his services, obedience, and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Dhirij Sing aforesaid; are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Dewan Dhirij Sing and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages enumerated below shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, &c., to be obedient to the said Dewan Dhirij Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages ; and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Dhirij Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good Government and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

List of Villages.

Mouza Lowgasey.	Mouza Toonnah.	Mouza Punpoorah.
Ditto Goorsary.	Ditto Muddowtah.	Ditto Tyker.
Ditto Bhuddasor.	Ditto Burhait.	Ditto Dhundhair.
Ditto Mundurkah.	Ditto Surreirry.	

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 20th March 1809.

No. XXXV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to HEERA SING of LOGASSI,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire the Sunnud is given to you, to repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Cawnpore Durbar in December 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with the ancient custom of your family.

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

Dated 11th March 1862. (Sd.) CANNING.

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

No. XXXVI.

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

Dated 25th January 1862.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to bestow on me in jaghire, mouzahs Jheenjun, Neemkhera, and Chowkundeh, purgunnah Punwarree, and mouzah Kunrore, pergunnah Chaitpoor, on the condition that the jungle which has been cut be kept clear; that the land "Rukheil" which has been taken in mouzah Chowkundeh for the Government horses attached to the Nowgaon Cantonment, and for which Rupees 95 have been allowed by Government as compensation, be taken care of; that the clearances of the jungle be limited to 200 yards in breadth, and that a road about 20 feet broad be made through the middle of it, so that two loaded carts may be able to pass without any hindrance to each other: I do hereby bind myself under this written Agreement in the following terms:—

That in the places marked below, I will keep clear 200 yards of jungle in breadth, and will not allow jungle to grow in that portion of the land.

That through the cleared land I will make a road in the manner stated above.

That I will also look after the preservation of the "Rukheil" land in mouzah Chowkundeh, and will not allow it to be injured in any way.

From mouzah Jheenjun up to the boundary of Junao.

From Jheenjun *viâ* Kunrore a new road up to the boundary of Nowgaon.

A road from Jheenjun to Samana and Undheeria.

From mouzah Donee, ilakah Chutterpoor, a road to Majhgaon.

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

No. XXXVII.

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

Article 1.

Let a Sunnud be granted by the British Government for the country of 4 lacs of Rupees with the

Answer.

As it is not the intention of the British Government to attack or molest the property or possessions

fort of Chirkharee and other small fortresses which are now in the possession of the Rajah, agreeably to the accompanying list, and let an obligation be granted by Captain Baillie that no person shall in future molest the Rajah in the possession of his fort and country.

of any of the ancient and rightful Rajahs of this country, so long as they shall profess and practise implicit obedience, submission, and good faith, the fort of Chirkharee and all such hereditary possessions as shall appear to have been held by Rajah Bejy Buhadur at the close of the Government of the late Nawab Allee Buhadur, shall be continued to Rajah Bejy Buhadur on the express condition of his uniform submission and obedience to the orders of the British Government.

Article 2.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to the Rajah's prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

No accusations shall operate to the prejudice of the Rajah without investigation and proof of their justice.

Article 3.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government the Rajah hopes that he shall always meet with their favourable consideration and protection.

Answer.

So long as the Rajah shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favourable consideration shall be shown to him.

Article 4.

If any of the relations of the Rajah or people of this country excite disturbance in his possessions, he trusts that the British Government will assist him to punish them.

Answer.

The British troops are now employed in punishing the turbulent and disaffected in this province, and as the hereditary possessions of Rajah Bejy Buhadur are situated in the centre of the province, they will remain under the protection of the British authority and Government in Bundelcund.

Article 5.

If any of the zemindars of the Rajah's territory or of his servants or managers abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, he hopes that

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable

such persons shall be delivered over to him.

therefore on the part of the Rajah that he conduct himself so with regard to his peasantry as that they may be satisfied, and that no complaints may be made. If any of his zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaint shall be investigated; and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 6.

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

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants. Every due attention will be shewn to Rajah Bejy Buhadur.

Article 7.

If the Rajah be called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, he trusts that the necessary subsistence for his troops will be granted to him whilst employed on such service.

Answer.

The Rajah must not entertain or keep in his service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of his country and the support of that degree of personal state which he has usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require his services with an additional force, they will provide the means of subsisting that force.

Article 8.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of the Rajah's possessions, if any merchant or servant complain to the British Government, he begs that these complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Pecuniary or other claims of ancient standing are not attended to in the British Courts of justice.

OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE and FIDELITY to the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the part of MAHARAJAH BEEKUR MAGEET BEJY BUHADUR of CHIRKHAREE.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government in India, and the British troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this province: and Whereas Maharajah Beekur Mageet Bejy Buhadur having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Honourable Company in Bundelcund, presented a Wajib-ool-Urz or paper of requests comprehending eight distinct Articles to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of His Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c., all which distinct Articles and requests have been answered or complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government in India, with a view to the encouragement and satisfaction of the Rajah: and Whereas an obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government on the part of Maharajah Beekur Mageet has now been required as a permanent pledge of his future submission and attachment: Therefore Maharajah Beekur Mageet Bejy Buhadur hereby stipulates and engages for the strict performance and observance of all and each of the following Articles and conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Maharajah hereby promises and binds himself on no occasion to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honourable Company in Bundelcund and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of the children or relations of the Maharajah excite seditions or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, the Maharajah engages to do everything in his power to prevent and restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct the Maharajah engages to unite his force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the peasantry or immediate subjects of the British Government abscond from the British possessions and take refuge in the districts subject to the authority of the Rajah, he engages to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the officers of the British Government; and in the case of persons being sent to apprehend them in his country, the Maharajah not only engages that he shall not oppose, but hereby promises to the utmost of his power to assist the person who may be sent into his districts for the purpose of apprehending and securing such defaulters.

ARTICLE 4.

The Maharajah further engages that he shall never harbour or give protection in his country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to his authority, he shall render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in his districts shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be the near relations of Bejy Buhadur, the Maharajah hereby engages to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in his country to any of their relations and dependants.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharajah engages not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between him and any of the other dependants of the British Government, he promises to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The Maharajah further engages never to raise nor to retain in his service a greater number of troops, horse and foot included, than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of his districts and for the usual purposes of personal state, without the express permission and authority of the British Government for so doing.

SUNNUD or GRANT of the undermentioned DISTRICTS and VILLAGES of the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY to MAHARAJAH BEEKUR MAJEET BEJY BUHADUR,—1804.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has lately been annexed to the territories and possessions of the British Government of India, and the

British troops are now employed in the punishment and suppression of the disaffected and turbulent in this province; and whereas Maharajah Beekur Majeet Bejy Buhadur, who is one of the ancient and rightful possessors of a portion of territory in Bundelcund, having sincerely professed his submission and obedience to the Government of the Honourable Company, has entered into and transmitted to the British Government, under his signature and seal, a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity, consisting of seven distinct Articles, by all which he is bound to abide: Therefore and with a view to the protection and security of the ancient rights and possessions of the Native Chiefs of this country which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned talookas or mehals with the villages and small fortresses belonging to them, yielding a gross revenue of four lakhs, four hundred and eighty-eight Rupees, which were formerly held by the ancestors of Maharajah Beekur Majeet Bejy Buhadur, and are now in his possession, are granted and secured to him, and to his heirs and successors, to be held under the British Government on the terms and conditions which are specified in his obligation of allegiance; and it is hereby stipulated and agreed that so long as Raja Bejy Buhadur shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obligation, and shall practise implicit submission and obedience to the will of the British Government, he shall not be molested in the possession of the undermentioned talookas and forts.

2nd September 1804.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. III.

No. XXXVIII.

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

Article 1.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one without investigation.

Article 2.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favourable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favourable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3.

If any of my relations or people of this country, or others, excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajahs and Chiefs of this province have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government: This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If, accidentally, from any unforeseen cause, any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide finally on the merits of the case; and Whereas your possessions are included in the province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force should attack them; but should this unexpected event happen, your possessions will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up their residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable, therefore, on your part to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry, so that they may be satisfied, and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars or servants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaints shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 5.

On occasions of personal intercourse let the established observance,

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly

to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Article 6.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Article 7.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Article 8.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

25th March 1811.

been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants; every attention will be shewn to you.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your service with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Answer.

The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised in your possessions.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE, delivered in by RAJAH BEKER MAJEET BEJY BAHADUR, the RAJAH of CHIRKARI.

Dated 25th March 1811.

Whereas from the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, I (contracting party), Maharajah Beker Majeet Bejy Bahadur, was the first of all the Boondellah Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government: during

the Agency of Captain Baillie, I deliverd in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) under my seal and signature, consisting of seven Articles, and received a Sunnud. Of the tuppah of Isanaghur, which was included in the said Sunnud, on account of the disputed claim preferred by the Rajah of Bijawur, and of the half share of the talook of Kurelah, which was also inserted in the above-mentioned Sunnud, by reason of its having been resumed by the British Government, together with jaidad lands of the late Rajah Himmut Bahadur, and also of several other villages belonging to my possessions, but then in the possession of unjust claimants, which were not included in the aforesaid Sunnud, I did not receive possession. Afterwards, during the superintendence of Mr. J. Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General, I presented a request to be put in possession of the villages and possessions above enumerated, and in conformity to the decision and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, I was put in possession of the tuppah of Isanaghur, and the other villages and places in the possession of unjust claimants; and I received a deduction from the rents of the tuppah of Chandellah, in lieu of the half share of Kurelah. At this time, all claims and disputes that existed between me and the other Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund are finally adjusted and settled: for this reason at this period, with a view to confirming my obedience, submission, and attachment to the British Government, I hereby present Mr. Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General, an Ikrarnamah (or engagement) under my seal and signature, containing eleven distinct Articles; and request a revised and corrected Sunnud, including the whole of the villages and lands at present in my possession. I, therefore, hereby promise and bind myself to adhere to and observe faithfully every Article of my engagement, and in no instance deviate or swerve from any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations excite sedition or disturbances in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them, and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officer of the British Government, I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed, or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief, who is obedient or submissive to the British Gevernment; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case, I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chiefs or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murriadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Thingah, and Gotee Jemadar, and Manickjee of Mahot Gowah, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the abovementioned rebels: but on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor, or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them; and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining, I therefore hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or land claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders; and in the event of such vakeel being from any reasons disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BEJY BAHADUR RAJAH of CHIRKARI.

Dated 25th March 1811.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, etc., of the pergunnahs of Raath and Sewndah and Katolla, etc., in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas the Raja Beker Majeet Bejy Bahadur, one of the ancient and hereditary Chiefs of Bundelcund, on the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, was the first of the Boondellah Chiefs, who submitted and acknowledged the authority of that Government, and during the agency of Captain John Baillie, the former Agent to the Governor-General, delivered in an Ikrarnamah (or obligation of allegiance) to the British Government, and received a Sunnud for the villages and lands in his possession, and has from that period remained firm

and faithful to every Article of his engagement, and in no instance deviated or swerved from that obedience, loyalty, and attachment due to the British Government; several villages belonging to the share and possessions of the said Rajah, that were then in the possession of unjust claimants, and the right to which at that period had not been investigated, remained in the hands of those unjust claimants, and were not included in the Sunnud before mentioned; on account of the above described villages, which were not included as stated in the said Sunnud, disputes and quarrels existed, and half of the talook of Kurelah, which was inserted in the Sunnud received from Captain J. Baillie by the said Rajah, was resumed by the British Government along with the jaidad of the Rajah Himmut Bahadur. During the agency of Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General, after minute investigation, the said Rajah was put in possession of the villages and lands withheld from him by several unjust claimants, and the Rajah aforesaid received a deduction from the revenues of the tuppah of Chandellah in lieu of the half share of Kurelah; and the disputes and claims that existed between the said Rajah and the other Chiefs of Bundelcund have been all adjusted. This being the case, a rectified Sunnud and an Ikrarnamah being thought necessary, the said Rajah has accordingly, at this period, delivered in an Ikrarnamah, containing eleven distinct Articles, and required a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in his possession. Therefore the villages and lands enumerated in the subjoined schedule are granted to the said Rajah and his heirs, with all their rights and usages, their land revenue and sayer, forts and fortifications, exempt from the payment of revenue to the British Government in perpetuity. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall observe and remain faithful to the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah that he has delivered in, no molestation or resumption of the possessions hereby granted shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the Lord and Proprietor of the possessions in question; and the conduct that is incumbent on the said Rajah, is to exert himself to the utmost to increase the cultivation, and to improve his possessions by promoting the prosperity and comfort of the inhabitants, and to enjoy the produce of his good governance in obedience and loyal attachment to the British Government.

Ratified by the Honourable the Vice-President of the Council of India on the 19th April 1811.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. IV.

No. XXXIX.

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

Whereas the Chirkari State has ceded to the British Government the Pergunnahs of Futtehpore, Heerapore, and Meriadeo, the undermentioned

villages in lieu thereof, assessed at Rupees 29,525, are hereby transferred to that State:—

Pergunnah	Village.	Jumma.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Jumma.
		Rs.		Brought forward	16,924
Mahoba ..	Bareeghur	3,500	Mahoba...	Deedwara	1,410
	Jeoraha	3,000		Baree	1,998
	Tikree	879		Poopoowara	844
	Goojoowra	419		Gudehree	1,700
	Morahra	1,652		Bhyaree	1,808
	Bamaree Pergas	3,507		Soogowra	700
	Ghuttaree	1,100		Uthrowla	920
	Budowra	1,560		Kumalkhera	1,070
	Khoorara	332	Jalalpore...	Kooa	1,787
	Kuruhree	975	Raath ...	Oojraree	364
	Carried over	16,924		Total	29,525

FORT WILLIAM;
The 12th Jan. 1866.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

No. XL.

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

Whereas it has been ruled that the minor Chiefs of the province of Bundelkhand must refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death, or of transportation, or of imprisonment for life to the local political officers of the British Government; and

Whereas the same consideration which led to the restrictions imposed above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelkhand, may now be held to justify their relaxation in the case of any chief who by personal qualifications and enlightened policy proves that the administration of justice may in respect even of the most heinous classes of crime be entrusted to him; and

Whereas it has been represented by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, that the present ruler of Charkhari, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character;

Therefore the Governor-General in Council hereby empowers the said Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Charkhari on the following conditions, *viz.*, that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General and be subject to confirmation by the Agent and that periodical reports shall be submitted by the Chief to the local British Political Officer of all cases in which sentences of

transportation or imprisonment for life are passed by him; and further that this sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or anyone of the persons accused is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

It must be distinctly understood that the British Government will at any time suspend or revoke the authority thus conveyed, should circumstances appear to call for such a proceeding.

The full powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Maharaja Dhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Malkhan Singh Bahadur continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

By order of Governor-General in Council

FORT WILLIAM ; (Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
The 9th March 1894. *Officiating Secretary.*

No. XLI.

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

Article 1.

Let the accusations of interested persons not be received to my prejudice, without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the usage for the Rulers of the British Government to act upon the accusation of any one, without investigation.

Article 2.

As a faithful and submissive servant of the British Government, I hope that I shall always meet with their favourable consideration.

Answer.

So long as you shall continue faithful and submissive, every degree of favourable consideration shall be shown to you.

Article 3.

If any of my relations, or people of this country, or other, excite disturbance in my possessions, I trust

Answer.

Whereas all the disputes that heretofore existed between the several Rajas and Chiefs of this province

that the British Government will assist me to punish them.

have been adjusted by the decision of the British Government: This being the case, it is to be expected that no further disturbances will arise between the Chiefs in allegiance to that Government. If accidentally, from any unforeseen cause, any dispute should arise between you and any other Chief, you will submit the same to the consideration of the British Government, which will decide finally on the merits of the case. And whereas your possessions are included in the Province of Bundelcund, it is improbable that any foreign force shall attack them; but should this unexpected event happen, your possessions will be protected by the British Government.

Article 4.

If any of the zemindars of my territory, or my servants or managers, shall abscond and take up thier residence in the British possessions, I hope that such persons shall be delivered over to me.

Answer.

The protection of the peasantry and subjects of all ranks from oppression is the uniform object of the British Government, wherever its authority extends. It is indispensable, therefore, on your part, to conduct yourself on the same principle with regard to your peasantry; so that they may be satisfied and that no complaints may be made. If any of your zemindars or sarvants take refuge under the immediate authority of the British Government, the grounds of their complaint shall be investigated, and if they have committed faults, they shall be punished.

Article 5.

On occasions of personal intercourse let the established observances, to which my ancestors were held to be entitled, be extended towards me also.

Answer.

The hereditary rank and dignity of ancient families have uniformly been attended to on all such occasions by the British Government and by their servants. Every due attention will be shown to you.

Article 6.

If I am called upon to undertake any military service for the British Government, I trust that the necessary subsistence for my troops will be granted whilst employed in such service.

Answer.

It is proper that you do not entertain or keep in your service a greater number of troops than may be absolutely necessary for the collection of the revenue of your country, and the support of that degree of personal state which your ancestors usually maintained. If the British Government at any time require your services with an additional force, they will provide for the occasion.

Article 7.

As there are many unadjusted accounts and unliquidated balances against the former Government of my possessions, if any merchants or servants complain to the British Government, I beg that their complaints may not be heard.

Answer.

Such complaints will not be attended to by the British Government.

Article 8.

I hope that the possessions that have been granted to me by the British Government may be exempted from the British Laws and Regulations.

Answer.

In the same manner that the possessions of other Rajahs of Bundelcund are exempt from the influence of the British Laws and Regulations, so shall your possessions be exempted. The British Laws and Regulations shall not be exercised thereon.

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMA of RAJAH RUTTEN SING, the RAJAH of BIJAWUR,—1811.

Whereas, since the time of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions and authority of the British Government, my deceased father, the late Rajah Kissery Sing, Rajah of Bijawur, invariably manifested his obedience and loyalty to the British Government, and remained in allegiance and submission thereto during his lifetime, and was recognized and admitted amongst the Chiefs that acknowledged obedience to the British Government and received its protection, and always conducted himself in obedience to the Officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund: At this period, I, Rajah Rutten Sing (the contracting party),

eldest son to the aforesaid late Rajah, with a view to confirming my obedience and attachment to the British Government, have prepared under my seal and signature and present this Ikrarnama (or obligation of allegiance), containing eleven distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and request a Sunnud for the villages and lands now in my possession, and composing my ancient rightful possessions. I, therefore, hereby declare and bind myself, that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnama, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise and bind myself on no occasion to unite with external or internal enemies of the Honourable Company in Bundelcund, and to be ever obedient and submissive to the will and commands of the British Government in all things.

ARTICLE 2.

If any one of my children, brothers, or relations, excite sedition or disturbance in the British territories or possessions, or the territories or possessions of any of the Chiefs in allegiance to the British Government, I engage to do everything in my power to prevent and to restrain them; and in the case of their persisting in such conduct, I engage to unite my force with the British troops in the punishment and suppression of such persons.

ARTICLE 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government shall fly and take refuge in my territories, on application from the Officers of the British Government I will deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I further engage that I will never harbour or give protection in my country to persons accused or suspected of robbery or theft; that if a robbery be committed or the property of merchants or travellers be stolen in any of the villages subject to my authority, I will render the inhabitants of that village responsible for the restitution or value of the property stolen or robbed or for the seizure and delivery of the thieves or robbers; and, in general, that murderers and all other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British possessions, who may take refuge in my districts, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the British authority in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 5.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs, and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government; and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government, in either case I promise to submit the cause of such dispute for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, or those of the Chiefs in allegiance thereto, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 8.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas Gopaul Sing and Rao Himmut Sing of Murriadah, and Zalim Sing of Burdwaho, and Puddum Sing of Tehingah, and Gootee Jamadar, and Manick Jee of Mahot Gowah, have rebelled against the British Government and are guilty of marauding and plundering in the territories of that Government, I hereby declare that I will never have any intercourse with the above-mentioned rebels; but, on the contrary, whenever I shall hear of any of their joint or separate depredations in the territories of the British Government, or any of its dependants, I engage to attack the aggressor or aggressors, and to the utmost of my power punish them; and in the event of any of them being seized, I engage to deliver them up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

Whereas between me and the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund there existed many disputed claims concerning many villages, which disputes have been adjusted and settled by the decision of the British Government; and as now there is no disputed point or cause of difference remaining: I, therefore, hereby declare and promise that hereafter I will not dispute or quarrel with any Rajah or Chief on account of any village or lands. If

any Rajah or Chief shall dispute or quarrel with me on account of any village or land claimed, I engage to submit the same to the British Government, and to abide by its decision, and not to dispute or quarrel about the point myself.

ARTICLE 11.

I engage that one of my confidential servants shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders ; and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disapproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

26th March 1811.

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

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, etc., of the pergunnahs of Kuttolah and the pergunnah of Powey, in the province of Bundelcund ; that Whereas the deceased Rajah Kissery Sing, the late Rajah of Bijawur, one of the respectable hereditary Chieftains of Bundelcund, and a descendant of the Rajah Juggut Raj, since the period of the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the dominions of the British Government, invariably conducted himself with obedience, submission, and attachment, and remained firm in his allegiance, and in no instance deviated from the loyalty and dutiful demeanour that was due from him towards the British Government ; and Whereas a Sunnud granting to the said Rajah the confirmation of the villages and lands in his ancient possession was promised to the said Rajah on the part of the British Government, as soon as the adjustment of the disputed claim that formerly existed with respect to the right to the tuppah of Isanagur took place ; and that point having been accordingly adjusted by the decision of the British Government ; and at this period, the aforesaid Rajah being dead, and the Rajah Rutten Sing, the eldest son and heir to the deceased Rajah, having succeeded by the sanction of the British Government to the title and possessions of his father, has now delivered in to the British Government an Ikrarnama or obligation of allegiance under his seal and signature, containing eleven distinct Articles, and requested a Sunnud from the British Government. Therefore the villages enumerated in the subjoined schedule, which were from ancient times in the possession of the deceased Rajah, and also those villages which were given to the aforesaid Rajah by the British Government, in addition to his former possessions, through the liberality of the British Government, with a view to confirm and bind his allegiance, together with all the rights thereof, land revenue, sayer, forts, and fortified places, are now confirmed to the Rajah Rutten Sing and his heirs in perpetuity, exempt from the payment of revenue ; and a Sunnud for the same is hereby granted. So long as the said Rajah and his heirs or successors shall remain firm to their engagement

and observe faithfully the terms of the several Articles of this Ikrarnama or engagement, no molestation or resumption of the above possessions shall take place on the part of the British Government. It is necessary that you all consider and account the said Rajah the Lord of the said possessions, and the conduct that is incumbent to the said Rajah and his heirs is, that he shall exert himself to the utmost to cultivate and improve the said villages and lands, and to promote the prosperity of the inhabitants; and enjoy the produce of the above possessions, in obedience, submission, and loyalty to the British Government. After the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud to the same effect, signed by the Right Honourable the Governor General, shall be exchanged and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud, granted by the Agent to the Governor-General, 27th March 1811.

Ratified by the Vice-President in Council on the 19th April 1881.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. V.

No. XLII.

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

Article 1.

The present state of the ilakas of Kotra and Puway, and the great difficulties which must oppose the establishment of my authority in those ilakas, are well known to you. I therefore hope that the support and assistance of the Government will always be afforded to me.

Answer.

Little doubt can be entertained that you will be able to establish your authority and to settle the pergunnahs independently of the aid and support of the British Government; at the same time every proper and necessary aid which you may require, with the exception of troops shall be furnished to you.

Article 2.

I request that the allowance now fixed for my expenses may be continued to me for one year after the settlement of Kotra and Puway, etc.

Answer.

Agreeably to the seventh Article of your Ikrarnama, your present allowance shall continue until the establishment of your authority in the pergunnahs in question.

Article 3.

The factions and malevolent dispositions of my connections in this province are well known to you,

Answer.

No accusations are ever admitted against any one by the Officers of the British Government without

if therefore any of those from malicious motives accuse me falsely, let their accusation not be attended to without investigation.

previous investigation, and in your case an increased degree of caution shall be exercised.

Article 4.

If any of my brothers, companions, servants, or dependants prefer any claim against me, I request that it may not be listened to.

Answer.

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

Article 5.

If any of my relations, brothers, dependants, or companions at any time revolt from me, and offer a false representation of my conduct, I request that they may not be heard.

Answer.

It is contrary to the usages of the British Government to listen to malicious representations against any person. In your case, therefore, no representation from any quarter shall be admitted without proof.

Article 6.

If any of the persons at present established in the Government of Kotra should complain of being injured by the introduction of my authority into the pergunnah, and repair to you for the purpose of complaining against me, I request that no notice whatever be taken of their complaints.

Answer.

It is necessary that you pursue moderate and lenient measures in establishing your authority. If, however, any one should excite commotions in your pergunnahs, or endeavour to subvert your authority and government, you are at liberty to punish such person in your own country, and the British Government will afford him no assistance.

Article 7.

My habitation, which is situated on this side of the Nimme Nulla, and appertaining to which are ten or twelve gardens, the habitations of my people and of the servants of my dependants, which have been invariably occupied by them ever since they have been in my posses-

Answer.

They shall continue in their present situation.

sion, and which since the introduction of the British Government have been exclusively subject to my authority, and exempt from every kind of restraint or violence, I therefore request that the same indulgence be continued with regard to them.

Article 8.

I request that the respect and the consideration due to my dignity be always observed by the Officers of the British Government.

Answer.

As it is one of the principles of the British Government to respect the dignity and preserve the consequence of ancient Chiefs and Nobles in regard to you, therefore, no omission of the proper marks of respect shall occur.

Article 9.

Regarding Rajah Ram I have already engaged in my Ikrarnama that, if he profess his obedience and repair to your presence to receive pardon of his past offences, I will cause him to present to you a written obligation of allegiance, and if he contumaciously refuse this proposal, I engage to punish him. But if Rajah Ram repairs to you for the purpose of settling the terms of his submission separately from me, I request that he may not be heard.

Answer.

It is incumbent upon you agreeably to the terms of your Ikrarnama to exert every effort to induce Rajah Ram to submit to the Government or to reduce him to such a state as to render him incapable of committing further depredations. The adoption of any measure which will be the means of relieving the Government from the depredations of this marauder will be approved of.

Given at Banda, this Eighth day of June A. D. 1807, equal to the 18th Jeyte 1214 Fuslie or 1st Rubbee-us-sanee 1222 Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.

IKRARNAMA or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE on the part of RAJAH BUKHT SING,—1807.

Whereas on the arrival of the British troops in Bundelcund for the purpose of occupying the country, Captain John Baillie was appointed by the Governor-General to superintend and adjust the affairs of this province; and

Whereas I, having been expelled during the Government of Alee Bahadur from my Raj and my territory, the said Captain John Baillie, from those motives of liberality and justice which ever regulate the conduct of the Officers of the British Government reinstated me in the possession of the houses which I formerly possessed in the town of Banda, and assigned to me a monthly allowance of three thousand Gohur Shahie Rupees, which allowance has been regularly paid to me up to the present date; and Whereas with a view to the conciliation and happiness of the inhabitants, and to the suppression of commotions and disturbances, several mehals in this province were lately confirmed in the possession of their rightful owners, and I also, being among the number of the Chiefs possessing just claims solicited from the said Captain Baillie a Sunnud for the pergunnah of Kotra and other mehals, which are my rightful property by inheritance, and are now unjustly occupied by Gopaul Sing, and my request being approved of, a Sunnud was promised to me at a future period; and Whereas Mr. J. Richardson having been lately appointed to the general superintendence of the affairs of Bundelcund, I have solicited and obtained from that gentleman a grant for the aforesaid mehals: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and fidelity to the British Government, I have prepared, and hereby present, this obligation of allegiance, containing the following Articles, from which I promise never to depart or deviate a hair's breadth:—

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage to have no connection with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, nor permit them or their families to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence whatever with them. I further engage not to enter into any quarrels or disputes with any of the adherents or servants of the British Government, and if a dispute should arise between me and any of the Rajahs or Chiefs of this province dependent on the British Government, I agree to submit such disputes for the investigation of the Officers of the British Government, and scrupulously to observe and abide by their decision. I agree not to retaliate against any one for any injury offered to myself, nor proceed to redress any grievance without the order of the British Government, to which I will ever be obedient and submissive.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions, I engage to furnish the Officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having conferred upon me the pergunnahs of Kotra, &c., which have been usurped, and are now unjustly possessed by Dewan Gopaul Sing, I hereby faithfully engage to prevent the said Gopaul Sing, or any zemindar under his influence, from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances in them, and to be responsible for any loss that may be sustained by any of the subjects of the British Government in the event of such an occurrence.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas Rajah Ram Pindasa, formerly one of my dependants, is now a professed plunderer and freebooter, and seizes every opportunity of molesting and plundering the subjects and zemindars of the British Government, I do therefore hereby engage to reduce the said Rajah Ram to his former state of obedience to me, and after obtaining from the British Government his pardon for his past offence, to cause him to deliver a written obligation of his obedience to the British Government, and of his forbearance from all predatory habit in future, and to afford him a sufficient subsistence out of the revenue of the pergunnahs which have now been conferred upon me. But if the said Rajah Ram shall refuse to submit to the British Government, I hereby agree to be responsible for any loss that shall be occasioned to any of the inhabitants of the British territory by his means, after I shall have been completely established in the possession of the aforementioned pergunnahs.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of the British Government at any time directing me to make over to any of the Rajahs of this province, any number of villages contained in the aforementioned pergunnahs, whose aggregate revenue shall amount to one lac of Rupees per annum, I agree to resign such villages without hesitation, and to offer no objection to such requisition on the score of the villages being contained in my Sunnud or having been in the occupation of Gopaul Sing.

ARTICLE 7.

I hereby agree to resign all claim to the annual allowance of thirty-six thousand Rupees, which I have hitherto received as a maintenance from the British Government, whenever I shall be established and confirmed in the possession of the aforesaid pergunnahs

ARTICLE 8.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to deliver him up immediately on his being required to the Officers of the British Government, and if any ryot or zemindar shall abscond from my territory and take refuge in the British possessions, after submitting a detail of my complaint against such absconder, I agree to observe whatever decision may be passed regarding him agreeably to the established regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord for his apprehension.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby engage to harbour no thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers should be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village either responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or plunderer to the Officers of the British Government; and if any criminal or murderer, or any person amenable to the laws of the British Government for a crime committed in the British territories, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and to prevent his escape in any direction through my possessions.

ARTICLE 10.

I engage that one of my brothers or confidential people shall always be in attendance as a vakeel on the Officer of the British Government in this province, for the purpose of executing his orders, and in the event of such vakeel being from any reason disa pproved of by the said Officer, I agree immediately to appoint another in his stead.

ARTICLE 11.

If any of my adherents or executive Officers shall be guilty of any improper conduct towards the British Government, I agree to dismiss such person from his situation immediately on being required to do so, to afford him no protection either directly or indirectly, and to deliver him up to the British Government immediately on his being demanded.

Having deposited this Ikrarnamah, comprising eleven distinct Articles under my own signature and seal, among the records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself always to fulfil the whole of the conditions contained in the said Articles, and never to omit or neglect the scrupulous performance of any one of them.

Given at Banda, this Eighth day of June A. D. 1807, equal to the 18th Jeyte 1214 Fuslie or 1st Rubbee-us-Sanee 1222 Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.

(Signed in the Hindee language.)

RAJAH BUKHT SING SEWAYE.

SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BUKHT SING, dated 8th June 1807.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, mookuddums and talookdars of the pergunnahs of Kotra and Puway, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas after the annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the territories of the Honourable the East India Company, when the British troops were employed in occupying the country and punishing the refractory Rajah Bukht Sing, the grandson of Maharajah Jugget Raj, one of the legitimate proprietors of this province, did obediently and submissively attend in person on the officer of the British Government; Wherefore the British Government, actuated by those motives of liberality and by that desire to support and preserve the dignity of illustrious families which ever regulate its conduct conferred upon Rajah Bukht Sing a permanent provision of Rupees 36,000 per annum: and Whereas a promise having been since made to the said Rajah that, in common with the other heriditary Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision in lieu of the aforesaid pecuniary allowance, and the said Rajah having lately repeatedly solicited the performance of that promise, and having presented an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising eleven distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself; Therefore the pergunnahs specified underneath, situated in the province of Bundelcund, and at present usurped by some foreigner, who possesses no title whatever to them either by inheritance or by gift, are hereby granted to Rajah Bukht Sing, with whose right to the said pergunnahs the British Government are fully satisfied; and so long as the said Rajah and his adherents shall continue in obedience to the British Government and shall scrupulously adhere to the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy the unmolested possession of the pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that the inhabitants of the said pergunnahs acknowledge their obedience to the said Rajah, or to whomsoever he may delegate the charge of the pergunnahs, and that they consider all the dependencies and appurtenances of the said pergunnahs as subject to the Rajah, and that they acknowledge no one else. It is the duty of the Rajah to render the people, zemindars, and talookdars happy and grateful by his good government, to devote himself to the prosperity of the inhabitants and to the improvement of the country, and finally to continue faithful and obedient to the British Government.

This Sunnud, after having obtained the approbation of the Honourable the Governor-General, shall be considered valid and shall then be exchanged for another under the seal and signature of the Governor-General.

Given at Banda, this 8th day of June Anno Domini 1807, equal to the 18th Jeyte 1214 Fuslie or 1st Rubbee-ul-Sanee 1222 Hijiree. The day of the week Monday.

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

No. XLIII.

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

Article 1.

I request to be permitted to retain the peaceable possession of the undermentioned mehals which are now occupied by me, until the authority of the Government shall be extended over the ilakah of Chirkaree and others; and so soon as the ilakah of Chirkaree, the ilakah of Sonee Sah, the ilakah of Bijawur, and the ilakah Calinger shall come into the actual possession of the British Government, I hereby promise to deliver up to the Government the mehals and towns of Etwa, Punna, Aman Gunge, Jodpoor, and Sheeorajpore, together with all the original possessions of the family of Hirdee Sah.

Statement of the mehals: the fort of Ajeygurh with all the villages annexed to it—

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

Answer.

Maharajah Bejy Bahadur, Kooar Sonee Sah, Rajah Kisery Sing of Bijawur, and Chobee Dureea Singh, Kiladar of Calinger, have all manifested their obedience to the British Government, and have entered into engagements with me, in consideration of which the mehals, villages, and forts which were originally possessed by them have been confirmed to them by the British Government, and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of those possessions so long as they strictly adhere to the terms of their respective engagements. Your case, however, is very different from theirs, inasmuch as your occupation of Ajeygurh and of the other mehals which you claim was subsequent to the establishment of the British authority in Bundelcund. Notwithstanding this circumstance, in consideration of your professions of sincere attachment to the British Government, and on the conditions of your perpetual obedience and submission and your uniform adherence to the terms of the engagement which is required from you, you will be permitted to retain those districts which are now in your possession, with the exception of the city of Punna and the Hirdee Sahee portion of the diamond mines (the possession of which must be transferred to Maharajah Kishore Sing) and of the fort of Ajeygurh, which according to your agreement is to be restored to the British Government after the expiration of two years.

Article 2.

In whatever quarter it may be the intention of the Government to extend its conquests in Bundelcund, I request that my services may be employed, that by evincing my courage and zeal I may obtain the approbation of the Government.

Answer.

The approbation of the British Government is to be obtained only by promoting the peace and happiness of its subjects, and by protecting them from the depredations of marauders. It is with this view and for this purpose alone that so large a territory, the unquestionable and rightful property of the Government, has now been proposed to be conceded to you; and it is therefore your duty to protect the subjects of the Government from the depredations of Rajah Ram and every other marauder. By this conduct you will merit the approbation of the Government and prove the sincerity of your professions.

Article 3.

As it is my wish to depute one of my nearest relations to be always in attendance with the principal British Officer in Bundelcund, I request that the usual *Fuheean Guree* or personal security be transmitted for this purpose. The expenses of the party of troops who may accompany this person will, I trust, be defrayed by the Government.

Answer.

You shall certainly receive the necessary security for the personal safety of your vakeel; but there is no necessity for your detaching any force with him to this place.

Article 4.

As I am the servant of the Maharajah Kishore Sing, who is the rightful possesssor of all the Hirdee Sahee territory, I request that such a provision may be made for the Maharajah as will enable him to pass his life in a manner suitable to his dignity.

Answer.

The adjustment of the provision to be assigned to Rajah Kishore Sing has already commenced through the mediation of Chobee Durreea Sing, Killadar of Calinger, and Raj Dhur has arrived here for the purpose of concluding that arrangement, which will shortly be settled by me in the manner prescribed by my instructions. It is incumbent equally on you and on the Killadar of Calinger to continue faithful and attentive to the interests of your ancient master.

Article 5.

I request that the fort of Kishenpore and the villages which were formerly promised by you to Rajah Ram may now be assigned to him ; in which case he shall continue in attendance with you as a dependant of Rajah Bukht Bulie. Written this 12th day of Aghun Booddie 1863 Sumbut, corresponding with the 7th of December 1806 and the 25th of Ramzan 1221 Hijree.

Answer.

Kishenpore was never promised to Rajah Ram, and that fort will never be given to him. The several mehals which are now granted to you must fully enable you to perform the injunctions contained in my answer to the 2nd Article of your requests. At a future period, if Rajah Ram evince sincere contrition for his past offences and solicit the protection of the Government, a suitable provision will be made for him.

TRANSLATION from the HINDEE of an ADDITIONAL WAJIB-UL-URZ on the part of LUCHMUN SING, written in his own hand and entrusted to MUKHUN LAL.

Article 1.

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

Answer.

In the event of your surrender of the fortress to the British Government agreeably to promise, the territory which is specified in your Sunnud* shall be confirmed in your possession for ever. You shall also receive the value of the grain and other stores in the fortress in money from the public treasury, and every degree of liberal consideration which your condition may require shall be shewn to you by the British Government.

Article 2.

Let me retain possession of all the territory which is now in my occupation, according to our agreement and let no part of it be granted to any inhabitant of this province; I agree to surrender it to you whenever you may demand

Answer.

None of the villages or lands which are now in your possession shall be given to any person, with the exception of the city of Punnah and the Hirdee Sahee portion of the diamond mines, which agreeably to the 4th Article of your obligation

* There is no copy of this Sanad on record.

it. Punnah alone I consent to make over to the Rajah. Excepting that I refuse to give any portion of my territory.

Article 3.

Let me be considered as a dependant of the British Government only, and of no other power whatever.

shall be made over to Maharaja Kishore Sing.

Answer.

As you have concluded the terms of your allegiance to the British Government without the intervention of any Chief, you cannot consequently be considered as a dependant on any other power. You are, however, required to abstain from all disputes or contentions with the friends and adherents of the British Government.

ENGAGEMENT from LUCHMUN SING of AJEYGURH.

Dated 9th December 1806.

Whereas I, Luchmun Sing, sincerely professing obedience and attachment to the Government of the Honourable East India Company, have ranked myself among the number of its faithful dependants and adherents; and Whereas Captain John Baillie, Agent on the part of the Honourable the Governor-General for the management of the affairs of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, in the manner underwritten: Therefore, and in consideration of the liberality and favour of the Government which has lately been extended to me, I have prepared and transmitted to Captain Baillie this formal engagement, comprising nine distinct Articles signed and sealed by myself, and I hereby promise and declare that I will never infringe any of those Articles, but will strictly observe and perform the several conditions which are contained in them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to aid nor be concerned with any marauder within or beyond the limits of the British possessions in Bundelcund; never to admit marauders to the fort or neighbourhood of Ajeygurh nor to harbour them in any of the villages which may be under my authority. I further engage to prevent the families and relations of all freebooters and marauders from residing in any of my villages; to maintain no correspondence nor intercourse with persons of the above description; to abstain from all quarrels or disputes with the servants and dependants of the British Government; and scrupulously to observe the duties of allegiance and submission to the Government on every future occasion.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts which are subject to my authority in such a manner as to prevent all marauders from ascending or descending those Ghâts into the Honourable Company's possessions; and I pledge myself to protect the British territory from all predatory incursions through any of the said passes.

ARTICLE 3.

If at any time the British troops shall be directed to ascend the Ghâts by any of the passes which are subject to my authority, I hereby promise and engage that I will not oppose nor impede the progress of the troops in any manner; and, on the contrary, that I will send with them respectable and intelligent persons for the purpose of conducting them by the most convenient routes.

ARTICLE 4.

As some of the villages above the Ghâts which have been granted to me contain diamond mines, I hereby promise to abstain from all interference with those shares of the mines which originally belonged to Juggut Raj and to the Peishwa; and to confine myself to that portion of the share of the family of Hirdee Sah which has been granted to me; and I agree to deliver over all those mines to the persons to whom the British Government may be pleased to assign them and to assist these persons in the exercise of their rights.

ARTICLE 5.

I hereby promise and declare that on the expiration of two years from the date of this obligation, I will without hesitation or further delay deliver up the fortress of Ajeygurh to the Officers of the British Government; and until that period I agree to pay into the treasury the sum of four thousand Rupees per annum as a tribute over and above the fixed revenue of Beechaund, which has already been granted to me in istimrar.

ARTICLE 6.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to seize and deliver him up to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person on the part of the Government be sent in search of him, I promise not to oppose but to assist such Officer in apprehending the defaulter.

ARTICLE 7.

I engage not to harbour nor give protection to thieves or robbers in any of myvillages; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindar of such village responsible for the restoration of the stolen

property or for the seizure of the thief or robber; and all murderers or other persons amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the British Government for crimes committed in the British territories, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and delivered over to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

One of my near relations shall always be in attendance with the principal Officer of the British Government for the purpose of executing his commands.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby promise and bind myself to be responsible for all damage or loss which may hereafter be sustained by the British Government, in consequence of the depredations of Rajah Ram, Gootee Jamadar, Bheem Dowa, and the other marauders who have lately descended the Ghâts to plunder the British dominions; and to exert myself to the utmost of my power for the entire suppression and destruction of all those marauders.

No. XLIV.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to RAJAH BUKHT SING under the Seal and Signature of the RIGHT HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL.

Dated 25th September 1812.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and talcokdars of the pergunnahs of Kotra, Puway, and Ajeygurh, in the province of Bundelcund be it known: Whereas after the acquisition and annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, the Rajah Bukht Sing, the great-grandson of the Rajah Juggut Raj, and one of the hereditary Chiefs of Bundelcund, appeared before the rulers of the British Government for the purpose of submitting himself with loyalty to its control and governance; and the rulers of the British Government, with a view to the protection and support of the ancient families and men of rank, as is the uniform and humane practice of the British Government, granted to the said Rajah a pension of Rs. 3,000 per mensem; and, Whereas, at that time a promise was made to the said Rajah that, in common with the other legitimate Rajahs of this province, he also should receive a territorial provision in lieu of the aforesaid pension; accordingly in conformity to the request of the said Rajah, and with a view to the fulfilment of the above promise, in the month of June 1807 A.D., after having delivered

in his Ikrarnamah or written engagement binding himself to loyalty and obedience to the British Government, received from the rulers of the British Government the pergunnahs of Kotra and Puway in jaghire, and after the resumption of the jaghire of Ajeygurh, the Rajah Bukht Sing also received in jaghire certain villages in the pergunnah of Ajeygurh (the place of residence of his ancestors) whch were his hereditary propeity, in lieu of certain villages in the pergunnah of Puway : As in the Sunnud formerly granted to the aforesaid Rajah, the names of the villages granted to him are not detailed, and as the said Rajah has now requested a Sunnud which shall include and detail all the villages now in his possession in the pergunnahs above named : For that reason a single Sunnud granting rent-free the villages detailed underneath, together with their mal, land revenue, sayer, transit duties, abkaree duties on spirituous liquors, and all other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging for ever, generation after generation has been bestowed upon the aforesaid Rajah, by the bounty of the British Government. So long as the Rajah and his adherents shall continue to fulfil the terms of the aforesaid obligation of allegiance, the said Rajah and his heirs and successors shall enjoy unmolested possession of the pergunnahs undermentioned. It is necessary that you consider and understand the said Rajah to be proprietor and sole controller of the villages detailed herein ; and the duties required from the said Rajah are that he shall cultivate and improve the villages in question, and protect and satisfy the cultivators and inhabitants, and by every means in his power contribute to their comfort, and enjoy the produce of the said possessions in loyalty and due obedience to the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 25th September 1812.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VI.

No. XLV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL conferring the territory of AJEYGURH with the title of RAJAH BAHADUR upon RUNJORE SING, half-brother of the late RAJAH BEJEY SING.

Dated 9th September 1859.

Whereas it appears from the report of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India that Rajah Bejey Sing of Ajeygurh died leaving no issue, and that the Ranee, the mother of the deceased Rajah, manifested her fidelity and attachment to the British Government during the late disturbances from the commencement to the end ; I the refore grant the territory of Ajeygurh anew, with the exception of the exclusive privileges within the town of Banda, to Rajah Runjore Sing Bahadur, the half-brother of the late Rajah Bejey Sing, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with the title of

Rajah Bahadur, on the condition that, so long as Rajah Runjore Sing Bahadur and all his dependants are faithful in their allegiance to Government, he and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten shall not be disturbed in the possession and enjoyment of the above territory.

No. XLVI.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD granted to TEJ SING, RAJAH of SUREELA.

Dated 11th January 1807.

Be it known to the Judges and Collectors present and future, and mutasuddees in Government service, jaghiredars and kurorees and chowdries and kanoongoes of pergunnah Julalpore attached to the Soubah of Allahabad, and of pergunnah Raat of the same Soubah; that Whereas Maharajah Tej Sing Bahadoor, who is of the descendants of Maharajah Juggut Raj and is one of the rightful Chiefs, expressed his desire at the commencement of the Government authority in this country for protection from the kindness and generosity of the Officers of the Honorable Company: Therefore, in regard to the submission of the Maharajah abovenamed, mouzah Sureela, for his necessary expenses of maintenance and its fort as a residence for his family were given, with a promise for an increase of the maintenance, on condition of his submission and obedience to the Officers of Government.

Inasmuch as the Maharajah has performed the duties of obedience in the way that was proper, and has represented the insufficiency of his maintenance and smallness of his revenue: Therefore with a view to maintain and support the Maharajah and to fulfil the former promise, the villages according to the detail appended, with exception of the pudaruk and muafee and lakhiraj holdings, have been fixed for him from the beginning of the Khureef Fusl of Annus Fusli 1214, according to the exalted order of His Excellency the Governor-General, in the way of hereditary jaghire and tamgha (a royal grant in perpetuity).

It is proper that the Maharajah, continuing always in the performance of obedience and loyalty to Government, should expend the income of the jaghire on his maintenance; and giving due attention to the prosperity of the villages of the jaghire; should not fail in the slightest particular of vigilance and carefulness; and that he should keep the subjects and people of the villages contented and thankful for his good management; and should devote the greatest exertion to the cherishing and conciliation of all the inhabitants; and should give no place or shelter to thieves and highway robbers in his villages; but should aid and assist the Officers of Government in arresting and seizing them, and in carrying out the rules and regulations issued from the territories of the Government of the Honorable Company.

And for the ryots and people this is the proper course, that having considered the Maharajah the established jaghiredar of the villages named, they should recognize that the necessary and dependent business and affairs of the villages of the jaghire are under him, and should not attempt opposition in any way and should not ask for a new Sunnud every year; but that, knowing there is strict injunction in this matter, they should act conformably to what has been written above.

Dated 11th January 1807, or 1st Zeekad A. H. 1221.

(Sd.) J. BAILLIE,
Agent to the Governor-General.

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Ilaka Julalpore.

1. Sureela.
2. Dandon.
3. Munkeree.
4. Puchkhora.
5. Jeria Russoolpoor.
6. Burgowa.
7. Gachora.
8. Chibanbe.
9. Purcha.
10. Rugwara Buzoorg.

Ilaka Raat.

11. Kuriaree.

No. XLVII.

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

Request.	*Reply.*
Rao Prithee Sing hopes that the under-written Articles may be signed:	Detail of Articles signed.
I. That a Sunnud for the villages of the jaghire, according to the detailed statement, with the land, sayer and abkaree revenues, should be given by the British Government hereditarily, so that no one in any way in any matter should ever interfere.	Applicant will obtain a Sunnud from Government, which, on condition of fealty according to the Articles of his Ikrarnamah, will always remain in force.
II. Mouza Dugooa and other (in all 10) villages, the istumraree malgoozaree revenue of which is Rupees 2,000, had always up to the time of Mr. John Baillie been settled in my name. I hope that an istumraree pottah of	The malgoozaree villages were in charge of the applicant. When the Government authority became established, then, according to the custom of Government, a settlement was made with the zemindars of the

these villages at the rate written above will be given by Government.

III. That the statements of interested persons may not be accepted without investigation.

IV. As the applicant is the obedient dependant of Government; and as with a hope for consideration and kindness to himself, according to the just rule of Government, by which kindness to dependants is approved by the Officers of Government, he attached himself to Government and enrolled himself as one of its dependants; the applicant hopes that consideration and favour will always be bestowed on his condition.

V. If any one of the zemindars or officials of my ilaka should run away and settle in the territory of Government, I hope that the Government officers will make over the runaway to me.

VI. That the honor and titles of applicant according to those of his ancestors, which are well known in all Bundelcund, should be recognized by Government.

VII. Rule of procedure has been fixed for the Chiefs of Bundelcund to the effect that cases of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this country are excluded from the operation of the orders of the (British) Courts. Therefore I hope that orders of the Government Courts may not be operative in my ilaka.

villages mentioned. If the applicant has a claim to the proprietorship, he should file a complaint in the Civil Court, so that after investigation the right may come to the rightful owner.

It is not the custom of the Officers of the British Government to accept the statement of interested persons without investigation.

The applicant has in the way of favour obtained the villages of his Jaghire from Government. While allegiance according to the Ikrarnamah is exhibited, consideration and favour will be extended to him on the part of Government.

Whenever the applicant may complain to Government, that which may be just will be done; but it is proper and necessary that he should not himself interfere in the Government territory with any runaway, and that he should lay the case before Government and act conformably to the order and just decision of Government.

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

As regards the villages of your jaghire, which are on the border of the Government territory, the custom followed in the case of other Chiefs in the matter of orders of the British Courts will be observed.

VIII. If any one of my brethren or relatives should in any matter complain to you, I hope that their complaints will not be listened to by Government.

The complaint of no one will be listened to by Government; but it is proper that according to ancient custom every one should be provided for. If any one of your relations or connection shall act improperly, you will have to be responsible.

IX. As formerly my ancestors enjoyed a district yielding twenty-two lakhs of Rupees, money dealings have remained with many people until now, and land in maaf (free grant) and pudaruk (religious grant) was given to many persons, and land for service instead of pay and yearly cash salaries to purihars and other servants were granted. If auy mahajuns, servants or pudaruk grantees, &c., in any case, former or present, should make a complaint to Government, I beg it may not be heard or attended to.

Complaints regarding former cases will not be heard. But it is proper that you should continue the maafee and pudaruk land which is of old standing, and as to land given for service you have power either to retain or dismiss the servants.

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

Ikrarnamah or Obligation of Allegiance of Rao Prithee Sing, Jaghiredar of Jigni,—1810.

I, Rao Prithee Sing, declare, that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles:—

Article I.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the affairs of Bundelcund, revenue and otherwise, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance of the purport below given: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the follow-

ing Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of the disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers. I will remain at my own home and on all occasions scrupulously observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or traveller be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person, amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the territories of the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government has been drawn out in conformity to the schedule of villages in my possession which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages named was not in my possession during the government of the late Nuwab Alee Bahadoor, but has been occupied by me subsequently to his death, I hereby agree to give up any such villages without

difficulty or hesitation to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government.

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

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

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddoms of the pergunnah of Punwaree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Rao Prithee Sing of the Bundela caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all obedience and submission; and having moreover deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been and now are in the possession of the said Rao Prithee Sing aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Rao and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity. It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, and zemindars, etc., to be obedient to the said Rao Prithee Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the said Rao Prithee Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, to devote his attention to the increase of the prosperity and the extension of the cultivation of his possessions, and to enjoy the revenues thereof in obedience and allegiance to the British Government.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, shall be considered valid.

List of Villages.

1. Jignee.
2. Bilgaon.
3. Itonlia.
4. Umurpoora.
5. Gundur.
6. Bangra.

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

No. XLVIII.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to BHOPAL SING, JAGHIREDAR of JIGNEE,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment of a quarter of a year's net revenue as a relief whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

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

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

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

No. XLIX.

WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD, dated the 25th August 1809, together with the ANSWER thereto signed by the AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

1st Request.	*Answer.*
Having submitted in person to the British Government, and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.	It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.
2nd Request.	*Answer.*
If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me and receiving subsistence either in specie or shares of any of my lands be dismissed for	The dismission of your dependants from our service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice

misconduct from my services and prefer a claim to any of the Officers of the British Government, for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

3rd Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established. I request that they may not be established in any of the lands composing my jaghire.

4th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service and any malicious person misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentations be admitted without sufficient proof.

shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your servants be guilty of any responsible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government; but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the Officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government, and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British Officers.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD,—1809.

I, Dewan Joogul Pershad, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundel-

cund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas J. Richardson, Esquire, who has been invested by the Right Honorable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah, or obligation; Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government have been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into dispute with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages comprising my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him to servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the

British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

Dated the 23rd August 1809.

The Seal of Dewan Joogul Pershad.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD on the 25th of August 1809.

To the kanoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah of Jellalpore in zillah Bundelcund. Be it known—Whereas Dewan Joogul Pershad, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this province, and who since the period that the province of Bundelcund came under the control and authority of the British Government has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government, or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition; and Whereas he held the village of Aumeree in his own possession as a rent-free village; and Whereas he the said Joogul Pershad at this time has presented an arzee to the Presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, and to the village of Dudree in the pergunnah of Kirka, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelcund; and Whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim were submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above-mentioned villages; but as previous to this investigation the village of Dudree above-mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Culpee, with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government; and as on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana: For the foregoing reasons it was ordered by Government that the said Dewan should receive some other place in lieu of Dudree: Accordingly in conformity to the enquiry and determination of the Board of Commissioners and the Collector of the zillah of Bundelcund, the transfer of the village of Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village of Berrettee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, in lieu of Dudree, was sanctioned by Government on the 22nd of July 1809 as an adequate exchange, to be given to the aforesaid Dewan. For the above reasons the villages of Aumeree and Chillee, his ancient rent-free tenures, and the villages Bandee Buzzoorg and Gurrah, and the village Berrettee in lieu of the village of Dudree, together with all their appurtenances, are granted rent-free to the said Dewan Joogul Pershad in perpetuity, generation after generation. While the said Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the

Ikrarnamah or the engagement which he has entered into and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question; and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice, and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor-General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor-General and be cancelled.

List of Villages.

Chilee.

Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah and Berrettee.

No. L.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN JOOGUL PERSHAD on the 7th January 1811.

To the kanoongoes and chowdries of the pergunnah of Jellalpore and Humeerpore in zillah Bundelcund. Be it known—Whereas Dewan Joogul Pershad, who is one of the descendants of the respectable families and ancient Chiefs of this province, and who, since the period that the province of Bundelcund came under the control and authority of the British Government, has in no way acted in opposition to the British Government or on any occasion discovered a refractory or disobedient disposition; and Whereas he held the village of Aumeree in his own possession as a rent-free village; and Whereas he, the said Joogul Pershad, at this time has presented an arzee to the Presence, praying that he may be restored to the possession of the village of Chillee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore and to the village of Dudree in the pergunnah of Kirka, on the grounds and claim that the above villages were from ancient times his rent-free lands and were resumed by the British Government on its acquiring possession of Bundelcund; and Whereas the proceedings held in the investigation of the said claim were submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council on the 3rd April 1809, and the right of the said Dewan having been acknowledged to the three above-mentioned villages; But as previous to this investigation the village of Dudree above-mentioned had been transferred to the Nana of Culpee with other villages, to effect an arrangement ordered by Government, and as on that account it cannot now be taken from the Nana; For this reason, in lieu of the village of Dudree, the village Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village Berrettee in the pergunnah of Jellalpore were given to the said Dewan, and the copy of his Ikrarnamah and Wajib-ul-urz and his Sunnud have been sent to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of obtaining a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the

Governor-General; But as it is written in the 3rd Article of the Dewan's Paper of Requests that his possessions should be exempted from the cognizance of the British Courts of Justice, and as the above promise, on account of the village Aumeree and Chillee and Bandee Buzzoorg, with Gurrah, and the village Berrettee being intermixed with the British possessions, was disapproved of by the British Government, the said Dewan having been left the option to exchange the above villages for others situated on the borders of the Company's territories and not intermixed with them, or to expunge from his Wajib-ul-urz the 3rd Article together with its answer; Accordingly the said Dewan determined in favour of an exchange of the lands for others situated as above described on the borders of the British possessions, and according to the orders of Government, under date the 25th of August 1810, according to the free agreement of the said Dewan, and in pursuance of the orders of the British Government, the village of Aumeree, etc., were taken into the possession of Government, and in lieu thereof, the village Byree Kurseahpore and the village of Bizelpore Islampore, and the village of Bojepore, and the village Kukeroo, and the village Putteretah in the pergunnah of Jellalpore, and the village of Parah in the pergunnah of Humeerpore, and twenty beegahs of land in a garden situated in the village of Aumeree, in which garden is the tomb of the father of the said Dewan, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto, have been given in perpetuity to the said Dewan, generation after generation. While the said Dewan and his heirs remain faithful to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or the engagement which he has entered into and delivered to Government, he shall receive no sort of molestation, nor shall the above places be resumed. It is necessary that you consider the said Dewan the confirmed proprietor of the places in question, and the said Dewan is bound to cultivate the said villages with industry, and to treat the ryots and cultivators with kindness, justice, and encouragement, and to reap the advantage of the produce in obedience and good wishes to the British Government. When another Sunnud shall be received from the Governor-General, the present Sunnud shall be exchanged for that signed by the Governor-General and be cancelled.

List of villages.

Byree Kurseahpore,	Kukeroo,
Bizelpore Islampore,	Putteretah,
Bojepore,	Parahmow, and

twenty beeghas of land in a garden situated in the village of Aumeree.

No. LI.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to BISNATH SING of BEHREE,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should

be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment as a relief of a quarter of a year's net revenue on each direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on successions by adoption.

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

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

NOTE.—Similar Sanads were given to the Kalinjar Chaubes, the Jagirdars of Bihat, Garauli, Naigawan Rebai, the Hasht Bhaiya Jagirdars and Kothi (Baghelkhand.)

NO. LII.

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

Article 1.	*Answer.*
I request that a Sunnud in perpetuity under your seal and signature be granted to me for those villages which you have permitted me to retain.	Those villages which were in your possession at the close of the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur and prior to that period shall be continued to you, and so long as you evince obedience and submission to the British Government you shall not be molested in the possession of them.
Article 2.	*Answer.*
If any of the Chiefs or Ranees of this country from motives of enmity to me, or if any of my disaffected	The villages above-mentioned having been continued in your possession under the authority of

servants or dependants, endeavour to prejudice you against me, let them not be attended to.

the British Government, it is impossible that any Chief of this country can lay claim to them. If however any such claim should be preferred by any one it shall not be attended to without investigation. With regard to your servants and dependants no interference whatever shall take place.

Article 3.

If any of my troops be called upon to perform any service for the British Government, I hope that the necessary subsistence will be allowed to them.

Answer.

If the British Government require at any time the performance of extraordinary service by your troops, they will provide the means of their subsistence during the period of their employment. You must be careful however not to admit into the vicinity of your villages any turbulent or disaffected persons; and, on the contrary, if any such persons molest the British possessions in the neighbourhood of your villages, you must expel and punish them yourself. This conduct will entitle you to the favour of the British Government.

Article 4.

Koour Purtab Sing, the representative of my house, solicits a provision and subsistence.

Answer.

In consideration of the proofs of submission and obedience which have been offered by the personal attendance of Koour Purtab Sing and of the voluntary cession of the town of Chutterpore and the undermentioned chokees by you to the Honorable Company, the malgoozaree received from you during the government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, which is stated by the Nawab's Ministers to have occasionally amounted to the sum of Rupees 19,000 per annum and never to have exceeded that sum, shall be remitted as a maintenance for Koour Purtab Sing. It is

requisite however that he be always diligent and active in the protection of Chutterpore.

List of Chokees.

The Chokee of Toree.
The Chokee of Kurrie.
The Chokee of Pussarie.
The Chokee of Kantee.

Article 5.

Let the established form of respect and distinction be continued to be observed towards me.

Answer.

So long as your conduct shall be regulated by the principles of good faith and of obedience and submission to the British Government, those forms of respect shall be uniformly observed by the servants of the British Government.

Article 6.

If any one prefer a pecuniary or other claim against me, let him not be attended to.

Answer.

No claims of ancient standing shall be heard against you.

Article 7.

As the mehals continued to me by the British Government have been long in my immediate possession, I agree to be responsible for the accuracy of the statement which has been made of them by my vakeels.

Answer.

Your vakeels have no doubt given accurate statement of the villages in question. Should any inaccuracies however be discovered at any future period, you must consider yourself as responsible for the same.

Article 8.

Let my possessions be exempted from the authority of the British Courts of Justice in the same manner as the ilakas of Chirkary, Jeitpore and Bijawur and the other ilakas of this province are.

Answer.

The authority of the Courts of Justice shall prevail in your jaghire under similar restrictions as in the possessions of the other Chiefs and Jaghiredars of Bundelcund. It is requisite however that you preserve strict order and regularity in the villages subject to your authority,

and that you do not harbour in them any robbers or rebellious persons. If at any time any of the subjects of the British Government, accused of theft, highway robbery, or murder, should take refuge in your villages, you must seize and deliver them over to the British authority. And if any of the inhabitants of your villages commit any of those crimes either in the British possessions or in the villages subject to your authority, they shall in like manner be seized and delivered up to the British Government.

Written on the 24th day of Zilhij 1220 Hijeree, corresponding with the 16th day of March 1806 and the 12th day of Cheyt 1863 Sumbut.

IKRARNAMAH presented by KOOUR SONEE SAH,—1806.

Whereas several of the districts in the province of Bundelcund have been annexed to the possessions of the Honorable the East India Company; and Whereas I, Koour Sonee Sah, sincerely professing obedience and submission to the Government of the Honorable Company, have presented a Paper of Requests comprehending eight Articles to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent on the part of the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor-General, etc., etc., all which requests have been signed and complied with according to the just and benevolent principles of the British Government, with a view to my greater security and satisfaction; and Whereas an obligation of allegiance has been required from me, I have accordingly prepared and do hereby present an obligation comprehending the following Articles, from which I promise never to deviate or depart in the smallest degree:—

ARTICLE 1.

I do hereby engage never to unite with the external or internal enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, and uniformly to observe the most implicit submission and obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my villages, I hereby engage to seize and deliver over all such defaulters to the officers of the British Government; and in the event of persons being sent to apprehend them in the villages subject to my authority, I not only engage not to oppose those persons, but do hereby promise to assist them to the utmost of my power in the apprehending of such defaulters.

ARTICLE 3.

I will never permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any of the villages subject to my authority, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for restitution of the stolen property and for the seizure and delivery of the criminals to the officers of the British Government. And all murderers, felons or other persons amenable to the British jurisdiction, who may take refuge in any of my villages, shall be immediately seized and given up to the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I hereby engage to abstain from all intercourse and communication with the surrounding Chiefs in Bundelcund who refuse to submit to the British authority, and not to harbour or give protection to any of their adherents.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage never to enter into any quarrel or dispute with any of the Chiefs allied to the British Government, and if any such dispute should arise, I hereby agree to submit it to the British Government, who, after a full investigation of the grounds of such dispute, may adjust it as they think proper.

Written this 14th day of Mohurrum 1221, corresponding with the 4th day of April 1806 and the first day of Bysack 1863.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD granted to KOOUR SONEE SAH under the Seal and Signature of the HONOURABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL.

19th March 1806.

Whereas the province of Bundelcund has been lately annexed to the possessions of the Honorable Company; and whereas Koour Sonee Sah, on hearing of the benevolent principles of the British Government towards their subjects and their protection of their dependants having sincerely professed his submission and obedience, has freely and voluntarily ceded to the officers of the British Government the town of Chutterpore and four chokees which were in his possession during the lifetime of the late Nawab Ali Bahadur, together with the towns of Mow and of Salut and the villages dependent on them; which he obtained possession of since the demise of the late Nawab Ali Bahadur; and whereas the said Koour Sonee Sah has deputed his eldest son, Koour Partab Sing, to attend upon Captain Baillie,

the Governor-General's Agent for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his offence in not having formerly attended Captain Baillie in person, and has entered into and transmitted to that officer under his signature a written obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government, containing five distinct Articles: therefore, and with a view to the protection of the rights of those who profess obedience to the British Government, which it is the just and benevolent principle of the British Government in India uniformly to support and protect, the undermentioned villages and forts, which were in the possession of Koour Sonee Sah from ancient times until the present year 1213 Fuslee, are hereby continued and secured in his possession, to be held by him under the authority of the British Government. And so long as Koour Sonee Sah shall practise obedience and submission to the British Government and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his obligation and to the Articles contained in the Paper of Requests presented by him, he shall not in any manner whatever be molested in the permanent possession of the undermentioned villages and forts.

Statement of the Villages and Forts.

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

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

No. LIII.

Translation of Wajib-ul-Urz presented by Koour Pertab Sing on the 28th July 1816.

Article 1.

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

Answer.

You will obtain a Sunnud in perpetuity, subject to certain restrictions, under the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council.

Article 2.

That if any of the Chiefs and Ranees of this country under false pretences or any of my domestics or connections through enmity shall before you raise evil suggestions against me, that their calumnies be not listened to.

Answer.

With respect to the Chiefs and Ranees of this province, this Article is sufficiently provided for by the 1st Article of your obligation of allegiance. With regard to your brothers, their rights have been also provided for by the 9th Article of your engagement; and with respect to your servants and dependants, no interference shall be exercised so long as you adhere to your engagements.

Article 3.

If orders shall be issued relative to the furnishing horse or foot for the public service, that their pay be furnished by the Sircar.

Answer.

The following answer given to a similar request in your father's Wajib-ul-Urz is equally applicable to you: "If the British Government at any time require the performance of extraordinary service by your troops, they will provide the means of their subsistence during the period of their employment. You must be careful however not to admit into the vicinity of your villages any turbulent or disaffected persons; and, on the contrary, if any such persons molest the British possessions in the neighbourhood of your villages, you must expel and punish them yourself. This conduct will entitle you to the favour of the British Government."

Article 4.

Whatever respect has heretofore been shown me agreeably to my rank and circumstances, that the same be manifested in future.

Answer.

So long as your conduct shall be regulated by the principles of good faith and obedience and submission to the British Government, those forms of respect shall be uniformly observed.

(This corresponds with the answer to the 5th Article of Soonee Sah's Wajib-ul-Urz.)

Article 5.

If any one bring a demand against me before you for past debts or on any other grounds, that his plaint be not listened to.

Answer.

The answer given to your father will apply to you, *viz.*, "no claims of ancient standing shall be heard against you."

Article 6.

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

Answer.

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

Article 7.

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

Answer.

This request is complied with.

Article 8.

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

Answer.

This is already answered in the 2nd Article.

Article 9.

But if I lay my claims before you for villages to which I have an undoubted right, but of which I have not for some time been in possession, that my claims be heard.

Answer.

The 1st and 6th Articles of your Engagements sufficiently provide for the object of this request.

Article 10.

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

Answer.

All such cases will be adjusted by the British Government according to justice in the manner prescribed in the 1st Article of your obligation.

Article 11.	*Answer.*
If any of my relatives or connections shall emigrate into another country for service without my consent, that I give you intelligence of such circumstance.	This is sufficiently answered by the 8th Article of your engagement.

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

Whereas in the year 1806 A.D., corresponding with 1868 Sumbut, my father Koour Soonee Sah professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having in token thereof ceded to the British Government the town and chokee of Chutterpore and the towns of Mow and Salut, he obtained from Colonel John Baillie, then Agent to the Governor-General, a Sunnud in perpetuity for the lands and villages in his actual possession; and whereas in the year 1808, the British Government was pleased to restore the town of Mow to my father and to settle the town of Chutterpore in jaghire upon me; and whereas in consequence of the demise of my father and with a view to the provision of my brothers, an obligation of allegiance to the British Government, preparatory to my being invested with a Sunnud for the lands and villages composing the Jaghire of the late Koour Soonee Sah, has been required of me: wherefore, and in further proof of my submission, fidelity, and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present to Mr. John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, this ikrarnama, containing the following ten Articles, from which I solemnly promise never to deviate or depart in any instance whatever.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give them or their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government, and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of the province, in alliance with the British Government entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages, or in any other subject whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government, with a view to the adjustment of the dispute, to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands, without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions with strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders and plunderers as well as all enemies of the British Government, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage through my ilakah into the British territories; and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops belonging to the neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghâts or of proceeding in any other direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. I further engage to execute with zeal and alacrity all requisitions I may receive from the Commanding Officer of the British troops, whether in furnishing him with supplies and other necessary articles, or in co-operating with my own troops and followers in accomplishing whatever object he may have in view.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver them up to the officers of the British Government; and if a person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose such person, but to co-operate with him effectually in apprehending the fugitive.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages composing my jaghire; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the seizure and surrender of the thief or robber to the British officers; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory, shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and further to give every assistance in my power to any persons who may be sent on the part of the British Government in pursuit of him.

ARTICLE 6.

Should it at any time hereafter be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council that any of the vil-

lages comprised in the Sunnud which I have now obtained from the British Government do not rightfully belong to me, I hereby engage to make no difficulty or hesitation in giving up those villages to the officers of the British Government, and to advance no objections to the surrender of such villages on the plea of their being included in my Sunnud.

ARTICLE 7.

As the lands and villages enumerated in my Sunnud are now in my actual possession, I hereby disclaim all right to the assistance of the British Government, whether in establishing my control over those lands and villages, or in recovering possession of them in the event of my at any time being dispossessed of them.

ARTICLE 8.

I engage to give no assistance whatever, directly or indirectly, to any person or Chieftain at enmity with the British Government. I further engage not to enter nor permit my followers to enter into the service of any Chief, whether in terms of friendship with the British Government or not, without the express sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby consent that my three legitimate brothers, Koour Pirthee Sing, Koour Hindooput, and Koour Bukht Sing, and my illegitimate brother Koour Himmut Sing, shall be placed in possession of the lands and villages, particularly specified in my Sunnud, and I solemnly promise and engage to offer no molestation whatever to them in the possession of those lands during their lifetime. As the head and representative of my family, I consider myself bound to promote their welfare, and to conduct myself towards them, their families and children, with that liberality, kindness and attention which is becoming from one brother to another. In the event of a dispute arising, between me and any of my brothers, from whatever cause, I agree to submit it for the consideration and decision of the British Government, and to trust unconditionally to whatever decision it may in its justice and wisdom award for the punishment of the aggressor and the settlement of our respective rights. I further engage to promote to the utmost of my power a general and mutual good understanding with all my brothers, to forget all past animosities, and to live with them in unanimity and brotherly love.

ARTICLE 10.

I agree to appoint a confidential person to attend as Agent on the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, who will be prepared to execute all orders he may receive, and if for any reason the Superintendent of Political Affairs should be displeased with such Agent, I agree immediately to recall him and to appoint another in his stead.

I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the foregoing ten Articles contained in this obligation.

Done at Banda, this 15th of July 1816, answering to the 6th of Sawun 1873 Sumbut.

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

Dated 11th January 1817.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas in the year 1806, corresponding with the year 1863 Sumbut, Koour Sonee Sah, having professed his obedience and submission and having ceded to the British Government the towns of Chutterpore, Mow, and Salut, with their depending villages, was vested by the British Government with a hereditary grant of the remaining lands then in his actual possession; and Whereas, in the year 1808, the British Government was pleased to restore the town of Mow to Koour Sonee Sah and to settle the town of Chutterpore upon his eldest son Koour Pertab Sing; and Whereas in consequence of the demise of Koour Sonee Sah (which happened on the 4th May 1816, corresponding with the 20th Bysack, Sumbut 1873), and the unequal and inconvenient disposition which the Koour before his death made of his lands, rendering all his sons independent of each other, it has become necessary for the British Government to interpose the power which its feudal supremacy legally vests in it, in order to prevent the public inconvenience that was likely to result from that unequal disposition; and Whereas the British Government by virtue of that power and in view to the public security and tranquillity, has been pleased to recognise Koour Pertab Singh as successor to his father Koour Sonee Sah, and to confirm him in possession of his father's jaghire, on condition of his making a suitable provision for his younger brothers and their families; and Whereas Koour Pertab Sing has entered into and has this day presented an Ikrarnama or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising ten Articles, by which he binds himself among other stipulations to leave to his younger brothers the unmolested possession during their lifetime of the lands which are hereafter particularised in this Sunnud: Wherefore, and under the consideration and principles above set forth, the villages and lands specified in the subjoined schedule, with the reservation of the life-tenure to his younger brothers, which is also particularised in the said schedule, are hereby granted to Koour Pertab Singh and to his heirs in perpetuity rent-free by the British Government; and so long as the said Koour Pertab Sing and his heirs shall conduct themselves in obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to all the terms and conditions of their engagements, they shall not be molested nor disturbed in the possession of their lands and villages aforesaid.

It is your duty therefore to acknowledge and obey Koour Pertab Singh as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to consider yourselves as accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining thereto. It is on the other hand incumbent on the said Koour Pertab Sing to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 18th January 1817.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VII.

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

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government having been graciously pleased, out of a respect for the wishes of my father Koour Sonee Sah, to confirm to me as a provision during my lifetime the lands and villages contained in a separate list which I have received from the Political Superintendent, and which are also particularly specified in the Sunnud of Koour Pertab Singh, on condition of my manifesting due respect and subordination towards Pertab Singh as the representative of my family, I hereby engage to demean myself towards Pertab Singh with that respect and submission which is due to him as the acknowledged head and representative of our family ; and as the British Government has been generously pleased to protect me, so long as I adhere to my engagements against any unjust encroachments on the part of Koour Pertab Singh, I on my part engage to give a cheerful acquiescence to such general control and superintendence over my affairs as it may be necessary for Koour Pertab Singh to exercise, with a view as well to the due fulfilment of his obligations to the British Government as to the general welfare and prosperity of the jaghire.

ARTICLE 2.

Having received an attested copy of the obligation of allegiance executed by Koour Pertab Singh to the British Government, I hereby acknowledge all the terms of that obligation to be fully and unequivocally binding on myself as far as they relate to my individual means and the resources of the lands in my immediate occupation, and I hereby solemnly engage to contribute by all the means in my power to the prompt and effectual execution of all the duties and stipulations which are imposed on Koour Pertab Singh by that instrument, and to obey with promptitude and effect every requisition that may be made upon me connected with those duties and stipulations, whether such requisition shall come directly from the British Government or from Koour Pertab Singh.

ARTICLE 3.

Being sincerely convinced that my own welfare and prosperity as well as the general welfare of the family essentially depends on our being cordially united among ourselves, I faithfully promise to forget all past animosities that may have subsisted between me and my brother Koour Pertab Sing, to avoid carefully any future cause of irritation, and to live with him and my other brothers in cordial friendship and brotherly love.

TRANSLATION of SUNNUD given to the BROTHERS of KOOUR PERTAB SING under the signature of the SUPERINTENDENT of POLITICAL AFFAIRS,—1817.

Whereas Koour Pertab Sing has succeeded by the death of Koour Sonee Sah to the jaghire of Rajnagur, etc., and Whereas the British Government, having, in consideration of the desire of Koour Sonee Sah, and with a view to the support of Koour Parthee Sing, the second son of Koour Sonee Sah and his family, determined that the said Koour Parthee Sing should hold a life-tenure of the under-mentioned villages belonging to the aforesaid jaghire on certain conditions of submission to the British Government and subordination to Koour Pertab Sing, the head and representative of the family; and Whereas Koour Parthee Sing has executed and presented to Mr. Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs, an Ikrarnamah containing three Articles expressive of his sincere obedience to the British Government, and stipulating a due subordination to Koour Pertab Sing; and Koour Parthee Sing having solicited a Sunnud for the villages that have been assigned to him: Therefore, and in compliance with the request of Koour Parthee Sing, this Sunnud is hereby granted, after being approved under date the 11th April 1817 by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, for the undermentioned villages, to be held by him during his lifetime, on condition of his strictly observing all the terms of his Ikrarnamah and to revert to Koour Pertab Sing after his death.

Here follows a list of 49 villages; jumma Rs. 31,840, as is contained in the Sunnud of Koour Pertab Sing.

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

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

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

No. LIV.

SUNNUD granting the STATE of CHUTTERPORE to JUGGUT RAJ.

Fort William, the 5th September 1854.

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

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

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

It is your duty, therefore, to acknowledge and obey Juggut Raj as the jaghiredar of the Chutterpore State, and to consider yourselves accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining thereto.

It is on the other hand incumbent on the said Juggut Raj to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

No. LV.

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

Whereas it has been ruled that the minor Chiefs of the province of Bundelkhand must refer all heinous cases involving sentence of death or of transportation, or of imprisonment for life, to the local Political Officers of the British Government; and

Whereas the same consideration which led to the restrictions imposed above, *viz.*, the amelioration of criminal justice in Bundelkhand, may now be held to justify their relaxation in the case of any Chief, who by personal qualifications and enlightened policy proves that the administration of justice may in respect even of the most heinous classes of crime be entrusted to him ; and

Whereas it has been represented by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, that the present ruler of Chhatarpur, His Highness Rajah Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, possesses these qualifications and enjoys this character ;

Therefore the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby empowers the said Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur to hear and decide all criminal cases within the limits of the State of Chhatarpur on the following conditions, *viz.*, that sentences of death shall be immediately reported to the Agent to the Governor-General and be subject to confirmation by the Agent, and that periodical reports shall be submitted by the Chief to the local British Political Officer of all cases in which sentences of transportation or imprisonment for life are passed by him, and further that this sanad does not apply to any criminal case in which the person accused or any one of the persons accused is a European British subject, or is of European or American nationality.

It must be distinctly understood that the British Government will at any time suspend or revoke the authority thus conveyed, should circumstances appear to call for such a proceeding.

The full powers herein bestowed will continue only so long as the said Raja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur continues to merit the distinction, and they will not necessarily be transmittible to his successors.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Officiating Secretary.

Dated Fort William,
The 23rd January 1894.

No. LVI.

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

1st Request.	*Answer.*
Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been ranked among its dependants, we request that no malicious representations against us may be attended to without sufficient proof.	It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of our brothers or associates now subordinate to us, and receiving their subsistence either in specie or as sharers of any of our lands or villages, be dismissed for misconduct from our service, and prefer a claim to any of the officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject, but if any of your servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territories, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

3rd Request.

Our ilaka being contiguous to the ilaka of Jhansee: in the event of any dispute arising about boundaries, let it be decided by the British Government, whose decision we agree to abide to.

Answer.

In such a case, whatever measures shall appear to be proper shall be adopted.

4th Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established. We request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing our jaghires.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

5th Request.

If any of our relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious person misrepresent their intention in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government, but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the officers of the British Government and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British officers.

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

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE,—1807.

We, Dewan Aperbul Sing and Dewan Chuthary, declare that we have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm our obedience and submission to the British Government, we do hereby present this Ikrarnamah comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas at the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, we cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged our obedience and submission to the British Government, and have now been admitted among the number of its dependants; and Whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honourable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the province of Bundelcund, having requested of us an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon us, we have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, from the conditions of which we promise never to depart, and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

We hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in our villages; and whenever we shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, we engage to use our endeavours to apprehend them, and deliver them up to the officers of the British Government. We engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government and never to afford any assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them without orders from the British officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to t e British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages comprising our jaghires, we engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government, and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, we agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and we agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

We engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of our villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of our villages, we engage to make the zemindar of such village responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British law for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government take refuge in any of our villages, we further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnuds which we have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which we have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in these Sunnuds were not in our possession during the government of the late Nabob Alee Bahadoor, but have been occupied by us subsequently to the death of the late Nabob, we hereby agree to give up any such villages, without difficulty or hesitation, to the officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which we have received from the British Government.

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

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN APERBUL SING,—1807.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Punwaree, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known that; Whereas Dewan Aperbul Sing Boondeela, one of the Chieftains of rank of the province of Bundelcund, having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having, moreover, deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Aperbul Sing, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government. And so long as the said Dewan and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by him in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes zemindars, etc., to be obedient to the said Dewan, and to pay him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages; and it is incumbent on the Dewan to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

List of Villages.

Beith . . .	1 village	Nypoora . .	1 village.
Kotra . . .	1 „	Aleepoora . .	1 „
Kooneean . . .	1 „		7 „
Tikeereea . . .	1 „		
Neypoora . . .	1 „		

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

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

No. LVII.

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

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government and having been ranked among its dependants, I request that no malicious representations against me may be attended to without sufficient proof.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to admit without proof the assertions of any interested or calumnious persons.

2nd Request.

If any of my brothers or associates now subordinate to me, and receiving their subsistence either in specie or as shares of any of my lands or villages, be dismissed for misconduct from my service, and prefer a claim to any of

Answer.

The dismission of your dependants from your service or the retaining them in your service is entirely at your own discretion. No notice shall be taken of any complaint on that subject. But if any of your

the officers of the British Government for the recovery of their subsistence, let no such claim be listened to.

3rd Request.

My ilaka being contiguous to the ilaka of Issanaghur; in the event of any dispute arising about boundaries, let it be decided by the British Government, whose decision I agree to abide by.

4th Request.

In the British territories police thannahs are established; I request that they may not be established in any of the villages composing my jaghires.

5th Request.

If any of my relations or dependants evince an intention of proceeding in any direction in quest of service, and any malicious persons misrepresent their intentions in so doing, let no such misrepresentation be admitted without sufficient proof.

servants be guilty of any reprehensible act or improper conduct in the British territory, the responsibility of such act will attach to you.

Answer.

In such a case whatever measures shall appear to be proper shall be adopted.

Answer.

The jurisdiction of the police shall be established in your ilakas to the same extent as in the ilakas of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of the province of Bundelcund.

Answer.

There is no objection to their entering any service except that of the enemies and rebels to the British Government; but it is necessary that they first make known their intentions to the officers of the British Government, and obtain their permission; and in the event of hostilities arising between any of the adherents of the British Government, and either party offering you service or inviting your co-operation, in this case also you must be guided by the instructions of the British officers.

Dated Tuesday, the 1st February 1808, corresponding with the 20th Maug 1215 Fuslie.

IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE,—1807.

I, Dewan Pertab Sing, declare that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and

submission to the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas from the period when the British troops first arrived for the purpose of subduing and punishing the refractory in the province of Bundelcund, I cheerfully and voluntarily acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government and have been admitted among the number of its dependants; and whereas John Richardson, Esq., who has been lately invested by the Right Honourable the Governor-General with the general superintendence and control of the Province of Bundelcund, having required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance : Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared, and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles, under my seal and signature, from the conditions of which I promise never to depart and never to commit any act in violation of any of the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to have no intercourse, transactions, or correspondence with any marauders or evil-disposed persons either within or without the Province of Bundelcund, and never to harbour or permit any such persons to reside in my villages; and whenever I shall obtain information of the haunts of such persons, I engage to use my endeavours to apprehend them and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. I engage never to enter into disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and never to afford assistance to any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government in the event of disputes arising among them, without orders from the British Officers, and on all occasions scrupulously to observe the strictest obedience and submission to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages composing my jaghires, I engage to seize and deliver him to the servants of the British Government; and if any person be deputed on the part of the British Government to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose that person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the absconder; and I agree to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not to permit thieves or robbers to reside in any of my villages; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or travellers be plundered or stolen in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindar of such village

responsible for the stolen property or for the seizure and delivery of the robber or thief to the Officers of the British Government; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British Government, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize such offender and deliver him up to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Whereas the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government have been drawn out in conformity to the ancient Sunnuds which I have presented; if it shall hereafter be clearly proved that any of the villages comprised in those Sunnuds were not in my possession during the Government of the late Nawab Alee Bahadur, but have been occupied by me subsequently to the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to give up any such villages, without difficulty or hesitation, to the Officers of the British Government, and not to advance any objection to the surrender of them on the score of such villages being included in the Sunnuds which I have received from the British Government.

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

SUNNUD granted to DEWAN PERTAUB SING,—1808.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Punwarree, in the Province of Bundelcund, it is known: that Whereas Dewan Pertaub Sing of the Perheer caste, and one of the Chieftains of rank of the Province of Bundelcund having in token of his obedience and submission repaired in person to the Officers of the British Government, and having from the first annexation of the Province of Bundelcund to the British territories strictly observed all the duties of obedience and submission, and having, moreover, deposited among the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah, or obligation of allegiance, under his own seal and signature, comprising five Articles, and expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and good faith, the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in the possession of the said Dewan Pertaub Sing aforesaid, are hereby granted to him rent-free by the British Government. And so long as the said Dewan Pertaub Sing and his posterity shall abide by the terms of his Ikrarnamah, and shall continue strictly to observe all the duties of obedience and submission to the Government, the said villages shall continue to be held rent-free by them in perpetuity.

It is the duty of the said chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, etc., to be obedient to the said Dewan Pertaub Sing, and to pay to him as heretofore the established dues and immunities of the said villages: and it is incumbent on the said Dewan Pertaub Sing to render the peasantry and inhabitants grateful and satisfied by his good government, and to devote his attention

to the increase of the population and the improvement of the cultivation of his possessions.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, shall be considered as valid, and another Sunnud shall hereafter be granted under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 11th April 1808.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. VIII.

No. LVIII.

ALIPURA LETTER, dated 1st November 1888.

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

No. LIX.

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

Request.	*Answer.*
Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence and of benefitting myself, and having agreed to the arrangement which you have determined on in my favour, I solicit a nankar Sunnud for the villages assigned for my jaghire, granting them to me and to my successors in perpetuity free from any conditions of service, and in such manner that the said villages may be in the immediate occupation of myself and of my posterity.	A Sunnud in perpetuity and free from any conditions of service shall be granted to you.
Request.	*Answer.*
I agree to reside with my dependantsi n one of the villages of my jaghire or in the town of Banda. If, however, I should go anywhere for service, let	There is no objection to your entering any service with exception to that of an enemy or rebel of the British Government It is

me not be prohibited from doing so, nor my motives enquired into by the Government.

necessary, however, that you solicit the permission of the Government previously to your proceeding anywhere in quest of service; neither must you afford assistance to any of the adherents of the British Government, nor to any other person inviting your co-operation without the previous sanction of the Government.

Request.

During the period previous to my submission to the British Government I have excited disturbances and committed depredations in the province of Bundelcund, both in the British and other territories, and I have possessed myself of real and personal property, of cattle, and of other articles of every description. I request that no notice be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaint in consequence of them be listened to.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken on the part of the Government of any transactions, the origin of which shall be prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance, nor shall any complaint preferred in consequence of any such transaction be listened to.

Request.

I have acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government; if therefore any person from malice or enmity calumniate or cast suspicion upon my character to the British Government, I request that no such accusations may be received without investigation, and should they prove to be malicious and groundless that the calumniator may be punished.

Answer.

No assertion regarding you shall be received or attended to without investigation, and if any person shall be convicted of calumniating you, he shall be treated as he deserves.

Request.

I request that all complaints preferred against me by my servants and creditors be rejected and not be enquired into.

Answer.

No complaints preferred by your servants and creditors regarding transactions which shall have occurred anterior to your obligation of allegiance shall be heard. But those which shall occur subsequently to that period shall certainly be liable to investigation.

Request.

Let the same degree of respect and consideration which I have received from you be continued towards me.

Answer.

The same respect shall be continued to be shewn to you, and shall even be increased in proportion to the future sincerity of your obedience.

Request.

In the event of my disposing of any of the villages comprised in my jaghire by gift or by sale, or dividing them among my children, I request that the persons to whom they may be so disposed of may also be entitled to possess them in perpetuity.

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages have been granted in perpetuity to you those also to whom you may dispose of them will possess a similar title to them. But no gift, sale, or transfer will be valid unless the previous consent of Government to the transaction shall be obtained. It is therefore necessary, in either of these cases, to obtain the consent of Government first and then to give, sell, or transfer; and even after the above gift, sale, or transfer shall have taken place, the validity of the above gift, sale, or transfer, and the right acquired thereby will entirely depend upon your faithful adherence to the Articles of Agreement contained in your Ikrarnamah, and the said lands shall become resumable by Government on any breach thereof on your part.

Request.

The villages contained in the jaghire which has been conferred upon me by the British Government are granted in perpetuity, but subject to the condition of obedience to the British Government. I trust that the villages in the possession of the remainder of my successors may not be confiscated for the offence of one person.

Answer.

For the offence of one of your successors, the remainder shall not suffer, nor their villages be confiscated in consequence.

Request.

Several of the zemindars of the pergunnahs of the sirkar have obtained remissions in their revenue on account of teeps and vouchers which they

Answer.

Whatever balance may prove to be due by the zemindars is the property of the Government. In consideration, however, of your zeal

have presented, written in my name. There is still a balance of those teeps due by the zemindars, and I therefore hope that, whatever portion of the remission they have received shall be proved to be still due by them, may be given to me.

Request.

Let the villages of my jaghire, like those of the other Chiefs, be exempted from the authority of the Adawlut.

Request.

Let the charity land belonging to me and to my brethern, as well in the British territory as in the ilakas of other Chieftains, be continued to us, and let that which may have been resumed be restored.

Request.

If Luchmun Sing Dawa or any other Chieftain in Bundelcund should make any representation to the Government through my mediation, I request that I may be permitted to convey such representation, and that they may be received by the hoozoor.

for the welfare of the Government, a portion of the above balances, after being realised by the Government, shall, with the approbation of the Government, be given to you as a free gift.

Answer.

They shall be exempted in the same manner as the ilakas of the other Chiefs and Rajahs are.

Answer.

Whatever, on an investigation as prescribed by the Regulations, shall appear to be liable to restitution shall be confirmed to you, and with regard to that which is not resumed, no interference shall be offered inconsistent with the Regulations of the Government.

Answer.

Any communications you may make to the Government on the part of Luchmun Sing or of any other Chieftain shall be admitted, and whatever measures may appear to be necessary in consequence of them shall be adopted.

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

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

I, Raja Ram, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government, and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part

of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the general superintendence of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire, and not to go to any other place without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, but to give every information I may possess regarding the haunts of such persons to the officers of Government; I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder or amenable to the British laws for any other crime committed in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offender to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages forming my jaghire having concluded engagements with the Collector for the payment of their revenue, I hereby engage until the expiration of the period of those engagements to levy the revenue from them in conformity with the existing kubooleuts and pottahs.

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

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

To the mootsuddies employed in the affairs of the Government, to the jaghiredars, the krories, chowdries, and kanoongoes, present and future, of the pergunnah of Matound, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known: that Whereas Raja Ram, impressed with a due sense of the acknowledged justice and benevolence of the British Government, has voluntarily and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to that Government; and Whereas he has attended in person for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his former offences, and has presented an obligation of allegiance expressive of his obedience and submission, comprising six distinct Articles, signed and sealed by himself; and Whereas the forgiveness of contrite offenders and the support and encouragement of dependants are consistent with the benevolent principles of the British Government: Therefore, and in pursuance of those benevolent principles, the village of Munwaro and others, in the pergunnah of Matound, agreeably to the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in nankar to the said Raja Ram, to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity from the commencement of the Fuslie year 1215; and so long as the said Raja Ram shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his obligation of allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Raja Ram to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contended and grateful by his good government, to direct his utmost endeavour to the promotion of their comfort and happiness, and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider Raja Ram as the jaghiredar of the aforementioned villages, to acknowledge his title to the privilege and immunities appertaining to them, to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Raja Ram, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

Schedule of the Villages composing Raja Ram's jaghire.

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

Burwal.

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

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

No. LX.

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

Request 1.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence and of benefitting myself, and having agreed to the arrangement which you have determined on in my favour, I solicit a nankar Sunnud for the villages assigned for my jaghire, granting them to me and to my successors in perpetuity, free from any conditions of service; and in such manner that the said villages may be in the immediate occupation of myself and of my posterity.

Answer.

A Sunnud in perpetuity and free from any considerations of service shall be granted to you.

Request 2.

I agree to reside with my dependants in one of the villages of my jaghire or in the town of Banda. If, however, I should go anywhere for service, let me not be prohibited from doing so, my motives being enquired into by the Government.

Answer.

There is no objection to your entering any service with exception to that of an enemy or rebel of the British Government. It is necessary, however, that you solicit the permission of the Government previously to your proceeding anywhere in quest of service; neither must you afford assistance to any of the adherents of the British

Government nor to any other person inviting your co-operation, without the previous sanction of the Government.

Request 3.

During the period previous to my submission to the British Government, I have excited disturbances and committed depredations in the province of Bundelcund, both in the British and in other territories; I have possessed myself of real and personal property, of cattle, and other articles of every description. I request that no notice be taken by the Government of any of those acts, and that no complaints in consequence of them be listened to.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken on the part of Government of any transactions the origin of which shall be prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance; nor shall complaints preferred in consequence of any such transactions be listened to.

Request 4.

I have acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government. If therefore any person from malice or enmity calumniate or cast suspicion upon my character to the British Government, I request that no such accusations may be received without investigation; and should they prove to be malicious and groundless, that the calumniator may be punished.

Answer.

No assertion regarding you shall be received or attended to without investigation; and if any person shall be convicted of calumniating you, he shall be treated as he deserves.

Request 5.

I request that all complaints preferred against me by my servants, creditors, relations and brothers be rejected and not be enquired into.

Answer.

Complaints preferred by your servants and creditors regarding transactions which shall have occurred anterior to your obligation of allegiance shall not be heard. But those claims which shall occur subsequently to that period either with respect to the British subjects or others shall certainly be liable to investigation.

Request 6.

Let the same degree of respect and consideration which I have received from you be continued towards me.

Answer.

The same respect shall be continued to be shewn to you, and shall even be increased in proportion to the future sincerity of your obedience.

Request 7.

In the event of my disposing of any of the villages comprised in my jaghire, by gift, or sale, or dividing them among my children, I request that persons to whom they may be so disposed of may also be entitled to possess them in perpetuity.

Answer.

Inasmuch as the villages included in your jaghire have been granted in perpetuity to you, those also to whom you may dispose of them will possess a similar title to them. But the disposal of no portion of the jaghire granted to you, whether by sale or gift, shall be valid without your having obtained the previous sanction of the British Government. This being the case, it is incumbent upon you to obtain the consent of the British Government previous to the sale or gift of any part or the whole of your jaghire, and even in the case of such disposal of part or the whole of your jaghire, the right to retain possession thereof will depend on your loyalty and adherence to your several engagements.

Request 8.

The villages contained in the jaghire, which has been conferred upon me by the British Government, are granted in perpetuity; but subject to the condition of obedience to the British Government. So long as I am in existence I shall continue firm in my obedience to the Government; but if from among my successors or my children any one person should prove himself guilty of disobedience to the British Government, I trust that the villages in the possession of the remainder of my successors may not be confiscated for the offence of one person.

Answer.

The head of the family amongst your heirs and successors will be considered to be under the same engagements that are now concluded with you and to be liable to the same responsibility, excepting only in as far as any portion of the jaghire may be transferred to a distinct and separate authority with the previous consent of the British Government, but if no such transfer shall be made, the head of the family will be considered as responsible for the conduct of all the persons holding lands in the

jaghire ; at the same time, for the offence of one of your successors, the remainder shall not be made to suffer, nor their villages be confiscated in consequence. But it will be incumbent upon the head of the family, with the consent and concurrence of the British Government, to punish such offending person in the manner that may be determined by the British Government.

Request 9.

Let the villages of my jaghire, like those of the other Chiefs, be exempted from the authority of the Adawlut.

Answer.

They shall be exempted in the same manner as the ilakas of the other Chiefs and Rajahs are.

Request 10.

At the date of my submission seven months of the Fuslie year 1219 were unexpired. I am in hopes that I may receive the revenues of seven months of the twelve ; whatever is due by the zemindars that I will collect and whatever has been collected by the sircar I hope will be refunded.

Answer.

From the date of your Sunnud you shall receive in proportion to the receipts of twelve months ; whatever that may be you shall receive, whether due by the zemindars or to be paid by Government.

Request 11.

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

Answer.

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

Request 12.

Property, cloths, and other articles, horses, camels, and cattle, etc., belonging to me were in times of confusion left by me in Oucheerah, Gurrah Kotah, and Rewah ; here and there I shall send for the above property; if I recover it peaceably well, if not, I hope that whatever may be proper to cause me to receive, the same will be taken into due consideration by the British Government.

Answer.

Do you in your own manner endeavour to recover the property in question. It is most probable that after your having submitted to the British Government, the Chiefs concerned will of themselves cause the property to be delivered up ; otherwise, state the particulars to Government, that after understanding the case whatever may be proper may be done

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE entered into by DEWAN GOPAUL SING,—1812.

I, Gopaul Sing, do hereby declare and acknowledge in writing that I have submitted in person to the British Government; and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing the following Articles.

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I have freely and sincerely acknowledged my obedience and submission to the British Government, and have been admitted accordingly to the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, who has been appointed on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the general superintendence of the province of Bundelcund, has required from me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which has lately been granted to me by the British Government, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, signed and sealed by myself, from which I engage never to deviate, and never to commit any act in violation of the terms contained in the subjoined Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby promise and engage that in future I myself, or my brother's children or brothers, or any of my adherents, shall never be guilty of any act of plunder or excess in the pergunnah of Kotra, etc., the possessions of the Rajah Bukht Sing, or the possessions of any of the dependants of the British Government. If any of the above-mentioned, my relations or adherents, shall be guilty of any excess, I am to be held responsible and liable to any punishment Government may in its justice direct.

ARTICLE 3.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire. If I wish to reside in, or build a dwelling in the territories of any of the Chiefs dependent on the British Government, I shall first obtain the permission of the British Government, and not go to any other place without the permission of the Government.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons, either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, or the other dominions of the British Government, and not to let them shelter or remain in any of the villages of my jaghire, but to give every information I may possess regarding their haunts to officers of Government, and, if possible, I promise to seize and deliver them up to the British Government; I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of

the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party, without the orders of the Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in implicit obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation, and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority; and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder, or amenable to the British laws for any other crime committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offender to the British Government, or make the zemindars appear before the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The zemindars of the villages forming my jaghire having concluded engagements with the Collector for the payment of their revenue to the end of 1219 Fuslie, I hereby engage, until the expiration of the period of those engagements, to levy the revenue from them, after crediting the amount collected by the Collector, in conformity with the existing engagements and pottahs. From the beginning of the Fuslie year 1220 I shall make my own settlement. I shall not molest the proprietors of rent-free lands who are in possession; and as my jaghire has heretofore been subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, if any decree shall have been passed against any of the subjects of my jaghire, and the same shall be carried into execution by the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, I shall obey the same without urging my being exempted from the orders of the Courts of Justice. I will keep a vakeel with the Agent to the Governor-General.

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

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN GOPAUL SING,—1812.

To the mootsuddies employed in the affairs of the Government, to the jaghiredars, the krories, chowdries, and kanoongoes, present and future, of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that, Whereas the Dewan Gopaul Sing, impressed with a due sense of the acknowledged justice and benevolence of the British Government, has voluntarily and sincerely professed his obedience and submission to that Government; and Whereas he has attended in person for the purpose of soliciting forgiveness of his former offences, and has presented an obligation of allegiance expressive of his obedience and submission, comprising seven distinct Articles signed and sealed by himself; and Whereas the forgiveness of contrite offenders and the support and encouragement of dependants are consistent with the benevolent principles of the British Government: Therefore, and in pursuance of those benevolent principles, the villages of Gerowli, etc., and others in the pergunnah aforesaid, agreeably to the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in nankar, exclusive of alienated lands to the said Dewan Gopaul Sing to be enjoyed by him and by his successors in perpetuity. And so long as the said Gopaul Sing shall continue strictly and faithfully to adhere to the terms of his obligation of allegiance, the aforesaid villages shall never be resumed.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Gopaul Sing to render the inhabitants and peasantry of the aforesaid villages contented and grateful for his good government, to direct his utmost endeavors to the promotion of their comfort and happiness, and to afford no asylum to thieves and robbers in any one of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to consider the said Dewan Gopaul Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforementioned villages; to acknowledge his title to the privileges and immunities appertaining to them; to evince no opposition or disobedience whatever to the said Dewan Gopaul Sing, nor require from him the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

This Sunnud, after obtaining the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered as valid and in full force.

Schedule of the villages composing Dewan Gopaul Sing's jaghire.

	No. of Villages.
Mouzah Gerowli Cottah	1
Kurtoul	1
Ranneypore	1
Kunnowrah	1
Suttowrah	1
Amaunpore	1
Richarrah	1
Bharriahparrah	1
Koolwarro	1
Luckhunneah	1
Carried over	10

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	10
Sittarpore	1
Purrareah	1
Potoreah	1
Putchwarrah	1
Sullaheat	1
Butchore	1
Gungekurharra	1
Bhuttowrah Khurd	1
	18

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

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

No. LXI.

Body of Robakar No. 318, dated 9th November 1888, from the Muntazim (Manager) of Garauli.

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

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

No. LXII.

Translation of a Wajib-ul-urz or Paper of Requests presented by Koour Luchmun Sing,—1807.

1st Request.

Having submitted in person to the British Government in the hope of obtaining a subsistence, I am ready to accept whatever the Government may allot to me as a maintenance; and I shall reside along with my dependants in the villages composing my jaghire. But I shall also be at liberty to accept of service either in Bundelcund or in any other country.

Answer.

You are not prohibited from entering the service of any person who is not in a state of enmity or rebellion to the British Government. But it is necessary that you first request and obtain the permission of the officers of the British Government for that purpose. And in the event of two of the adherents of the British Government being engaged in actual hostilities with each other, and one of them either offering you service or inviting your assistance, you must in this case also be guided by the orders of the British officers.

2nd Request.

If anyone maliciously or interestedly misrepresent my conduct to you, let no such misrepresentation be received without investigation.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British Government to attend to any self-interested insinuations against the conduct of any one. It is necessary, however, that you carefully avoid giving a handle to calumny by the commission of any act that might create suspicion.

3rd Request.

During the period in which I have been in a state of disobedience to the Government, I have been in the constant habit of exciting disturbances and of plundering goods, specie, personal property, horses, camels, cattle, etc. Let no complaint preferred against me in consequence of those acts be listened to.

Answer.

With regard to the acts committed by you prior to the date of your obligation of allegiance to the British Government, no retrospective notice shall be taken of them on the part of the Government, either in the Civil or Criminal Courts of Justice, nor shall any complaint in consequence of them be attended to.

4th Request.

If any of my servants or my creditors shall come before you and make a complaint of whatever nature against me, let them not be attended to.

Answer.

No notice shall be taken of those acts of which the cause of complaint shall have originated previously to the date of your obligation. But with regard to those which shall originate subsequently to that period, you must consider yourself as subject to the authority of the Court.

5th Request.

I possess considerable property and several claims in many places. When I shall submit those claims to you, I trust from your liberality that you will be pleased to cause them to be granted to me.

Answer.

As no claims against you arising from any act committed prior to your obligation are to be listened to, neither can your claims against others on account of former acts with propriety be admitted.

Written at Banda, on Saturday, the 19th of September 1807, corresponding with the 3rd of Poos 1215 Fuslie.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by KOOUR LUCHMUN SING.

I, Koour Luchmun Sing, do hereby acknowledge and declare that I have submitted to the authority of the British Government; and with a view to confirm my obedience and submission, I do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following Articles;—

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas I, Koour Luchmun Singh, freely and sincerely professing my obedience and submission to the British Government, have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of that Government; and Whereas John Richardson, Esquire, Agent to the Right Honourable the Governor-General for the general superintendence of the affairs of the province of Bundelcund, has required of me an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: therefore, and in consideration of the maintenance which the British Government has been pleased to grant to me, I do hereby present this written obligation of allegiance signed and sealed by myself, and I declare that I will never infringe this engagement, and that I never will commit a single act in opposition to the terms of the following Articles.

ARTICLE 2.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages comprised in my jaghire, and never to go elsewhere without the permission of the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I hereby engage never to have any connection with marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-doers (especially with Raja Ram), either within or without the province of Bundelcund; never to harbour any such persons in any of the villages of my jaghire; to convey every information regarding their haunts to the officers of the British Government; to avoid all correspondence or intercourse whatever with them; to enter into no disputes with any of the servants or dependants of the British Government, and in the event of a dispute arising between any of the dependants of the Government to afford no assistance to either party without the permission of the Government; and invariably and scrupulously to observe the duties of obedience and submission on all occasions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver him up

to the officers of the British Government; and if a person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the said absconder; and I engage to obey the orders of the civil and criminal courts in all cases that shall occur after the date of this Ikrarnamah.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages comprising my jaghire: and if the property of any inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of those villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and surrender of the thief or robber to the British officers; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder, felony, or other crimes committed in the British territory shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage also to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The zemindars of the villages composing my jaghire having already given kubooleuts to the Collector of this district for the payment of their revenue, I hereby engage, during the existence of their engagement with the Government, to collect the revenue from them agreeably to their present pottahs and kubooleuts, and to make no further demand upon them.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LUCHMUN SING,—1807.

To the mootsuddies employed in the duties of the sirkar, the jaghiredars and kurories, the chowdries and kanoongoes, present and future, of the pergunnah of Punwarry, in the province of Bundelcund, be it known; that Whereas Koour Luchmun Sing, on hearing of the fame of the justice and benevolence of the British Government in India, having freely and voluntarily professed his cordial obedience and submission to the British Government, and having accompanied Raja Bukht Sing to this place, and in person asked forgiveness for his past offences, and having further deposited in the records of the Government an Ikrarnamah or obligation of obedience and submission to the British Government comprising six distinct Articles, and attested by his own seal and signature; and Whereas the principles of the British Government being founded on mercy and on the maintenance and support of its dependants: Therefore, and in conformity to those just and benevolent principles, the village of Nugwan, together with four other villages situated in the pergunnah of Punwarry, and yielding kamil jumma of fifteen thousand and three hundred Rupees, as specified in the subjoined schedule, are hereby granted in jaghire to Koour Luchmun Sing. And so long as the said Koour Luchmun Sing shall remain in

obedience and submission to the British Government, and shall strictly adhere to the terms of his engagements, the aforesaid villages shall always continue in his possession. It is incumbent on the said Koour Luchmun Sing to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government, to direct his utmost exertions to promote the comfort and happiness of all the inhabitants of his jaghire, and to give no harbour to thieves and robbers in any of his villages. It is the duty of the inhabitants to acknowledge Koour Luchmun Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, to consider all the affairs and duties connected with the aforesaid villages as subject to his authority, and to offer no opposition or disobedience to him whatever, and not to require the annual renewal of his Sunnud.

Herein fail not.

This Sunnud shall be considered in force after being confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Schedule of Villages.

No. of Villages				*Jumma,*
1 Nugwan ...	...	...	...	3,000
1 Juorarce ...	...	...	...	5,000
1 Kuboee ...	...	...	...	7,000
1 Rugowlee	...	...	...	300
		Total Rupees	...	15,300 *

Written at Banda on Saturday, the 19th day of September 1807, corresponding with the 3rd day of Poos 1215 Fuslie.

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on 13th October 1807.

No. LXIII.

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

As in consequence of the receipt of a letter from the Honourable the Governor-General, informing you of my mission to Bundelcund for the

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

purpose of adjusting all your concerns, you have been pleased to arrange every subject under distinct heads, and have required from me such a formal answer to each point as shall in every respect possess the validity of a judicial decree; I, with a view to your immediate satisfaction, now commit to paper your requests with the following answers annexed to them; and I have applied to the Honourable the Governor-General in your favour for a grant of the jaghire, together with the three villages which are in your occupation, and I shall accordingly now have the honour of delivering the Sunnud to you.

1st Request.

I have incurred the enmity of all the Mahrattas by my connection with the British Government. Let not their reports to my prejudice be attended to, nor even the representations of Maharajah Bajee Row in favour of my brother Moulla Jah, who is now in attendance on him; and believe not the malicious reports of others without investigation.

Answer.

From your approved fidelity to the British Government, I am satisfied that His Highness the Peishwa, from the union subsisting between him and the British Government, will not injure you or annul the engagement which was so long ago concluded with your deceased father. If he should, the British Government will exert its utmost influence with His Highness in favour of your interests. The representations of interested persons shall not be attended to without investigation.

2nd Request.

Let fifty-two villages in the district of Calpee be granted to me as the reward of my friendship and attachment to the British Government; of my being the first of the Chiefs of this province to come into the British camp; of my having invited the English to come into this country because of the enmity subsisting between me and the Mahrattas; and of my friendly conduct in joining the British. In this arrangement let not the representations of Moulla Jah or of any of my brothers be listened to, and I shall pay to each of them their usual allowances.

Answer.

The British Government will not molest you in the occupation of those villages which you held in jaghire of the Peishwa previously to the introduction of the British authority into Calpee; nor will the British Government transfer those lands from your possession to that of any of your brothers. The British Government, however, entertains a confident expectation that you will pay to the Nabob Moulla Jah and your other brothers and dependants their usual monthly allowances. In this case no further demands upon you will be attended to.

3rd Request.

With respect to my father's debts, part of which were incurred by the execution of bonds under his own seal, and part in consequence of my father's having taken up his residence in the Punjab, whence it would have been difficult to obtain bonds under his signature, always at the moment when they might be required, by bonds which I executed at his desire under my seal in this manner, namely, that "I had taken up such a sum of money from the bankers on my father's account, and that conformably to his desire I should apply it to defray my expenses," those debts are very extensive. On the subject I have to observe that, according to the Mussulman law, with which the English law also agrees, the debts of the father and the jointure of the father's widow, unless the father shall leave money to his son, are not chargeable on the revenue of the son's landed property and houses. Therefore as my father has left me no money I am not bound by law to pay his debts, etc. Moreover some bankers have received the principal of their debts, of which the interest only remains due, while others have received the principal and interest of their debts, so that only the compound interest of such debts is not liquidated. Under these circumstances no person has any legitimate demand for principal money. These differences however refer to a period antecedent to the introduction of the British authority into this province, and differences which originated before that time, by the regulations of the British Government, are not cognisable by it. Notwithstanding these irrefragable arguments and the numerous portions which are

Answer.

The settlement of your father's debts rests with yourself, and the British Government will not interfere in that business, and the British Government will, in the spirit of the benevolent laws which regulate its conduct towards all the Chiefs of Hindoostan, uniformly manifest towards you every degree of attention.

ayable to my brothers and others, owever, I, for the honour of my mily entered into a composition with ie bankers under the Mahratta overnment for the payment of my ther's debts. But if the bankers ould now, from an idea of the high haracter of a British Court of Justice, e dissatisfied with such compromise nd advance further claims, it will be npossible from my extensive disburseents and narrow income to satisfy iem. I am confident that the British overnment will pay due regard to y honour by its hospitality, and give ffect to my wishes in this point.

4th Request.

If at any time any one shall submit or decision a difference with me of ny nature which may have occurred reviously to the introduction of the British authority into this province, hat is to say, which originated in the ime of the Mahrattas, let them not be ttended to, agreeably to the regulaions of the British Government.

Answer.

Certainly they shall not meet with any attention.

5th Request.

The relations and family of my father are infected with the vices of the age, and are guilty of actions involving evils which affect the character of my house, but in particular my individual character, and nothing but the strongest menaces can restrain them. Let not their evil actions be ascribed to me, since no religion can make the son responsible for his father's misconduct, or, on the contrary, the father answerable for his son's evil actions.

Two or three of my brothers and some other individuals there are, who have deserted my father's house nearly thirty years, and have sought

Answer.

No unworthy or unwarrantable actions which may be committed by others, even though they should proceed from your own brothers and immediate dependants, will be laid to your charge, neither shall any claims which have not been preferred since your father's death to this time, be attended to.

a provision in other families. To these persons my father never allotted any provisions, and at the period of his death, so far from leaving anything to them, was pleased to direct in his last will and testament in my favour that those children and other individuals who had forsaken his roof during his lifetime should not return when he should be no more. If therefore any of those persons should come to me and advance any claims, I shall act up to the instructions contained in my father's will and not listen to them.

6th Request.

I consent to consider myself to be amenable to all rules and forms of justice which are admitted by other Chiefs of Hindoostan.

Answer.

The same forms of justice which prevail in the jaghires of other Chiefs of Hindoostan, shall be established in your jaghire. It is therefore proper that you should, as a measure of precaution, issue peremptory orders that no robbers or highwaymen shall take refuge in your jaghire, and if at any time any subject of the British Government shall commit plunder, robbery, or murder, and seek refuge in the villages composing your jaghire, you should apprehend and deliver over the person of such offender to the British Government. In like manner, if any individual inhabitant of your jaghire should be guilty of any crime of the nature above described, either in the Honourable Company's territory or within the limits of your jaghire, you should apprehend and deliver over the person so offending to the British Government; and if your endeavors to seize him should fail, you should report the circumstance to the British Government, that the necessary measures may be adopted to secure his punishment.

For schedule of villages claimed, see Appendix No. IX.

From—The Nawab NUSEER-OOD-DOWLAH,
To—The Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Dated 15th November 1806.

When I had last year an interview with Captain Baillie, I had the honour to address a friendly letter to you, which was forwarded through his assistance and cannot fail to have reached you and to have been honoured by your perusal. A long period having elapsed since then, I am induced by an anxious wish to be informed of your welfare without awaiting the receipt of a reply to address you again, both with the view of expressing my regard and of submitting to your notice some circumstances of my own condition; and I rely on your known regard to the duties of hospitality and friendship for your liberal consideration of the case of this sojourner in the British dominions. I have had the pleasure to receive a satisfactory letter from Captain Baillie on the subject of my wishes and claims, which was written to me by your desire in consideration of my faithful attachment to the Honourable Company's interests, and this letter has afforded me the fullest confidence and security for the remainder of my life. But if, from a consideration of my family and of my uniform and sincere attachment to the British Government, you should be pleased in your own name to confirm the assurances conveyed to me by Captain Baillie, the particulars of which will no doubt be submitted to you by him, this confirmation would increase my confidence in your friendship. Should it not be convenient to do so, I shall still remain satisfied, as it is not my wish to be troublesome; and the letter of Captain Baillie is in reality the same with your own, as having been written under your direction; Captain Baillie will not fail to convey to you the truth concerning me.

To

NUSSEER-OOD-DOWLAH.

Written 24th December 1806.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter (recapitulate that received 15th December).

I entertain a high sense of your attachment to the British Government and it will always afford me great satisfaction to promote your interest and welfare. The information which I have uniformly received from Captain Baillie respecting you is of a nature to increase my regard and esteem, and confirms my confidence in the continuance on your part of the same sentiments and conduct which place you among the number of the faithful adherents of the British Government.

I hereby confirm the assurances which you have received from Captain Baillie, and being perfectly satisfied of the validity of your title to the jaghire of 52 villages in the district of Calpee, conferred on you by His Highness the Peishwa, I hereby recognise your right to the possession of those villages.

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

No. LXIV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to NAWAB MEHDI HUSSUN KHAN IMAM-OOD-DOWLA of BAONEE,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognise and confirm any succession to your State which may be legitimate according to Mahommedan law; subject to the payment of half a year's net revenue as a relief whenever the succession does not go to a direct lineal heir.

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

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. LXV.

TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT given in by RAO BAHADOOR BUKHT SING, Jaghiredar of CHURGAON, etc., under date 27th November 1821.

An engagement of allegiance being required from me by Lieutenant Moodie, Acting Agent of the Governor-General in Bundelcund, in order to establish my submission and obedience to the British Government. Therefore, in consideration of the kindness and justice I have experienced from the British Government, I, Dewan Bahadoor Bukht Sing, have of my own free will written and delivered to the above-mentioned gentleman an engagement to the following effect:

That I will not abet or connive at any rebellious or suspected persons but will break off all correspondence and connection with them. On the contrary, I will use my utmost exertions to seize such persons, and having seized them will deliver them up to the officer of the British Government. I will not hold enmity towards the servants or dependants of the Government; and should any of the Chiefs of the districts and dependants of the Government have a difference with me, respecting any place, village or boundary, lands, etc., I will make known the cause of dispute to the officers of Government and request them to settle it, and will implicitly submit to whatever may be the decision of Government, nor will I dispute with any one in revenge for his quarrelsomeness towards me. Should any disturbances take place between any one without the sanction of the officers

of Government, I will not, in any respect whatever, swerve from my obedience and allegiance, acting always as a loyal and submissive dependant subject of the Government. Should any fugitive subject of the Honourable Company take refuge in any village of my jaghire, I will seize him and deliver him up to the servants of Government; and should the servants of Government come to seize him I will aid them in so doing. In the event of troops of the Government passing through my ilaka, I will cordially exert myself in collecting supplies and other requisites, and act in conformity to the desire of the officer commanding the troops. I will not permit robbers or thieves to reside in my jaghire; and should the property of any person be stolen or plundered in the villages or within the boundaries of my jaghire, I will either cause the property or its value to be restored by the zamindar, or I will myself repay the amount. Should any one after committing a crime in the territories of the Government take refuge in the villages of my jaghire, I will seize him and deliver him up to the officer of Government. I will not commit any act whatever that may give rise to disturbance or confusion in the territory of the Jhansi State. I will pay an annual tribute of Jhansi Rupees 7,500 to the Subadar of Jhansi through the medium of the Agent of the Governor-General. I will always maintain the observances customary in this district towards the Rajah of Oorcha, as the head of my family. I will appoint a trustworthy person on my own part, who will constantly attend on the officers of Government as a vakeel to execute such orders as he may require, and should the officers of Government be displeased with him for any fault, I will immediately appoint another person in his stead.

I will in every respect, without swerving, firmly adhere to all the particulars of this engagement; and if I shall act contrary to it in any point, I will submit to whatever may be thought proper by the officers of Government.

Witnesses:

GOMAUN SING, Killadar.
LOLLA PULTOO PALL.

Engagements, exactly similar to that taken from Rao Bakht Singh (excepting the payment of tribute), were signed for jaghires:—

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

Witnesses:

BUKSHEE MANIK of Bijna.
LOLLA DULEL SING of Dhorwye.

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

Witnesses:

JOWAHIR SING, Killadar.
LOLLA DULEL SING.

Dhorwye, by Dewan Boodh Sing, Dewan Sutterjeet Sing, Dewan Heera Lall, by the hand of Lolla Dulel.

Witnesses:

LOLLA DOORJUN SING of Soree.
LOLLA RUKHUN of Puharee.

Puharee, by Lolla Rukhun Parinda, on the part of Dewan Bunka Eesurree Sing, also by Dewan Bahadur Sing.

Witnesses:

LOLLA DULEL of Dhorwye.
LOLLA JOWRAWUN of Toree.

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

Dated 11th April 1823.

Let the officers for present and future affairs, the chowdries and kanoongoes of pergunnah Erich, zillah Bundelcund, know that: Whereas the British Government has been pleased to confirm and acknowledge the undermentioned ten villages, Churgaon, etc., as a hereditary jaghire to Rao Bahadur Bukht Sing upon condition of his performing the duties and engagements specified in an Ikrarnamah executed by him on the 27th November 1821: you will therefore consider the said Rao Bahadur Bukht Sing to be the confirmed hereditary jaghiredar of the villages in question, and fully entitled to manage and collect the land revenues and sayer on the same. The duty of the aforementioned is as follows:—to act with loyalty and obedience towards the British Government; to conform strictly to the several Articles of the engagement executed by him; to conduct himself with good faith and moderation towards all inferior sharers, huqdars, and ryots of whatever class, and to respect and observe the usages established from old times in regard to the internal management of his jaghire.

List of villages of the jaghire.

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

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

Pergunnah of Erich.

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

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

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

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

Pergunnah Juttahra.		*Pergunnah Erich.*	
1	Toree.	1	Reechorah Khoord.
1	Bilgaon.	1	Dhowanee.
1	Raootpoorah.	1	Kurrey.
1	Burwoho.	1	Dhunrua.
1	Eteneeah.	TOTAL	4
1	Dabur.		
1	Lutwaroo.		
1	Etwah. Kuhanpoorah.		
1	Rajwarah.		
1	Bersingpoora.		
10			
4	of Erich.		
TOTAL	. 14		

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

Pergunnah of Juttahra.

1 Puharee Kullan.

The 11th April 1823.

II.—BAGHELKHAND.

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

Transit duties have been abolished by all the Chiefs in Baghelkhand. No separate extradition arrangements have been concluded with them; extradition is effected in accordance with the procedure for the time being in force in British India. Rewa is the only State in Baghelkhand held under treaty; the others are held under Sanads.

1. REWA.

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

The first Chief of this State with whom a treaty was framed was Raja Jai Singh Deo. Overtures which were made in 1803 after the conclusion of the Treaty of Bassein (see Vol. VI) were rejected by the Raja. In 1812, however, a body of Pindaris invaded Mirzapur through Rewa territory. The Raja was believed either to have abetted this enterprise through deliberate design, or to have countenanced it through weakness. He was accordingly required in 1812 to accede to a Treaty (No. LXVI), by which he was acknowledged as the ruler of his possessions; was brought under the protection of the British Government, to whose arbitration he bound himself to refer all disputes with neighbouring Chiefs; and engaged to permit British troops to march through, or be stationed in, his territories.

The Raja failed to fulfil his obligations, and, when a military post was established in his territory, he attempted to starve out the detachment. Troops were sent to enforce the execution of the engagements and to obtain security for their future fulfilment. Accordingly, on the 2nd June 1813, another Treaty (No. LXVII) was made, confirming the previous Treaty, and defining more clearly the Raja's relations with the British Government. The 5th Article of the Treaty acknowledged the right of the British Government to punish Lal Zabardast Singh, Jagirdar of Churhat, who had contumaciously refused to allow the Government post to be laid through his territories; and the 8th Article related to the punishment of certain landholders in the Singrauli district, who had attacked a party of British troops during an armistice which had been agreed on for the purpose of negotiating the above Treaty. Zabardast Singh was pardoned on his engaging (No. LXVIII) never again to offend against the British Government. The landholders in Singrauli were deprived of their propietary rights which were conferred in 1814 by a third Treaty (No. LXIX) on the Rewa Raja, on his promising not to molest certain of his subordinate Chiefs who had rendered assistance to the British Government.

One of these guaranteed Chiefs was the Thakur of Simaria. In 1823 he appealed to Government for protection from the Rewa Chief, who had sent a force against him to enforce certain demands. The dispute was adjusted by the mediation of the British Government. In 1833 the guarantee of the British Government was withdrawn at the Thakur's own request, whereupon he was immediately deprived of his estates by the Maharaja. The application of the Thakur for aid was not listened to, but in 1844 Government required the Maharaja to make a suitable provision for his widow. The British Government also on two occasions directly interfered in behalf of the Raja of Singrauli, whom the Maharaja had unjustly deprived of his estates in Rewa. The estates of the Thakur lie partly in Rewa and partly in British territory.

Jai Singh Deo abdicated in favour of his son, Bishwanath Singh, who was succeeded in 1854 by his son, Raghuraj Singh. He, according to native history, was the thirty-second of his line.

In 1847 the Maharaja abolished sati throughout his dominions.

For his services in the mutinies of 1857 the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred in sovereignty upon him, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the zamindars of Amarkantak.

In 1862 the Chief was granted a Sanad (No. LXX) guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

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

In 1867 the Maharaja, at whose request the British Agent temporarily appointed in 1857 to assist him in his government, had been withdrawn in 1862, desired the direct interference of the British Government in effecting reforms in the administration of his State; but the application was declined on the ground that it was incumbent on the Chief himself to discharge his duties as a ruler. In 1868 he abolished the system of levying transit dues as well as that of farming the revenue to contractors, and, as a further means of remedying the disorganisation into which the State had fallen, appointed as his minister Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I. The British Government consented to the arrangement, but declined to guarantee the position of the minister, who was compelled eventually to abandon the task he had undertaken. In 1870 Government agreed to the Maharaja's request for the re-establishment of the separate Agency. Since its withdrawal in 1862, the political supervision of Rewa affairs had been entrusted to the Bundelkhand Agent.

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

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

Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, who had been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1864, and had been granted a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, died on the 4th February 1880, and was succeeded by his son, Venkat Raman Singh, who was born on the 23rd July 1876. The succession of the young Maharaja was acknowledged by the Government of India in March 1880, and he was installed on the 8th October in that year.

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

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

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

On the 21st January 1885 the Rewa State handed over to the Government of India, with other necessary concessions for mining purposes, the surface and mining rights in the Umaria coalfields, a tract of about three square miles. The terms included the payment of a royalty to the Darbar. In April 1885 civil and criminal jurisdiction over the coalfields was ceded to the Government of India, who entrusted the immediate administrative control of the tract and the executive management of the operations to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The whole arrangement which was subject to reconsideration on the Maharaja's majority, terminated at the Maharaja's request on the 1st January 1900, when the colliery was retransferred to the Rewa Darbar on the understanding that any proposal to transfer it thereafter to a company would be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India (No. LXXIV).

On the 15th November 1895 the administration of the State was handed over to Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh under certain conditions, and the Council of Sirdars was dissolved from that date.

Venkat Raman Singh was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on the 22nd June 1897.

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

The territory of Rewa, including Sohagpur, contains an area of 13,000 square miles; and a population, according to the census of 1901, of 1,327,385. The annual revenue amounts to about twenty-nine lakhs of rupees exclusive of jagirs and religious grants, which probably absorb about fifteen lakhs.

The military forces of the State consist (1905) of 574 cavalry, 1,140 infantry, 230 armed police, 94 artillery men, and 13 serviceable and 44 unserviceable guns.

The liability of the Rewa State to the payment of nazarana on successions has not been decided.

The Maharaja receives a salute of 17 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 26th June 1867.

2. NAGOD OR UNCHAHRA.

The founder of the Nagod family, who are Parihar Rajputs, is said to be Bhoj Raj, who is supposed to have migrated from Kotara, through fear of death at the hands of his bastard brother, and settled in Unchahra in 1478 A.D. Like Kothi, the State of Nagod was originally included as one of the subordinates of Panna in the Sanad granted to Raja Kishor Singh. But as Unchahra had been in the possession of the ancestors of Lal Sheoraj Singh before the establishment of the power of Chhatarsal in Bundelkhand, and the family had never been ousted either by the Bundela Rajas or by Ali Bahadur, a Sanad (No. LXXV) was given to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809, confirming him in his possessions. He was succeeded in 1818 by his son, Balbhaddar Singh, who was deposed in 1831 for the murder of his brother. Raghavendra Singh, son of Balbhaddar Singh, was then a minor, and the State was therefore temporarily taken under British administration. On attaining his majority in 1838, Raghavendra Singh was installed; a new Sanad (No. LXXVI) was given him, and a nazarana of Rs. 8,000 was taken. He soon became deeply involved in debt, and, at his own request, the State was again taken under British management in 1844. The Raja rendered good service during the mutiny, and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant (No. LXXVII) of eleven villages from the confiscated Estate of Bijaraghogarh, which at one time formed a portion of the Maihar State.

The right of adoption was conceded (No. XIII) in 1862.

In 1863 the Chief of Nagod ceded lands (No. LXXVIII) for railway purposes, with full rights short of sovereignty.

In 1865, at the Raja's request, the management of the State was again made over to him. Raghavendra Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by

his son, Jadabindra Singh, called also Sambhu Das, who was born on the 30th December 1855. The Chief was put in full charge of the State in February 1882. The grave disorder existing in the State rendered it necessary in 1893 to require the Raja to appoint a qualified person, approved by the Political Agent, as his Diwan. He, however, resented this advice, and eventually in 1894 went to Benares and settled there. The Government of India were therefore compelled to direct the Political Agent to assume charge of the State. Since that time the Raja lived in voluntary exile at Benares until September 1904, declining the allowance that Government were prepared to grant him from his State. In September 1904, he willingly consented to live at Sutna, and to accept the allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month, which is paid from the revenues of the State. In 1904 he formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Bhargvendra Singh, then aged about 17 years. Bhargvendra Singh is being educated (1906) at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

The area of the State is 501·4 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 67,092; the revenues amount to about Rs. 1,72,000 exclusive of about Rs. 70,000, which are alienated in jagirs and religious and charitable grants.

The military force consists (1905) of 21 cavalry, 62 armed police, and 5 artillery men with 9 unserviceable guns.

The State is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Chief receives a salute of 9 guns, which was finally approved in Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th June 1867.

3. MAIHAR.

The founder of Maihar was Beni Singh, known, as Beni Hazuri, Minister to Raja Hindupat of Panna, who in about 1770 granted him in jagir the territory which now forms the State. On the occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh, a younger son of Beni Singh, was confirmed (No. LXXIX) in his possession on his executing a deed of allegiance in 1806. In 1814 a revised Sanad (No. LXXX) was given to him. On the death of Durjan Singh in 1826 the State was divided (No. LXXXI) between his two sons, Bishan Singh and Prag Das, the former receiving the district of Maihar and the latter Bijaraghogarh. The Estate of Bijaraghogarh was confiscated in 1858 for the rebellion of the Chief, Surju Prasad, son of Prag Das, and in 1865 was included in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Bishan Singh became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request the State was placed under British management in 1849, at which time an

Engagement (No. LXXXII) was taken from him. He died in 1850, and was succeeded by his son, Mohan Prasad, who died in 1852, leaving a son, Raghubir Singh, who was born in March 1844.

The right of adoption was conceded by the British Government in 1862 (No. XIII).

In 1863 a promise was made to the young Chief that his State would be restored to his management in two years, if he proved himself fit to be entrusted with the administration, and in the meantime a British officer was deputed to Maihar to instruct him in his duties. The promise was duly fulfilled and the Chief was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon Raghubir Singh and his heirs by Sanad (No. LXXXIII) in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes (No. LXXXIV).

On the 1st January 1877 the Chief was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction; this was converted into a permanent salute in the following year.

The area of Maihar is 407 square miles; by the census of 1901 the population is 63,702; and the revenue is about Rs. 75,000.

The military force consists (1905) of 21 artillery men with 7 unserviceable guns.

The State is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns, fixed in 1878.

4. SOHAWAL.

Sohawal was formerly a portion of Rewa territory, but about the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son, Fateh Singh, threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards the State became subordinate to Panna (*see* Bundelkhand *supra*), and was so entered in the Sanad granted to Raja Kishor Singh. But for the same reasons that separate Sanads were granted to the Chiefs of Kothi and Unchahra on the British occupation of Bundelkhand, a Sanad (No. LXXXV) was granted in 1809 to Rais Lal Aman Singh, the seventh Chief of Sohawal, confirming him in his State on his tendering a deed of allegiance. Aman Singh resigned the State to his eldest son, Raghunath Singh. In 1830 Sohawal was taken under British administration to liquidate a private money claim preferred against the Chief, but three years later was restored to Aman Singh, his son, Raghunath Singh, having died in the interval. In 1840 Aman Singh made over the

State to his second son, Sheo Singh, who in 1843 received a Sanad (No. LXXXVI) recognising his succession. By improvidence and misrule the State became involved in debt, and in 1845 it was taken under British management at the Chief's own request.

The eldest son of Sheo Singh, Indrajit Singh, died in 1856, leaving a son, Sher Jang Bahadur Singh, who succeeded his grandfather in 1865, and was entrusted with the management of his State in 1871.

In 1862 the right of adoption was conceded (No. XIII).

In 1863 the Chief ceded (No. LXXXVII) lands for railway purposes, with full jurisdiction short of sovereign rights.

The title of "Raja" was conferred as a personal distinction upon Sher Jang Bahadur Singh by Sanad on the 1st January 1879 in recognition of his loyalty. Sher Jang Bahadur Singh died on the 22nd November 1899. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, who was born on the 7th August 1878, and on whom the title of "Raja" was conferred as a personal distinction in 1901.

The territories of the State lie in two distinct districts separated from each other by the State of Kothi; the northern portion is also intermixed with lands belonging to Panna.

The area of Sohawal is 212·9 square miles, with a population, by the census of 1901, of 37,216. The gross revenue amounts to over one lakh of rupees, but about two-thirds of this have been alienated in rent-free tenures and religious or charitable grants, leaving the Chief a revenue of about Rs. 46,000 only.

The State is liable to the nazarana rules.

Raigaon.—The Jagir of Raigaon belongs to a junior branch of the Sohawal family. This Jagir was originally granted by Mahipat, fifth in descent from Fateh Singh, to his brother, Sarup Singh, on condition of service and of contribution towards the exigencies of the State. In 1829 Raghunath Singh, then administering the Sohawal State, claimed the right of either resuming the Jagir or of levying tribute and exacting allegiance from its holder. These demands were not supported by Government. In 1855, on the death of the Jagirdar, a quit-rent (ubari) was imposed on the Jagir by the British officer administering the Sohawal State, but on appeal was disallowed by Government, on the understanding that the Jagirdar faithfully performed his allegiance to the Chief of Sohawal. His claims, however, to independence of Sohawal, and to certain other privileges inconsistent with his subordinate position, were absolutely negatived, for in the Sanads of 1809 and 1843 the Chief of Sohawal had been referred to as the hereditary Chieftain of the Sohawal and Raigaon *tappas*, and had

been guaranteed in the permanent possession of them under certain conditions of allegiance to the British Government.

In October 1883, owing to the continued refusal of the Thakur, Bikramajit Singh, to comply with the just demands of his Chief, the Raja of Sohawal was permitted, under the orders of the Government of India, to attach the Raigaon Jagir. But the Thakur having submitted in November 1885, the Chief restored his Jagir, the Jagirdar executing an agreement binding himself to accept the supremacy of the Sohawal Darbar and to fulfil the proper obligations of his tenure.

The Jagirdar of Raigaon enjoys a revenue of Rs. 24,000 per annum.

The present Jagirdar, Raghubansman Prasad Singh, succeeded to the Estate in November 1896.

5. KOTHI.

In the Sanad granted to the Raja of Panna in 1807 (*see* Bundelkhand *supra*) Kothi is entered as one of his subordinates. The founder of the Jagir was Jagat Raj Singh Baghela. The family is of the Baghel caste and had long held their Jagir, paying submission to the successive conquerors of Bundelkhand. They were never dispossessed either in the time of the Bundela Rajas or of Ali Bahadur, and therefore in 1810 a Sanad (No. LXXXVIII) was granted to Rais Lal Duniyapat, the Jagirdar then in possession, making him directly dependent on the British Government, like the other Bundelkhand Chieftains.

Lal Duniyapat was succeeded in the Chiefship by his son, Lal Abdhut, who was in turn succeeded by his son, Lal Ran Bahadur Singh.

In 1862 the right of adoption was conceded (No. LI).

In 1863 the Chief agreed (No. LXXXIX) to make over lands for railway purposes free of cost, and to surrender all transit duties on goods passing through his territory.

The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred upon Ran Bahadur Singh and his heirs by Sanad (No. XC) on the 1st January 1878, in recognition of his loyalty, public spirit, and benevolence. He died on the 5th June 1887, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhagwat Bahadur Singh, then thirty-five years of age. Raja Bhagwat Bahadur Singh died on the 22nd September 1895, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Avadhendra Bahadur Singh, who was born in 1870.

The revenue of Kothi is about Rs. 26,000. The area is 168·8 square miles; and the population, by the census of 1901, is 19,112.

The State possesses (1905) two unserviceable guns.

Under the terms of its adoption Sanad, Kothi is subject to the payment of nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

6. BARAUNDHA OR PATHARKACHHAR.

This family is very ancient. The present line traces its descent from Gauri Chand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549. It belongs to the Raghubansi caste of Rajputs. Under the rule of the Bundela Chiefs, the State seems to have been held under a Sanad from Hirde Sah. Mohan Singh was confirmed by the British Government in the territory which he held under the Bundelas and Ali Bahadur, and a Sanad (No. XCI) was given to him on the 21st June 1807. He died on the 4th January 1827 without male issue, leaving a will in which the whole of his property was bequeathed to his nephew, Sarabjit Singh. Although Sarabjit Singh was not formally adopted, Government recognised his succession to the exclusion of his two elder brothers.

In 1862 the Chief received the right of adoption (see No. XIII).

In 1863 Raja Sarabjit Singh ceded lands (No. XCII) for railway purposes.

Shortly before the death of Raja Sarabjit Singh, which occurred in December 1867, an unsuccessful attempt was made by his third son, Ram Dayal Singh, to secure for himself the Chiefship to the exclusion of Chhatarpal Singh, the son of Bishwanath Singh, who was the second son of Sarabjit Singh and predeceased his father. Raja Chhatarpal Singh died in 1874, aged twenty-five, and was succeeded by his only surviving uncle, Raghubar Dayal Singh, who received the title of "Raja Bahadur" at the Imperial Assemblage in 1877 and also a salute of 9 guns, as personal distinctions. The salute was made hereditary in the following year.

Raghubar Dayal Singh died on the 18th December 1885, leaving neither issue nor near relations, nor had he exercised the right of adoption. In July 1886 the Governor-General in Council selected Thakur Prasad, a descendant from the late Chief's original stock, as successor to the Chiefship. The recognition of Thakur Prasad was held to constitute a re-grant of the State, to which it was within the competence of the Government to attach such conditions as might seem to be necessary. Thakur Prasad was born in 1847. For his complicity in an affray on the Baraundha border in April 1892, in which two Kamta Rajaula sepoys were killed and one man wounded by an armed party of the Baraundha State, a fine of Rs. 4,000 was imposed on the Raja, and he was debarred until further orders from attendance at Darbars. The latter portion of the punishment was however remitted in December 1897 in recognition of his creditable behaviour during the famine.

The area of the State is 217·6 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1901, of 15,724. Owing to mismanagement and the large number of relations claiming subsistence, the available yearly revenue has been reduced to about Rs. 15,000.

The State possesses (1905) two unserviceable guns.

Baraundha is liable to the nazarana rules.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 9 guns, fixed in 1878.

7. JASO.

In the partition which Chhatarsal made of his possessions the parganas of Kotra and Jaso were included in the share of Jagat Raj. This Chief in the year 1766 divided his State between Guman Singh, from whom the Ajaigarh Raja is descended; Khuman Singh, the ancestor of the Charkhari family; and Pahar Singh, the founder of the State of Jaitpur, now extinct. In this division the Kotra and Jaso districts were divided between Guman Singh and Khuman Singh. Bharti Chand, the fourth son of Chhatarsal, held the district in subordination to his elder brother, and left it in two shares to his sons, Durjan Singh and Hari Singh, who, during the quarrels in the family of Chhatarsal, managed to maintain themselves in independent possession. Durjan Singh, dying childless, left his share to Chait Singh, son of Hari Singh, who was succeeded by his infant son, Murat Singh, in the whole of the Jaso territory. Jaso, like the other Bundelkhand States, was conquered by Ali Bahadur, by whom Gopal Singh, a rebel servant of Chait Singh, was established in possession on condition of submission and allegiance. Gopal Singh took the infant Murat Singh into his protection.

In the arrangement made with Bakht Singh of Ajaigarh in 1807 the pargana of Kotra, in which Murat Singh's possessions lay, was included in the Ajaigarh territory. Murat Singh, however, refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Bakht Singh, and the peace of the country was disturbed by the quarrel. In 1813 the British Government decided in favour of the Raja of Ajaigarh, and directed the Agent in Bundelkhand to endeavour to persuade Murat Singh to acknowledge the Raja's supremacy, and pay his revenue of Rs. 2,500 a year through the British Government, if not direct, to the Raja. But Murat Singh would listen to no terms which involved a recognition of his subordination to Bakht Singh in any form. The inability of the Raja to coerce Murat Singh led to further enquiries into the claims of the latter. It was then clearly proved that, although the Jaso Jagir had never been actually separated from the territories originally ruled over by

agat Raj, yet the authority of the Ajaigarh branch of the family over Jaso ad never been more than nominal; that several influential Chiefs of Bundelkhand were in favour of the claims of Murat Singh being recognised; nd that, had the existence and claims of Murat Singh been known in 807, his descent and rights would undoubtedly have ensured to him the eparate recognition of his patrimonial possessions, according to the policy f the British Government in confirming possession as it stood at the ime of Ali Bahadur's death. A separate Sanad (No. XCIII) was therefore conferred on Murat Singh in 1816, cofirming him in the possession of Jaso ndependently of any subjection to Bakht Singh. At the same time it was considered unjust, under a new and more accurate view of the case, to nsist on the cession by Bakht Singh without compensation of what had been acknowledged by the British Government in 1813 to be his right. A remission of the quit-rent of Rs. 2,500, which the Raja of Ajaigarh claimed from Jaso, was therefore granted to Raja Bakht Singh from the amount of his annual tribute; and, in consideration of the injury done to Murat Singh by his long exclusion from his rights, Government resolved to bear the loss and not to exact the quit-rent from Jaso.

Murat Singh had two legitimate sons, the elder of whom died childless, and the second, Isri Singh, succeeded to the Jagir. Isri Singh was long at variance with two of his relatives, Raghunath Singh and Satarjit Singh. In consequence of their rebellion he had ousted them from their respective Jagirs of Richul and Duraha. From 1832 onwards the dispute had been frequently referred to the Agent in Bundelkhand for settlement, but it was contrary to the policy of Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the Jagir. As, however, the continuance of the quarrel threatened the disturbance of the public peace, Government at length interfered in 1845. Raghunath Singh was restored to the Estate of Richul on condition of paying an annual quit-rent of Rs. 1,000 to the Jagirdar of Jaso; and an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a year was given to Satarjit Singh, who would have been incapable of managing the Jagir of Duraha if it had been restored to him.

Isri Singh died in 1860, leaving a minor son, Ram Singh, who died soon afterwards, the direct descendants of Murat Singh thus becoming extinct. The Raja of Ajaigarh claimed the State as a lapse to him, but his claim was considered to have been extinguished by the arrangements of 1816, the effect of which was to recognise and confirm the antecedent rights of the Jaso family, and thereby to entitle the collateral relatives of Murat Singh to succeed in direct subordination to the British Government. Satarjit Singh of the Duraha branch of the family, and nephew of Murat Singh, was considered the nearest heir; and as he himself wished to succeed in

preference to his youngest son, Ranjit Singh, being adopted, as had been proposed by the widows of the late Jagirdar, he was recognised (No. XCIV) successor to the Jaso Estate in 1862.

The Chief subsequently in the same year received the right of adoption (No. XCV).

Diwan Satarjit Singh died in November 1869, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhopal Singh. Bhopal Singh died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, Gajraj Singh. Gajraj Singh received the title of "Diwan Bahadur" as a personal distinction at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. On his death on the 6th October 1888, without male issue, he was succeeded by his only surviving brother Chhatarpati Singh, a youth who only survived a few months. He died on the 29th January 1889, and was succeeded by Jagat Raj, Ubaridar of Richul, representative of the nearest collateral line. In February 1900 the Government of India accepted the voluntary resignation of his Jagir by Jagat Raj. Owing to the minority of his son, Girwar Singh, who was then about eight years of age, the Estate has been brought under Government management.

The area of the Estate is 72·1 square miles; its population, by the census of 1901, is 7,209; and its revenue is about Rs. 23,000.

The Jagirdar possesses (1905) 3 unserviceable guns.

Nazarana of Rs. 2,500 is taken, according to the terms of the adoption Sanad (No. XCV), from the Jaso Estate on all successions, whether direct or by adoption.

8. THE KALINJAR CHAUBES.

The district of Kalinjar formed part of the territories of Chhatarsal which fell to the share of Hirde Sah. Chaube Ram Krishna was governor of the fort. During the distractions which followed the invasion of Ali Bahadur, the Chaube family seized the fort for themselves, and successfully resisted for ten years the siege laid to it by Ali Bahadur, who died in the course of it. At the time of the British occupation the fort was held by the sons of Ram Krishna, of whom there were originally seven.* Baldeo, the eldest, was dead, and his son, Dariyao Singh, was commandant of the fort. Although the family, being merely rebellious servants of the family of Chhatarsal, had no claim to a settlement on the same terms as the descendants of the old Bundela Rajas, yet, in pursuance of the policy of the British Government to abandon the country above the Ghats, leaving its

* Baldeo, Bharatju, Govind Das, Gajadhar, Nawal Kishor, Salig Ram, and Chhatarsal.

defence to the petty Chiefs, and with a view to the pacification of the country, Dariyao Singh on behalf of the family was confirmed in 1806 in the possessions they held on condition of allegiance (No. XCVI). Many of the villages, however, claimed by Dariyao Singh were in possession of the Killadar of Ajaigarh, and for this reason it was impossible at the time to grant Dariyao Singh a formal Sanad.

The impolicy of leaving this family in the possession of the fort of Kalinjar was soon apparent. The strength of the fortress induced Dariyao Singh persistently to oppose the British authority, and to give secret encouragement to the predatory leaders who disturbed the peace of the country. It was therefore resolved to dispossess him. An attack made on the fort in January 1812 failed, but Dariyao Singh surrendered on condition of the family receiving other lands in exchange for those they held. So violent were the dissensions in the family that it was found necessary in 1812 to grant separate Sanads (No. XCVII) to each member for his individual share, and also to grant a separate Sanad to Gopal Lal, the family vakil, in order that no one of the sharers might arrogate to himself a greater share of influence or patronage than another. At the time of this partition two of the brothers, Govind Das and Gajadhar, were dead, and were represented by their sons, Pokhar Prasad and Gaya Prasad. Two of the shares were held by women, one by the mother of Chhatarsal and the other by the widow of Bharatju. The share of the former was, at her own request, and with the consent of the several sharers, joined in the Sanad granted to Chhatarsal Chaube; that of the latter in the Sanad granted to Nawal Kishor. Shortly after this settlement was effected, quarrels broke out between Nawal Kishor and the widow of Bharatju, and in 1817 it became necessary to separate their shares, and to grant them distinct Sanads (No. XCVIII).

It is a rule of succession in this family that, when heirs fail to any sharer, the share is divided among the surviving branches of the family. In this way two shares, that of the widow of Bharatju, who died in 1836, and that of Ari, the mother of Chhatarsal, were absorbed. Of the remaining seven shares, Purwa, which formed the share of Pokhar Prasad, was confiscated in 1855 on account of the complicity of his son and successor, Bishan Prasad, in murder, and Naegaon, the share of Chhatarsal, was absorbed under the following circumstances: Chhatarsal was succeeded by his son, Jaganath, who in 1843 was succeeded by his widow, Nanni Dulahin. Under the Sanad granting her the right of adoption Nanni Dulahin wished to adopt one Bans Gopal; this was objected to by the other members of the family, on the ground that Bans Gopal was not directly descended from Ram Krishna, the founder of the family, but from one of Ram

Krishna's ancestors. Without laying down any general rule which might limit the terms of the adoption Sanad, Government considered that it was more in harmony both with the principle of Hindu law as to adoptive heirs, and also with the rights and customs of the Chaube family, that the female Jagirdar should select an heir from among the direct descendants of Ram Krishna. Further than this Government would not circumscribe her privilege of adoption. Shortly after this decision Bans Gopal died, and his death was followed in January 1864 by that of Nanni Dulahin, who left a deed adopting Bihari Lal, the son of Bans Gopal. The adoption was however disallowed on the ground that it did not come within the conditions of the adoption Sanad, and the partition of the Jagir in equal shares among the other branches of the Chaube family in accordance with the rule of succession was authorised. A suitable provision was made for Bihari Lal and for the widow of Chhatarsal, the first Jagirdar; each share will revert at the death of its holder to the other members of the family.

There remain now five * shares, of which four are held by the descendants of Ram Krishna Chaube, and one by the family of Gopal Lal, the vakil. In each case the right of adoption (No. LI) was conceded in 1862, and in each case, by the terms of the adoption Sanads, the holding is subject to the payment of nazarana of a quarter of a year's net revenue on direct succession, and half a year's net revenue on succession by adoption.

(*a*) PALDEO.

This Jagir was left by Dariyao Singh to his son, Nathu Ram, who was succeeded by his son, Raja Ram, in 1840. Raja Ram died without issue in October 1842, and was succeeded by his uncle, Sheo Prasad. Sheo Prasad was succeeded in 1865 by his eldest son, Makund Singh, who died in 1874, and, on failure of lineal male heirs, was succeeded by his brother, Chaube Anrudh Singh, who was then thirty-seven years of age. A nazarana of half a year's net revenue was taken on this occasion. In 1877, the Jagirdar received, at the Delhi Assemblage, the title of "Rao" as a personal distinction.

In 1883 the existing arrangements, whereby certain ladies of the family enjoyed land for maintenance, were modified, the Jagirdar engaging to substitute suitable cash allowances.

Anrudh Singh died in August 1891, and the succession of his first cousin, Narayan Das, aged about 55, was recognised by the Government

* Paldeo, Taraon, Bhaisaunda, Pahra, Kamta Rajaula.

of India. As in the Banka Pahari case, the succession was considered direct, and a nazarana of one-fourth of a year's revenue only was exacted.

Narayan Das died on the 15th February 1894, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jagat Raj, who was born on the 15th May 1865. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on Jagat Raj in January 1903 as a personal distinction.

The area of Paldeo is 28 square miles; its population, according to the census of 1901, is 8,598; and its revenue is about Rs. 26,000.

The Jagirdar possesses (1905) 2 unserviceable guns.

The Estate is liable to the payment of nazarana on successions (No. LI).

(*b*) TARAON.

Taraon fell to the share of Gaya Prasad, who left it to his son, Kamta Prasad, in 1840, who was succeeded in 1856 by his son, Ram Chand. Ram Chand died in 1872, and was succeeded by his son, Chaturbhuj.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (now Indian Midland) Railway, receiving payment for the area acquired, and in 1889 he ceded (No. XCIX) criminal and civil jurisdiction thereon to the British Government.

A long standing dispute for precedence between the Jagirdars of Pahra and Taraon was decided in 1891 in favour of the former.

Chaturbhuj died heirless on the 31st January 1895. His younger brother, Brij Gopal, who was born on the 21st September 1864, was recognised as the successor by the Government of India in June 1895.

The area o i Taraon is 26 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1901, is 3,178; and the revenue is about Rs. 10,000.

The Estate is liable to the payment of nazarana on successions (No. LI).

(*c*) BHAISAUNDA.

Bhaisaunda was the share of Nawal Kishor, who was succeeded by his son, Acharju, who in turn was succeeded by his second son, Tirath Prasad. Tirath Prasad died on the 10th October 1885, and was succeeded by his eldest grandson, Chaube Chhatarsal Prasad, who was born on the 7th May 1878.

During the minority of Chhatarsal Prasad the Jagir was administered by a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The management was handed over to the Jagirdar in 1895.

The area of Bhaisaunda is 32 square miles; its population, by the census of 1901, is 4,168; and its revenue is Rs. 9,000 a year.

The Estate is liable to the payment of nazarana on successions (No. LI).

(*d*) PAHRA.

Salig Ram wished to divide his share during his life among his thre sons, but this sub-division of the Jagir of Pahra was not sanctioned b Government. Salig Ram died in 1843 and was succeeded by his son, Rai Prasad. He was succeeded in 1855 by his nephew, Makhsudan Prasac who had been adopted from Taraon. On the succession of Makhsuda Prasad it was ruled that he had no right to alienate the revenues of th Estate beyond his own life. Makhsudan Prasad died in 1868, when he wa succeeded by the present jagirdar, Chaube Radha Charan, who was bor on the 17th October 1856.

In 1884 the Jagirdar ceded land for the Jhansi-Manikpur State (no Indian Midland) Railway, compensation being awarded for the are acquired, and in 1888 he ceded (No. C) criminal and civil jurisdictio thereon to the British Government.

In 1891 a long standing dispute for precedence between the Jagirdar of Pahra and Taraon was decided in favour of Pahra.

In January 1898 Chaube Radha Charan received the title of "Ra Bahadur" as a personal distinction: it was changed to "Rao Bahadur' in 1902.

The area of Pahra is 27 square miles; its population, by the censu of 1901, is 3,535; and its revenue is about Rs. 13,000.

The Jagirdar possesses (1905) 2 unserviceable guns.

The Estate is liable to the payment of nazarana on successions (No. LI).

(*e*) KAMTA RAJAULA.

Kamta Rajaula was the share granted to the family vakil, Rao Gopa Lal, who was not a member of the Chaube family, but belonged to the Kayasth caste. He died in 1873, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rac Bharat Prasad, then twenty-four years of age.

Rao Bharat Prasad died in December 1891. The succession of hi eldest son, Ram Prasad, who was born in 1870, was sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1892.

The area of Kamta Rajaula is 13 square miles; its population, accord- ing to the census of 1901, is 1,232; and its revenue Rs. 2,500 a year.

The Estate is liable to the payment of nazarana on successions (No. LI).

No. LXVI.

Treaty of Friendship and Defensive Alliance concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Jey Singh Deo, Raja of Rewah and Mookundpore,—1812.

Although the relations of amity have uniformly subsisted between the British Government and the State of Rewah, and especially since the augmentation of the intercourse between the two States by the annexation of a portion of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, those amicable relations have been cultivated and improved by reciprocal acts of friendship, yet no formal engagements, imposing upon the two parties specific obligations with respect to each other have hitherto been concluded; and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, the present ruler of Rewah and Mookundpore, having now expressed a desire that this defect should be supplied by the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance, and the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council being cordially disposed to accede to the wishes of the Rajah in this respect declared; the following Articles of Treaty are by mutual consent concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Jey Sing Deo, his heirs and successors:—

Article 1.

The Governor-General in Council acknowledges Rajah Jey Sing Deo to be the lawful possessor of the present dominions of Rewah, which have been held by him and his ancestors in successive generations during a long course of years, and in compliance with the Rajah's request, and for his entire satisfaction, assures him agreeably to justice and the uniform principles of the British Government, that so long as the aforesaid Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall truly and faithfully fulfil the obligations of friendship and alliance according to the true spirit and intent of this Treaty, it will not commit hostilities against the Rajah of Rewah, nor take possession of or in any way encroach on any part of his territories. On the contrary, the British Government engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in the Rajah's possession from the aggressions of any foreign power in the same manner as the dominions of the Honorable Company are protected and defended.

Article 2.

The British Government having, by the terms of the preceding Article engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Rewah from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his

territories, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Govennment, which will endeavour by representation and remonstrance to avert such design, and if its endeavours to that effect shall fail of success, the British Government will be prepared, on the requisition of the Rajah, to detach a force of British troops into his territories for their protection. In which event the expenses of those troops during the period they may be so employed, calculating from the day of their entering the Rajah's dominions until that their quitting them on their return, shall be defrayed by the aforesaid Rajah. If the apprehended design of invading the Rajah's territories shall be referable to any disputed claim between the Rajah and the other power, the Rajah shall report all the circumstances of such disputed claim to the British Government, which will then interpose its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute, and the Rajah, relying in the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If, notwithstanding the Raja's acquiescence in that award, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, the British Government will be ready to afford its assistance in the manner above provided. If any of the Rajah's troops shall at any time be required to serve in the British territories, the Rajah engages to furnish the same ; and in that event, the expense of them, calculated at the rate of 20 rupees per mensem for each horseman, and 6 rupees per mensem for each foot soldier actually furnished by the Raja, shall be defrayed by the British Government from the date of their leaving the Rajah's territories until that of their return. Whenever the troops of the British Government and of the Rajah shall have occasion to act together, the Commander of the Rajah's troops shall conform to the advice and act under the instructions of the British Commanding Officers.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah of Rewah being the acknowledged sovereign of his own dominions, the British Government will not consider itself entitled to take cognizance of any complaint which may be preferred to it by any of the relations, subjects, or servants of the Rajah, who on his part shall not possess a claim to the aid of British troops for the support of his authority within the limits of his dominions.

ARTICLE 4.

If the Rajah of Rewah shall at any time have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependant on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government, engages to withhold its allies or dependants from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Rewah or to punish the aggressor and

to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Rewah, according to the strict principles of justice: the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 5.

The Rajah of Rewah engages never to grant an asylum within his dominions to any enemies of the British Government, or to rebels, but on the contrary to exert his utmost endeavours for the apprehension of such persons, and if apprehended to deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government. The Raja further engages not to permit the families of persons of that description to reside within his territories. If any of the enemies of the Rajah or the rebels to his Government, shall take refuge within the British territories, the British Government, on receiving notice thereof from the Rajah of Rewa, will, after due investigation, pursue such measures with regard to the fugitives as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting at the same time every practicable means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territory and Government of the Rajah.

ARTICLE 6.

Whereas robbers issuing from the territories of the Rajah of Rewah frequently commit depredations in those of the Company, the Rajah engages, on receiving an application from the Officers of the British Government, to exert his authority for the purpose of arresting the persons accused of such crimes and when apprehended to cause them to be delivered over to the said Officers.

ARTICLE 7.

If any of the brothers or servants of the Rajah of Rewah shall calumniate, misrepresent, or accuse the Rajah before the British Government, that Government will not without enquiry and proof give credit to the statements of such persons.

ARTICLE 8.

The honor, rank, and dignity of the Rajah of Rewa shall be estimated by the British Government in the same degree as that in which they were estimated by the former Emperors of Hindoostan.

ARTICLE 9.

Whenever the British Government shall deem it expedient to send its troops into the dominions of the Rajah of Rewah or to station or canton a British force within the Rajah's territories for the purpose of guarding against the advance or intercepting the retreat of an enemy, or of

Pindarrahs, or other predatory bodies, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach its troops, and the Rajah of Rewah shall give his consent accordingly. The Rajah shall also on any such occasion station his troops according to the advice of the Officers of the British Government at the Ghaut of Chundeah, Kawreah, or such Ghauts or passes as the British Commanding Officer shall point out. The Commanding Officer of the British troops which may be thus employed in the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the British Cantonments, or for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's Officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar. If any materials which are indispensibly necessary should happen not to be procurable by purchase, and it shall consequently become necessary to take such articles wherever found in the Rajah's dominions, the price of such articles shall be paid for by the British Government at the rate that may be settled by arbitrators appointed by the British Government and the Rajah respectively.

ARTICLE 10.

The Rajah of Rewah being admitted among the number of the allies of the British Government, engages at all times to comply with any just and reasonable requisition connected with the interests and prosperity of that Government, to conform to its advice, and to the utmost of his power to fulfil the obligations of friendship and attachment towards the British power.

ARTICLE 11.

This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Richardson, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and Bukshy Baugwan Dhut, the vakeel of the said Rajah on the other, Mr. Richardson has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian and Hindee, signed and sealed by himself, and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. Richardson another copy duly executed by the Rajah, and Mr. Richardson has engaged to procure and deliver to the said vakeel within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Richardson shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Banda, on the Fifth of October A.D. 1812.

No. LXVII.

SECOND TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and RAJAH JEY SING DEO,—1813.

Whereas on the 5th of October 1812, corresponding with 15th Kooar 1869 Sumbut, a Treaty of mutual friendship and defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Rewah; and Whereas the Rajah of Rewah having failed to fulfil the engagements which the aforementioned Treaty imposed upon him, the British Government was compelled, in vindication of its honour and its rights, to detach its troops into Rewah to enforce the execution of those engagements, and to obtain security for their due fulfilment in future; and Whereas the Rajah, having now returned to a proper sense of his relations with the British Government, and having expressed his contrition for the past, agrees to the following conditions, for himself, and for his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 1.

All the stipulations of the Treaty concluded on the 5th of October 1812, corresponding with the 15th of Kooar 1869 Sumbut, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not affected nor altered by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah of Rewah hereby binds himself to engage in no correspondence of a political nature with any Foreign State or Chief whatever without the privity and consent of the British Government, or its representative, the Agent in Bundelcund.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah engages to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence a news-writer or any other Agent on the part of the British Government or the Agent in Bundelcund, and to maintain an authorized vakeel with the Agent and with the Commanding Officer of any British detachment which may be stationed within his territory, both for the purpose of maintaining the general relations of amity, and of enforcing the supply of provisions, and ready compliance with the just demands of the Commanding Officer.

ARTICLE 4.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to allow dawks to be established through his territory by the Officers of the British Government in any direction that may be deemed necessary, to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same, and to punish them in case of opposition; and the Rajah acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish them for such opposition, in the event of his own inability to do so.

ARTICLE 5.

Lall Zubburdust Sing, the jaghiredar of Chourhut, having, in a very insulting and contumacious manner, refused to permit the Hon'ble Company's dawk to be laid through his jaghire, the exemplary punishment of the aforesaid jaghiredar is indispensable. The British Government is accordingly resolved to inflict exemplary punishment on this jaghiredar, and the Rajah of Rewah not only acknowledges the right of the British Government to do so, but agrees to aid and co-operate with the British troops in effecting that object.

The Rajah further engages to use his utmost means to punish Lall Zubburdust Sing himself, whenever the British Government shall require him to do so.

ARTICLE 6.

Frequent instances of robberies and other crimes have occurred within the British territory, the perpetrators of which issue from and take refuge within the Rewah territory; and thereby not only escape the punishment due to their crimes, but continue to infest the Hon'ble Company's adjacent territory with impunity, keeping the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. With a view to suppress this evil, the Rajah hereby agrees to permit the troops or Police Officers of the British Government to pass into the Rewah territories for the pursuit and apprehension of all such offenders, and also to afford them, and to cause his officers and jaghiredars to afford them, every necessary assistance in discovering and apprehending the objects of their pursuit.

ARTICLE 7.

The Rajah of Rewah agrees to consider those jaghiredars and others, residents of his country, who have been well-disposed towards the British Government, on the present occasion, as his friends; and will not molest or retaliate upon them for the favourable disposition they may have shown. The friends of the British Government shall be his friends, and its enemies his enemies.

ARTICLE 8.

On the 2nd of May 1813, corresponding with the 17th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, an agreement for the mutual suspension of hostilities was concluded between Lalla Pertab Singh, on the part of the Rajah of Rewah, and Colonel Martindell, Commanding the British troops. A party of sepoys escorting a cart of military stores appertaining to a detachment proceeding from the Singrownah Pass were, on the 7th of May 1813, corresponding with the 22nd of Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, treacherously, and in direct violation of the above agreement, attacked by a large body of horse and foot near to the village of Suttenee, and several sepoys were killed and wounded, and the property plundered. The Rajah of Rewah having solemnly disavowed all knowledge or participation in the above atrocious act, hereby

acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish the perpetrators of it in whatever manner and at whatever time it may please; and the Rajah further agrees to afford every assistance and co-operation in the accomplishment of the above object that the British Government may require of him.

ARTICLE 9.

It is both just and equitable that the Rajah of Rewah should indemnify the British Government for the expense of the armament which has been equipped and marched into Rewah in consequence of his failure to perform the conditions of his former engagements. At the lowest estimation the extra expense of that armament costs the British Government the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eight Rupees per mensem, and the preparations having commenced some days before the 1st of April 1813, corresponding with the 15th of Chyte 1870 Sumbut, it is agreed by the British Government that the expense shall be calculated from that date. The Rajah of Rewah accordingly hereby acknowledges himself justly responsible for the payment of the above expense monthly to the British Government, calculating from the 1st of April 1813, or the 15th of Chyte 1870 Sumbut, until such time as the objects of the present detachment shall have been entirely completed. In consideration, however, of the Rajah having obeyed the summons to repair in person to Colonel Martindell's camp on terms of unconditional submission, and in order to remove from the Rajah every excuse for the punctual liquidation of the amount, the British Government consents to limit the period of the charge to the 10th of May 1813, corresponding with the 25th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, the day on which the Rajah came into camp. Upon this principle the sum to be paid by the Rajah is forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three Rupees. The Rajah hereby engages to pay the above sum by the following instalments, any deviation from which will subject him to the penalties of a breach of the Treaty:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
On the 8th June 1813 or 25th Jyte 1870 Sumbut . . .	5,000	0	0
On the 10th August or 15th Sawun 1870	13,400	0	0
On the 6th December or 15th Aughun 1870	13,400	0	0
On the 23rd June 1814 or 30th of Jyte 1871	13,373	0	0
	45,173	0	0

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty consisting of ten Articles having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and the Rajah in person on the other, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the Rajah one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah has delivered to

Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by himself, and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited vakeel of the Rajah within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the delivery of which the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Budderah, on the banks of the Tonse, on the second day of June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE to the TREATY concluded between the HON'BLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, and RAJAH JEY SING DEO, the RAJAH of REWAH, on the 2nd of June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

Whereas by the 3rd Article of Treaty concluded between the Honorable Company and the Rajah of Rewah on the 2nd of June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte 1870 Sumbut, the Rajah of Rewah has engaged to receive and permit to remain at his place of residence, a news-writer or any other Agent on the part of the British Government, or the Agent in Bundelcund; and Whereas the Rajah has by the 4th Article of the aforesaid Treaty engaged to allow a dawk to be established through his territory, by the Officers of the British Government in any direction which may be deemed necessary: The Rajah, in the true spirit and intent of those stipulations, engages to treat the news-writer or Agent of the British Government or of the Agent in Bundelcund with every mark of attention and consideration due to their relative rank and character, and also to allow a free passage through his territories to all hurcarrahs, cossids, or other messengers, whom the officers of the British Government may, at any time, have occasion to employ, and to compel his feudatory Chiefs to do the same under the penalties and conditions prescribed with respect to the dawk. The Rajah further promises and engages to perform at all times those offices of friendship which are usual between allied States, and which may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the Treaty.

(Sd.) MINTO.
„ N. B. EDMONSTONE.
„ A. SETON.

Done at Fort William in Bengal, this Twenty-fifth day of June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

(Sd). J. MONCKTON,
Persian Secretary to Government.

No. LXVIII.

ENGAGEMENT taken from LALL ZUBBURDUST SING, Jaghiredar of CHOURHUT.

Whereas in consequence of the opposition made by me to the establishment of the Honorable Company's dawk in my jaghire, it became stipulated in the 5th Article of the second Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, under date the 2nd June 1813, that the British Government should have the discretion of inflicting upon me an adequate punishment; and Whereas in consequence of my having come into the British Camp on terms of unconditional obedience to the British Government and signed an engagement to the Superintendent of Political Affairs to surrender my lands and fort whenever required to the British Government, the British Government has been mercifully pleased to pardon my offences and to reinstate me in the enjoyment of my lands, on condition of my fulfilling all the objects of the alliance between the British and Rewah Governments as far as may lie in my power: I do therefore hereby engage to exert myself to the utmost of my power to obstruct the approach of Pindaries or other predatory troops who may attempt to pass through my jurisdiction, to obey without scruple all requisitions that may be made to me by Officers of the British Government connected with the obstruction of predatory troops, with collecting materials for constructing cantonments, furnishing supplies to British troops, assisting and facilitating the progress of dawk hurcarrahs, cossids, and messengers of every other description, and with seizing and delivering up criminals, whether such requisition shall be made to me directly by Officers of the British Government, or through the Government of Rewah.

(Sd.) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent, Political Affairs in Bundelcund.

No. LXIX.

THIRD TREATY concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the GOVERNMENT of REWAH,—1814.

Whereas by the 5th and 8th Articles of the second Treaty concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah on the 2nd June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, the British Government acquired the right to punish Lal Zubburdust Sing jaghiredar of Chourhut, and certain landholders in the Singrownah district for certain offences committed by them against the British Government; and as a necessary consequence of that right, the British Government acquired also the right to expel those persons from their possessions and to dispose of

their proprietary right to their lands (the rights of sovereignty over their lands remaining, as heretofore, inviolate with the Rewah Government): That is to say, the British Government has acquired the power to transfer all the rights formerly enjoyed by those persons who have forfeited their possessions under the provisions of the 5th and 8th Articles of the Treaty aforesaid, to such new proprietors as it may be pleased to select, the new proprietors agreeing to fulfil those duties of allegiance to the Rewah Government, to which their predecessors, who have been expelled, were subject; and Whereas it being an object with the Rewah Government to obtain the proprietary right in the lands forfeited by the persons above alluded to, and it being also the disinterested wish of the British Government to promote the interests of those who have shown their attachment to its cause in the course of the operations of the British troops in Rewah: The following arrangement has accordingly been agreed to for the mutual accommodation of both States:—

ARTICLE 1.

All the stipulations in the Treaties and Engagements heretofore concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not altered nor affected by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby transfers to the Government of Rewah from this date all proprietary right in the lands in the Singrownah district which it has lately acquired by the operation of the 8th Article of the second Treaty, dated 2nd June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jeyth 1870 Sumbut, with this reservation, that the Rewah Government shall not reinstate Ruchpal Sing in the lands of Suttenee formerly held by him, and that the Rewah Government shall be responsible for the good conduct of the persons whom it may place in the possession of the forfeited lands.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rewah Government hereby disclaims all right to levy from Lal Jugmohun Sing, jaghiredar of Simereeah, any portion of the penalty imposed upon the Rewah Government by the 9th Article of the Treaty of the 2nd June 1813, corresponding with the 19th of Jeyth 1870 Sumbut.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government being desirous that Lal Jugmohun Sing of Simereeah be guaranteed in the possession of the lands now held by him in jaghire, the Rewah Government hereby engages that the said Lal Jugmohun Sing shall remain in unmolested possession of the lands which he now occupies; but without any change in his relation to the Rewah State.

ARTICLE 5.

By Article 7th of the Second Treaty, the Rewah Government engages not to molest those jaghiredars and others, residents of Rewah, who have been well disposed towards the British Government. Certain persons, who humanely succoured the British sepoys that were wounded at Suttenee in Bysakh 1870, and others who have given information respecting those who were concerned in the above outrage, as well as in the murder of a sepoy employed to protect the town of Raepore on the following day, having thereby exposed themselves to the resentment of all who were in any way implicated in those outrages, the Rewah Government hereby solemnly pledges itself to protect all those persons from suffering any injury or molestation whatever in consequence of such assistance rendered by them to the British cause.

ARTICLE 6.

Lal Zubburdust Sing, Jaghiredar of Chourhut, having voluntarily surrendered himself to the British Government on terms of unconditional submission, the British Government has been pleased to pardon his offence, and to restore him to the enjoyment of his possessions which he had forfeited by his former misconduct, on his executing an engagement never again to offend against the British Government. An attested copy of this engagement is furnished to the Rewah Government, and as that instrument contains nothing inconsistent with the rights derived by the British Government from its engagements with Rewah, the Rewah Government declares itself responsible to the British Government for the due execution of the conditions of that engagement, in the same manner as it is of course responsible for the due execution of the terms of subsisting Treaties on the part of all its subjects and feudatories.

ARTICLE 7.

This Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rewah State, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, Governor-General in Council, on the one part, and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah and Mokundpore, and Baboo Bishonath Sing, the Rajah's eldest son, and associated with him in the administration of the Rewah Government, in person, on the other part, Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the said Rajah and Baboo one copy of the Treaty, in English and Persian and Hindooi, signed and sealed by himself, and the said Rajah and Baboo have delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by them, and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited vakeel of the Rewah Government within the space of thirty days a copy ratified by the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor-General in Council, on the

delivery of which, the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged at Kurwace, on this Eleventh day of March 1814, corresponding with the 5th of Chyth 1221 Fuslee.

Seal.

No. LXX.

Adoption Sunnud to Maharaja Rughooraj Sing of Rewah,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued; I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Cawnpore Durbar in November 1859, that on failure of direct heirs the adoption by yourself and future Rulers of your State of a successor according to the ancestral custom of your family will be recognized and confirmed.

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

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. LXXI.

Translation of Khureeta from Maharaja of Rewah to the Second Political Assistant, Bundelcund,—(dated the 16th-2nd Sawund, Sumbut 1920.)

(After acknowledging receipt of khureeta, dated 31st July 1863.)

According to your instructions the required conditions are entered in the Agreement, *viz.*—

1st.—All the land that may be required by Government for the Railway or its works, etc., is given in perpetuity with its sovereign authority.

All residents within the Railway boundaries, whether subjects of the Native Chiefs or of the British Government, shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the Railway Officers and the Government authorities.

2nd.—All disputes between the officers and the dependants of the Railway and the subjects of the Native States outside the Railway limits shall be heard and settled by the Political Officers.

The disposal of cases of criminals of this State, who may go within the Railway bounds, shall be disposed of and settled according to the rules which have been long current on the part of the Agency (Political) authorities.

No. LXXII.

1875.

His Highness the Maharajah of Rewah, accompanied by his Chief Minister, Lall Rundmon Sing, at an interview with the Governor-General's Agent and Political Agent at Rewah on 30th January 1875, made the following representation :—

The management of my State has long been a matter of difficulty to me. The Government of India in view to relief at my earnest instance appointed a Political Agent and granted a loan of ten lakhs. I thought that supported by the advice of the Political Agent, I should be able to introduce a fair system of administration and restore the revenue which has long been decreasing. The result has not been to my anticipations.

The revenue, though collected from the ryots, does not reach my Treasury, consequently there is no money wherewith to pay establishments or meet my engagements to Government respecting the payment of the ten lakhs' loan.

1.—I desire therefore, with the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy, to make over my State, until debts are liquidated and a system of administration established, to the care of the Political Agent.

2.—The Political Agent knows the character of my Chief Minister, Rundmon Sing, and is willing with his assistance to render me all help.

3.—From the time the Political Agent assumes charge of the administration I will abstain from interference of every sort.

4.—I will issue no orders on State matters.

5.—It will rest with the Political Agent to maintain or dismiss any State servant, and I will do my best to support his authority.

6.—A suitable allowance will be regularly paid me to enable me to live with comfort and dignity.

7.—I shall reside at Govindghur, Rewah, Sutna, as heretofore

GOVINDGHUR PALACE; *The 1st Feb. 1875.*

(Sd.) MAHARAJAH BAHADOOR RAGHOORAJA SINGH *of Rewah, G.C.S.I.*

No. LXXIII.

TRANSLATION of MEMORANDUM by the REWAH COUNCIL of SIRDARS respecting the UMARIA COAL and the proposed RAILWAY from KATNI to BILASPUR through UMARIA, etc.,—1883.

We, the Sirdars of the Council, came to Sutna this day, and the Superintendent of Rewah has informed us that the Government of India propose to open up the Umaria, Johilla and Sohagpur coal-fields, and to construct a railway from Katni to Bilaspur through the above-named places.

Having und erstood the intention of Government, we consider that the Rewah State should grant land for the construction of the line of railway, together with full jurisdiction thereon, according to the arrangements observed when the East Indian Railway line was constructed, that is to say, the land and jurisdiction should now be granted to Government by the State, and the State should arrange to compensate landholders.

As to the coal mines of Umaria, Johilla and Sohagpur, a contract is to be given to a company of capitalists for 99 years, and the agreement which may be entered into by Government on behalf of the Rewah State should be observed by this State.

The Superintendent of Rewah has explained to us that, without making a railway, the coal cannot be developed, and the greater the facility of means for conveying it, the greater will be the extent to which the coal mines will be worked, and the consequent profits to the State. We believe that this line from Katni to Bilaspur will cost above two krores of rupees.

We understand from what the Superintendent of Rewah has told us that the opening of this line will greatly facilitate the conveyance of coal; that it will also give an impulse to trade in the districts through which it passes; that foodgrains, timber, etc., which are now exported with great difficulty for want of roads and transport, will be easily carried to markets by rail and there sell to advantage: that, in addition, the prosperity of towns and villages will increase, as will also the trade of the State. The rail will secure safety and comfort to the country, and improve the condition and civilisation of the people. In times of famine, food will be easily carried from place to place.

We are aware that the conditions under which the contract of the coal is to be given cannot now be precisely determined. The royalty to be charged on the coal is a point which the Government will settle with the company. This is a matter of great importance to Rewah. The Government will, of course, act as it thinks best in respect of the terms on which the coal mines will be given on contract, the amount of coal to be extracted and all other matters connected therewith.

We fully trust that the arrangements which the Government will make in the matter will prove of great benefit to the Rewah State, and we concur entirely in the views expressed by the Government. In 1863 when arrangements were made for the Singrowli coal in the time of His Highness Maharaja Rughuraj Singh, the rate of royalty was fixed (by His Highness) at 6 pies per maund, or 14 annas per ton; and we trust that, when fixing the royalty to be paid for the Umaria, Johilla and Sohagpur coal, the Government will bear in mind the proposals of 1863 referred to.

(Sd.) HET RAM,
Dewan of Rewah.

(Sd.) SHRI LALL KULIAN SINGH JI.

(Sd.) SHRI LALL RAMANEY PRASAD SINGH.

(Sd.) PUSHKAR SINGH.

(Sd.) SHRI NUR HARI SINGH JI.

(Sd.) SHRI LALL JANARDAN SINGH JI.

(Sd.) SHRI SIRDAR BHAGWAT SINGH.

Dated 9th October 1883.

No. LXXIV.

From JANARDAN SINGH, Secretary to His Highness the MAHARAJA of REWA, to the POLITICAL AGENT, BAGHELKHAND, SUTNA—No. 861, dated Rewa, the 27th April 1899.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 689, dated 28th ultimo, regarding conditions on which Umaria Colliery will be transferred to the State.

2. I beg to say in reply that the Darbar agree to the proposal that for the purposes of account the colliery will be transferred to the Darbar from the 1st of April 1899, and that the Government of India will continue working for a short time until it is possible for the Darbar to take over the

actual possession after the arrangements for the transfer of services of the Manager and the staff are made and other minor points, if any, are settled.

3. The Darbar note that the selling price of colliery on the 31st March 1899 will be treated as a loan from the Government of India at an interest of ₹4 (four) per cent. per annum, and the Darbar will be at liberty to pay the capital in fixed instalments.

4. The Darbar quite understand that any proposal to transfer the colliery to a Company must be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

No. LXXV.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAUL SHEW RAJE SING of OUCHEERAH and NAGODE,—1809.

Whereas I, Laul Shew Raje Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me: Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah, containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. J. Richardson, from whom I have received a sunnud, confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehal or village, or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependence on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by what decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances ; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded ; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal officer in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person, and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages ; and if property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the officers of the British Government ; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession, and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if, amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, in any

village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Ali Bahadur the said village or villages were not in my possession. I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste and Bahadoor Sing of the Purhar sect have rebelled against the British Government, and have plundered and carried their outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebels shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer them to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said men shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions I will by every means in my power attempt to seize or apprehend them; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property, descended to me through many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself that, after having received my Sunnud from the British Government, I will not require or ask to be put in possession of one village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a Vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor-General in Bundelcund, and if the British representatives shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This Engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered to the British Government, and I promise to bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles, and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Given this 11th March 1809, equal to 10th Cheyte 1216 F.S.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL SHEW RAJE SING.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the tuppas of Nagode and Ouchcerah, in the pergunnah of Rawee, in the

province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Shew Raje Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government by the hands of Dewan Derreau Sing, and requesting a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; He therefore enters into the present engagement consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Shew Raje Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue. The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing; and it is the duty of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to the several stipulated Articles of the Engagement.

After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Dated 20th March 1809, corresponding with 19th Cheyte 1216 F. S.
For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. X.

No. LXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH RUGHOBIND SING of NAGODE and OUCHEERA.

Dated 27th December 1838.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of tuppas Nagode and Oucheera, pergunnah Burkee, attached to

Bundelcund; That since the country of Bundelcund came into the possession of the British Government, Laul Shew Raje Sing, who is one of the rightful Chiefs of the said country, having never rebelled against the Government or created disturbance, but having ever remained firm in his allegiance to the British Government and executed the orders of its officers, a Sunnud, dated 20th March 1809, corresponding with 19th Cheyte 1216 Fuslie, was granted to him by Government, confirming to him in perpetuity four hundred and four rent-free villages which he held in his possession on condition of loyalty and submission; on the death of the said Laul Shew Raje Sing, his eldest son, Rajah Bulbhudur Sing, held the said villages in his possession; but conformably to a letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 15th August 1831, he was deposed from the Raj of Oucheera, as Rajah Rughobind Sing, the eldest son of the said Rajah Bulbhudur Sing, having been educated under the tuition of Moulvee Hyder Ali, and having attained his majority, appeared before Mr. Charles Fraser, the Governor-General's Agent, executed an Agreement* containing seven Articles expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to Government, and prayed that his ancestral rent-free villages, enumerated in the former Sunnud, might be restored to him: The undermentioned villages as mentioned in the former Sunnud of 1809, are now granted to him in consideration of his rightful claim. He and his descendants will hold possession of the villages so long as they abide by the terms of the Agreement and are strictly faithful in their allegiance to the British Government. It behoves the chowdries and others to obey the said Rajah and to give him the usual dues on account of the villages in question. It will be the duty of the Rajah to make the people and zemindars happy and contented by a just administration, to improve the cultivation of his country, and to enjoy the revenue of the villages in strict adherence to the Articles of the Agreement, and execution of the orders of Government.

Dated 27th December 1838, corresponding with 11th Ughan 1890 Sumbut.

No. LXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting a JAGHIRE to the RAJAH of NAGODE.

Dated 22nd October 1859.

Whereas, from the report of the Political Agent at Rewah, it appears that during the disturbances you rendered good service to the Government by placing your sepoys at the disposal of the above officer, who made a

* No copy of this Agreement is on record.

promise that you should receive a jaghire when the rebellion was crushed: Accordingly I hereby confer upon you in perpetuity the undermentioned villages from the Bijeeragoogurh State as a jaghire, yielding a clear profit of Rupees 4,000 per anrum. Be it known that the jaghire in question shall be, like the rest of your territory, under the management of the British officers.

Names of the Villages.

	Rs.
1. Amtara	780
2. Dhurree	280
3. Imeeleeah	350
4. Koorowah	685
5. Kurwah Mujgowah	560
6. Dhurrumpore	105
7. Peepra	650
8. Chooree	172
9. Koolaree	230
10. Hurdooah	240
11. Dhunwahee	950
	5,002

No. LXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAJAH of NAGODE, to SECOND POLITICAL ASSISTANT, NAGODE,—(dated the 17th August 1863).

I have received your khut dated 31st July 1863, asking my consent to give the land for the Railway on the following conditions, that—

1stly—Such land as is required by Government for the Railway works and buildings should be given in perpetuity, with its entire jurisdiction and authority, and that all residents within the railway limits, whether subjects of the State or of the British Government, should be under the authority of the Railway Officers and Government authorities;

and

2ndly—That such disputes as may arise between the officers, workmen, and servants of the Railway, and the subjects of the State who dwell outside, should be settled by the Agency (*i.e.*, the Political authorities).

As this matter is for the increase of the prosperity of my ilaka, the extension of traffic, and the benefit of the people, therefore I agree to give as much land as may be required from my State for the (Rail) road conformable to the above conditions.

No. LXXIX.

Translation of an Engagement taken from Thakoor Doorjun Sing, dated 17th October 1806, and signed by Captain Baillie, Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund.

Whereas I, Doorjun Sing, having professed my cheerful and voluntary obedience and submission to the British Government, have been ranked among the well-wishers and adherents of the British Government; and, Whereas Captain John Baillie, Agent on the part of the Governor-General for the control of all the affairs of Bundelcund, having required from me an engagement comprehending certain Articles specified beneath, I have therefore signed and sealed this engagement and transmitted it to Captain Baillie, and I hereby engage never to deviate from it, and never to be guilty of any act that shall be at variance with the Articles contained in it.

Article 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders either in or out of the province of Bundelcund; to give no asylum to any of them in my jaghire; to prevent their families from residing in my jurisdiction; and to relinquish all correspondence with them. I also engage to commit no act of hostility against the adherents and servants of the British Government, and to neglect none of the duties of obedience and submission to the British Government.

Article 2.

In the event of the British troops ascending the Ghats, I agree to join them in person; and whenever any English gentlemen shall pass through my country on their route to or from Nagpore, I engage to conduct them to my frontier in safety.

Article 3.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my country, I engage to apprehend them and deliver them to the Officers of the British Government. If any persons on the part of the British Government come into my territory to seize them, I will not only not oppose such persons, but will co-operate with them in the apprehension of the fugitives.

Article 4.

I will not harbour thieves nor robbers in my country; and if any merchant or traveller belonging to the British Government be robbed or plundered in any of my villages, I agree to cause the zemindars of such village to restore the plundered property, or to apprehend and deliver up the thief or robber; and if any criminal who may have committed murder or

any other offence within the British territory take refuge in my jurisdiction, I engage to seize and deliver him to the Officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage that a vakeel shall always attend the Agent of the Government for the purpose of carrying into effect his orders.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted by CAPTAIN BAILLIE, to THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, dated 18th November 1806.

To the mootsuddies for transacting public affairs both present and future, be it known; that Whereas, by the Treaty of Bassein concluded between the British Government and His Highness the Peishwa, certain lands in the province of Bundelcund were ceded and permanently annexed to the British Government; and whereas British troops having been detached for the purpose of occupying those lands, and Thakoor Doorjun Sing, youngest son of Benee Sing Hoozooree, and the established ruler of the pergunnah of Mehur above the Ghats, having maintained a friendly correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General, and professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having likewise on all occasions shewn every attention to the comfort and safety of English gentlemen and their attendants travelling through his jurisdiction to and from Nagpore; and Whereas I (Captain Baillie) having now been again deputed by the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., Governor-General, for the settlement of the affairs of this province, and the said Thakoor having sent his accredited vakeels to solicit from the British Government a grant for his lands, and having delivered to me an engagement comprehending five Articles declaratory of his submission to the British Government: Therefore, and in consideration of the protection and support which the British Government is always ready to extend towards its adherents and dependants, the pergunnah of Mehur with the undermentioned villages, which from the first establishment of the British Government have been actually possessed by the Thakoor aforesaid, is hereby granted to the said Doorjun Sing. So long as the said Thakoor shall firmly and steadfastly follow the path of obedience and submission, the British Government will never offer any molestation whatever to him or to his heirs and successors in their possession of the pergunnah of Mehur.

No. LXXX.

TRANSLATION of the ENGAGEMENT taken from THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, dated 13th February 1814.

Whereas I, Thakoor Doorjun Sing, jaghiredar of the pergunnah of Mehur, in the province of Bundelcund, having heretofore professed my obedience and submission to the British Government, having on all occasions

afforded every possible attention to the comfort and safety of English gentlemen and their attendants in passing through my jurisdiction on their route to and from Nagpore, and having undeviatingly served the British Government with zeal and fidelity from the time of its first occupying the province of Bundelcund; and Whereas I formerly deputed my confidential vakeels to Captain John Baillie to solicit from the British Government a Sunnud for my lands, and having presented an obligation of allegiance comprising five Articles, I obtained a Sunnud under Captain Baillie's seal and signature; and Whereas in consequence of the said Sunnud not having comprehended a detail of the names of the villages contained in my jaghire I have now solicited another Sunnud to contain a list of all the villages in my possession, and with a view to confirm my allegiance and fidelity to the British Government, I have also delivered this revised obligation of allegiance comprising nine Articles duly executed, to Mr. John Wauchope, Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund; and I do hereby promise and engage to adhere firmly to the provisions of this engagement and never to infringe nor deviate from them in any respect.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund; to give them and their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents and dependants of the British Government, and, in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this province, in alliance with Government, entering into any dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages or on any other subject, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government, to solicit its adjustment of the dispute, and to abide implicitly by its decision. I further engage to take no revenge with my own hands in return for an injury, nor to take any steps towards obtaining redress without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions in strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders, plunderers, and other malicious persons, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage by those passes into the British territories. And if any Chiefs or commanders of troops belonging to neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of proceeding

in another direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. And so long as the British troops shall remain in my jaghire or in its vicinity, I promise to furnish it with supplies and all necessary articles.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British Government abscond and take refuge in my jaghire, I agree to deliver them up immediately on their being claimed by the Officers of the British Government. And if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take up their abode in the British dominions, I agree to present a specific request on the subject to the Officers of the British Government, and to submit to whatever course may in consequence be adopted according to the regulations of the British Government, but I will not myself attempt to seize the fugitive.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves nor robbers in my jaghire; and if any property be plundered or stolen from merchants or travellers in any of my villages, I engage to cause the zemindar of such village to restore the property stolen or robbed or to deliver up the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with the commission of murder, or any other crime in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to apprehend all such offenders and give them up to the British Government, and prevent their escaping into any other jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 6.

Having received a Sunnud from the British Government containing a list of villages drawn out agreeably to a statement of the villages in my actual possession presented by myself, in the event of any of those villages proving to be the property of others, or not to have been in my possession during the government of Allee Bahadoor, I hereby engage to abide implicitly by whatever decision the British Government may please to award respecting such disputed villages.

ARTICLE 7.

In the year 1812, corresponding with 1219 Fuslie, a body of Pindarees passing through the Ghat of Buddunpoor in my jurisdiction, succeeded in making a predatory inroad into the British territories; and as the obstruction of these marauders is incumbent on all the adherents of the British Government, as well for the protection of their own territories as of those of the British Government, I do hereby engage always to station a body of troops at the Ghat of Buddunpoor sufficient to obstruct the passage of these

plunderers, and further to adopt such efficient arrangements as shall prevent the inroads of Pindarees into the British territory through any part of my jaghire.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages enumerated in my Sunnud are in my actual possession and always have been so, I therefore promise that, from the time of my receiving the Sunnud, I will not apply to the British Government to be put in possession of any of my villages, nor will I ask assistance to control them.

ARTICLE 9.

I agree to appoint one of my confidential persons to attend the Officer of the British Government as vakeel, in order to execute such orders as he may receive. And if the British Officer shall be from any reason displeased with such vakeel, I agree immediately to recall him and to appoint another in his stead. I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the nine Articles contained in this obligation.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR DOORJUN SING, ratified by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL on the 18th March 1814.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mookuddums of the pergunnah of Mehur, dependent in Bundelcund; that Whereas Thakoor Doorjun Sing, the younger son of Benee Hoozooree, being the established proprietor of the pergunnah of Mehur, situated above the Ghats, having professed his obedience and submission to the British Government, and having conducted himself ever since the period of the accession of the province of Bundelcund to the British Government, with strict zeal and unshaken attachment to the British cause; and Whereas the said Doorjun Sing having, during the officiate of Captain John Baillie, Agent to the Governor-General, deputed his confidential vakeel to that officer, to solicit a grant of his jaghire from the British Government, and having accordingly, after presenting an obligation of allegiance comprising five Articles received a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the said Captain Baillie; and Whereas that Sunnud comprehending no separate list of villages, and the other jaghiredars of Bundelcund having received revised Sunnuds under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and Thakoor Doorjun Sing having now solicited a revised grant, comprising a list of the names of all the villages in his possession, and ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and having also, with a view to strengthen his allegiance to the British Government, presented a revised obligation of allegiance containing nine distinct Articles: This hereditary grant, ratified by the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and confirming in perpetuity to Thakoor Doorjun Sing the villages detailed in the subjoined schedule, with all the

rights, appurtenances, and revenues thereunto belonging, is hereby conferred upon the said Doorjun Sing; and so long as the said Thakoor Doorjun Sing and his heirs and successors shall firmly abide by the conditions contained in his obligation of allegiance, which he has delivered, the British Government will not interfere with nor resume these lands.

You will accordingly consider the said Thakoor Doorjun Sing proprietor and manager of these villages; and it is the duty of Thakoor Doorjun Sing, on his part, to devote himself to the amelioration and improvement of his lands, rendering the inhabitants contented and grateful by his management, and to enjoy the produce of his jaghire in the exercise of zeal and attachment to the British Government.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XI.

No. LXXXI.

Translation of the Engagement taken from Thakoor Bishen Sing,—1826.

I, Thakoor Bishen Sing, son of the late Thakoor Doorjun, jaghiredar of Myhere, in the Nerbudda and Saugor territories; Whereas formerly when the authority of the British Government was first established in the territories dependent on Bundelcund, my late father Thakoor Doorjun Sing deceased, having professed his obedience to the said Government, obtained from the Agent for Political Affairs a Sunnud confirming to him his jaghire; afterwards, at the request of my aforesaid father, an engagement of allegiance and submission under his hand and seal, comprising nine articles, was delivered to the Agent for Political Affairs, and a Sunnud was granted under the hand and seal of the Governor-General, comprehending a detail of the villages contained in the ilakah of Myhere; and Whereas my father departed this life on the 23rd day of Phagoon in the Sumbut year 1882, having repeatedly during his lifetime solicited the permission of the British Government to make over his jaghire jointly to his two sons, namely, myself and my brother, which proposal being at variance with the usage established amongst the Chieftains of these provinces, and tending to create disorder in the ilakah of Myhere, was not assented to; but after the death of my father and the occurrence of disputes between myself and my brother, when the death of Thakoor Doorjun Sing and the circumstances of us his two sons were reported to Government by Mr. T. H. Maddock, Acting Agent of the Governor-General in these territories, the Government adverting to the constant desire and intention of the late Thakoor, who from paternal affection wished that a perfect equality should exist between us two brothers in the inheritance of his territory and effects, was pleased to direct that the town and fort of Myhere should be made over to Thakoor Bishen Sing, and that the remainder of the lands and property should be divided equally into two parts, and one of them granted to me and the other to my brother; and Whereas in conformity

to the above arrangement I have received through Mr. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor-General aforesaid, possession of the town and fort of Myhere and of half the territory, and am to receive hereafter a Sunnud for the same from Government; with a view therefore to confirm my allegiance and fidelity to the British Government I have delivered to Mr. T. H. Maddock, acting Agent of the Governor-General, this obligation; and I do hereby promise and engage to adhere firmly to the provisions contained in the five following Articles, and never on any account to infringe or deviate from them.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of tne province of Bundelcund, and to give them or their families no asylum in my ilakah, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government; and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this territory in alliance with the Government, entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages or on any other subject whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government, with a view to its adjustment of the dispute, and to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise on all occasions to conduct myself with strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders, plunderers or other malicious persons, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage into the British territories, and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops, belonging to neighbouring countries, attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them. I will not harbour thieves nor robbers in my jaghire; and if any property be plundered or stolen from merchants or travellers in any of my villages, I engage to cause the zemindar of such village to restore the property stolen or robbed, or to deliver up the thief or robber to the British Government, and if any person charged with commission of murder or any other crime in the British territory take refuge in any of my villages, I agree to apprehend and give up all such offenders to the British Government, and to prevent their escaping into any other jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have to pass through my jaghire in progress to any place or in any direction, I promise not only not to oppose

or obstruct their march but also to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow; and so long as the British troops shall remain in my jaghire or its vicinity, I promise to furnish them with supplies and all necessary articles.

ARTICLE 4.

As I have been put into possession of the villages enumerated in my Sunnud by the acting Agent of the Governor-General, I do not apply to the British Government to be put in possession by its assistance; but in the event of any of the above villages being claimed by any of the neighbouring Chieftains, and my right to them proving not to be valid according to ancient and established succession, it shall be optional with the Officers of the British Government to make over such disputed villages to whichever of the parties whose title may prove to be best founded.

ARTICLE 5.

I hereby engage always to adhere firmly to all the conditions of the above four Articles of this obligation and that I will not in any respect whatsoever act contrary thereto.

Dated 18th December 1826 A. D.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR BISHEN SING under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT in COUNCIL, dated 2nd March 1827.

To the chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the tuppahs of Myhere Khas and others appertaining to Bundelcund, be it known; Whereas formerly in the year 1814 A.D., at the request of the Thakoor Doorjun Sing deceased, who from the first establishment of the British authority in Bundelcund evinced his submission and obedience to the British Government, he received from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General a Sunnud confirming to him in jaghire the villages of the ilakah of Myhere; and since the death of the aforesaid Thakoor, adverting to the known intention of the said Thakoor who during his lifetime had given in a Wajib-oolurz, requesting that the jaghire of Myhere might be confirmed to his two sons jointly, and on account of the occurrence of disputes and disagreement between the two sons after the death of their father, the following arrangement was directed by the British Government to be carried into effect.

After making over the town and fort of Myhere Khas to Thakoor Bishen Sing, the eldest son of the late Thakoor Doorjun Sing, the remainder of the villages of the above jaghire to be equally divided between the two sons, that is to say, Thakoor Bishen Sing, the eldest son, and Thakoor Praeg Das, the youngest son; and Thakoor Bishen Sing, in order to

strengthen his allegiance to the British Government, having presented a written engagement containing five distinct Articles: therefore this Sunnud has been granted to him conferring upon him and his descendants in perpetuity the following villages with all the rights, appurtenances, and revenues thereunto belonging; and so long as the said Thakoor Bishen Sing and his heirs shall firmly abide by the conditions contained in his obligation of allegiance which he has delivered, the British Government will not interfere with nor resume these lands.

You will accordingly consider the said Thakoor proprietor and manager of these villages; and it is the duty of the said Thakoor Bishen Sing, on his part, by the cultivation and improvement of his villages, to render the inhabitants contented and grateful, and to enjoy the produce of his jaghire in the exercise of obedience and attachment to the British Government.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XII.

No. LXXXII.

Translation of an Ikrarnamah of Thakoor Bishen Sing, Chief of Myhere,—1849.

After Address.—I beg to inform you that, after looking into the papers on the subject of the arrangements proposed by the Saheb Muntzim (Deputy Commissioner) with regard to my estate, I have of my own accord and free will acceded to the arrangements thus proposed, and have accordingly affixed my seal to those papers and signed them.

It is now my desire that the management of my estate may be conducted by Government in the manner proposed, as I shall thereby be freed from the burden of the affairs of the estate and of my debts. This freedom cannot be effected but by your favour. I therefore of my own accord and free will send you this application under my seal and signature attested by four credible witnesses.

I trust you will consider me as ever anxious for your prosperity and obedient to the orders of Government.

Written at Nagode on Sunday, the 25th of February 1849, corresponding with the 3rd Soodee of Falgoon 1905 Sumbut.

Witnesses:

(Sd.) BUKTAWUR LAL.
„ SHEIKH ABDOOS SOOLTAN.
„ LALA BHUGWANT.
„ LALA DEBY SING.

No. LXXXIII.

Sunnud conferring the title of Raja upon Thakoor Rughoobeer Sing of Myhere in Bundelcund,—1869.

In recognition of the liberal spirit which has prompted you to abolish transit duties within your territories, and to make a free grant of the land required for the construction of a portion of the Railway between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, I hereby confer upon you and your heirs lawfully begotten or adopted the title of "Raja."

Fort William; (Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

4th February 1869.

No. LXXXIV.

Translation of Khut from the Chief of Myhere, to Lieutenant Gurdon, Superintendent of that State,—(dated the 21st October 1863).

I have received your letter regarding the giving land from my State for the Railway and Railway works.

As directed by you, I agree to give, according to the subjoined conditions stated in your letter, land in my ilaka for the Railway, as other Rajahs and Chiefs have done, in the hope of advantage to the people and merchants, and of the welfare of my ilaka.

The conditions are these—

1. All land required by Government for the Railway or Railway works and buildings is given in perpetuity with the entire jurisdiction thereof.

All persons residing within the limits (of the land given), whether subjects of my State or Government, will be considered as under the jurisdiction of the Government officers of the Railway.

2. All dispute between the officers and servants, etc., of the Railway and the subjects of the State living outside the Railway limits will be heard and settled by the Agency (*i.e.*, Political) Officer.

Thus I have signified my agreement to give land in my ilaka for the Railway on the terms indicated in your letter.

As you are superintending this State, the entire authority lies with you; you will (doubtless) do what will be proper for my advancement and welfare. I do not need to enquire.

Be pleased to regard with consideration what I write.

Countersigned with the following note by Lieutenant Gurdon, Superintendent of Myhere :—

"This document has been read over to me, and has my perfect concurrence and approval."

(Sd.) E. P. GURDON,
Supdt. of Myhere Chief and State.

The 23rd October 1863.

No. LXXXV.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAUL AMAUN SING of SOHAWUL and RYGAWN,—1809.

Whereas I, Laul Amaun Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me : Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud, confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province ; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government ; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehals or villages or from any other cause, between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependence on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by what decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possession in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal officers in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab

Ally Bahadoor the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct, and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste and Bahadur Sing of the Purhar sect have rebelled against the British Government, and have plundered and carried their outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing; I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebels shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer them to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government; and if the said men shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize on and apprehend them; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property descended to me through many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself that, after having received my Sunnud from the British Government, I will not require or ask to be put in possession of one village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor-General in Bundelcund; and if the British representative shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered to the British Government and I promise and bind myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Given this 16th July 1809, corresponding with the 19th Ausaur Sanie Sun 1216 F. S.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL AMAUN SING.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the tuppas of Sohawul and Rygawn, in the talooks of Doorgunpore and

Birsingpore, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Amaun Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honourable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government by himself, and requesting a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; he therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Amaun Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Amaun Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs, free of revenue.

The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Amaun Sing; and it is the duty of the said Laul Amaun Sing to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to dovote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of Engagement. After the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Dated 18th July 1809, corresponding with 21st Assar Sanee, Sumbut 1216 Fuslie.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XIII.

No. LXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAL SEW SING, CHIEF of SOHAWUL,—1843.

Whereas from the period the provinces of Baghelcund and Bundelcund came into the possession of the British Government, I, Lal Sew Sing,

acknowledging my dependence to the British Government, place myself in submission to its officers who may be appointed to the charge of these provinces with the view of confirming my obedience and allegiance to the British Government. I now present this obligation containing eight Articles duly signed and sealed by me to Major William Henry Sleeman, Agent to the Governor-General, hoping to receive a Sunnud confirming to me the villages which by inheritance have come into my possession; I therefore promise to adhere to the Articles contained in the obligation and never to depart or deviate from them.

ARTICLE 1.

I will not in any way connect myself with any evil-disposed persons either within or without the provinces of Baghelcund and Bundelcund, nor will I afford them shelter, nor allow the families of such persons to reside in my possessions, nor will I hold any correspondence with such persons, nor will I enter into any disputes with any of the adherents or servants of the British Government, and if on any subject disputes with any of the adherents of the British Government should arise, I will instantly request the officers of the British Government to settle the subject of the dispute, and whatever decision may be made I will agree to the same and not deviate from such decision. I further promise not to retaliate any act of hostility received from another nor without permission of the British Government to give myself justice, and in every respect I will be obedient to the British Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I will make such arrangements with respect to the passes leading into my possessions as to prevent the egress and ingress of all evil-disposed persons, marauders, and plunderers, nor will I ever allow marauders and suspicious persons to pass through my possessions for the purpose of creating disturbances in the British territories, and if any Chief or Commander of troops should design to penetrate into the British territory through my possessions, I will give intelligence of his approach before he arrives near my possessions; and I will use my utmost endeavours to obstruct this advance.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops have occasion to proceed through the passes leading into my possessions I will not in any manner hinder them, and moreover will give orders to this effect to my people, and I will depute a confidential person to accompany them, and they are at liberty to proceed by any road they may please, and whilst the British troops are in my possessions or in the neighbourhood I will cause, "Rusud" supplies and all necessary articles to be continually furnished to them.

ARTICLE 4.

If any British subject should abscond and come and reside in my possessions, on application of the officers of the British Government I will give him up, and if any of my subjects should abscond and go and reside in the British territory, I will make my application to its officers to give up such persons, and whatever may be ordered agreeable to the regulations of the British Government I will conform to. I will not of myself cause such persons to be seized.

ARTICLE 5.

I will not permit thieves and thugs to reside in my possessions, and if the property of any merchant or traveller should be stolen in my possessions, I will call on the zemindars of the place where the robbery may occur and make them pay the value of the property stolen or seize and deliver over the thieves and plunderers to the officers of the British Government, and any person who having committed murder in the British territory shall come into my possessions, I will have him seized and delivered over to the officers of the British Government and will not allow him to escape from my possessions into those of others.

ARTICLE 6.

Should any village in the list of the villages in my possessions which I have presented, and agreeable to which I have received from the British Government the Sunnud, belong to another person, and it be evident that in the time of Nawab Ullee Bahadoor it was not in my possession, whatever decision the British Government may give I will obey and not offer any excuse.

ARTICLE 7.

As the villages mentioned in my Sunnud belonged to my ancestors, I therefore bind myself on receiving my Sunnud not to apply to the British Government to assist me in obtaining possession of any of them nor to aid me in the management of my possessions.

ARTICLE 8.

Of my confidential servants I will cause one to be always in attendance as a Vakeel on the officer of the British Government, and if the officer of the British Government should for any fault become offended with him, I will instantly recall him and send another person in his place.

This obligation of allegiance containing eight Articles I have forwarded under my own signature to the office of the British Government, and I bind myself not to depart from it in any way.

Dated Sawun Budee 12th, Saturday, Sumbut 1900.

Seal and Signature of Lal Sew Sing, Chief of Sohawul.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LALL SHEO SING, RAI of SOHAWUL, in the year 1843.

Be it known to all chowdrees, canoongoes, zemindars, and mukuddum of the tuppas of Sohawul and Ryegaon in the talooks of Doorjunpoor and Birsingpoor in the provinces of Bundelcund and Baghelcund, that whereas Lall Aman Sing, who is one of the hereditary Chieftains of these provinces has never rebelled against the British Government, but has invariably remained firm in his allegiance to it, and has obeyed the orders of its officers; and whereas he has applied for the grant of a Sunnud confirming him in possession of the Chieftainship, and has presented an ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government consisting of nine Articles and dated the 16th July 1809, corresponding with the 19th Assar Sanie, Sun 1216 F. S.: upon this a Sunnud, dated 18th July 1809, corresponding with 21st Asar Sanie, Sumbut 1216 Fuslee, was granted to him confirming him in the permanent possession of 217½ villages so long as he and his successors continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the ikrarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government. Lall Aman Sing enjoyed those villages during his lifetime, and he died on Tuesday, the 8th March 1842, corresponding with Fagoon Buddee Ekadussee, Sun 1248 Fuslee. Lall Sheo Sing, the eldest son of Lall Aman Sing, presented to the Agent, Governor-General, a new ikrarnamah, consisting of eight Articles (omitting the 7th Article in the ikrarnamah of Lall Aman Sing as no longer necessary in the present circumstances), expressing his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government, and requesting a new Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him. Government, therefore, acknowledging the right of Lall Sheo Sing, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of those provinces, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule are hereby granted to the said Lall Sheo Sing, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Lall Sheo Sing and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue to adhere to the conditions of the ikrarnamah these villages shall be confirmed and not resumed.

The chowdrees, canoongoes, zemindars, and mukuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Lall Sheo Sing, and it is the duty of the said Lall Sheo Sing to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his Government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of engagement.

Seal.

(Sd.) ELLENBOROUGH.

Schedule of Villages granted to Lall Sheo Sing—217½ villages.

Tuppa Sohawul . . . . . 50 villages.

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Sohawul	1	Ummodhaw	1
Chooraaree and Muzreah *	1	Buchwai	1
Bhowur	1	Dhourera Khoord	1
Diloura Khoord and Muzrah	1	Oomurdhuree	1
Bhutgowah	1	Oorkee	1
Koorgowah	1	Hinotai	1
Dhunkher Khoord and Buzrug†	2	Saris Tal	1
Lallpoor	1	Kurhaee	1
Koochee	1	Kurouree Chukbundee	1
Gurlugga and Gurlugee	2	Bhuggundee Lamtara	2
Reora and Diloura	2	Sohalah	1
Etowra	1	Morahah	1
Gorah	1	Rahotah	1
Rahtee	1	Karee and Burha	2
Mahadeva and Rungwa	2	Hummeerpore	1
Diloura Kullan	1	Mujbhoongawah	1
Dhawarree	1	Betoura	1
Soonbursa	1	Jhugra Jhugree	1
Balaita	1	Pantah	1
Dilouree	1		
Kurrewrah	1	Total	48‡
Purrounth	1		
Cheemraha	1		

Tuppa Ryegaon . . . . . 26 villages.

Ryegaon	1	Jumoonhai	1
Kulharee	1	Kuchra	1
Dhowrerah Kullan	1	Mohuta	1
Gudrah	1	Bahuera	1
Jeerwar	2	Bardhee	1
Kulhaee	1	Etwah	1
Sheopoora Kullan	1	Khunghur	1
Naipunneah	2	Shahpoora Bhudunneah	2
Nairainpoor	1	Nokur	1
Mujgawa	1		
Jikree	1		
Burkhar	1	Total	26
Simurreah	1		
Kursura	1		

* Muzreah means hamlet.—(Sd.) P. W. B.

† Little and large.—(Sd.) P. W. B.

‡ Detailed list of villages only amount to 48. Discrepancy supposed to have arisen merely from writer's mistake. In Sunnud of 1809 Oorkee and Kurouree Chukbundee are entered as each having wo villages, not one, which accounts for difference.—(Sd.) P. W. B.

Talooka Doorjunpoor . . . . . 42 villag

	No. of villages.		No. villag
Ghawrah	1	Gulooroo	1
Doorjunpoor	1	Koreiah	1
Muttaha	1	Neimowah	1
Gunnesha	1	Umeliah	1
Durreah	1	Sidoorah	
Dilowra	1	Muroran	1
Chuckdahee	1	Sidowiee	1
Lukaha	1	Simrah	1
Tikoorah	1	Mujear	1
Bhahara	1	Koolwah	1
Utturhah	1	Burahah	1
Ritcharee	1	Dhoonchee	1
Konaree	1	Gouree	1
Surahee	1	Munwazeer	1
Puttehar and Kolunkur *13 villages.*	1	Mujgowaw	1
		Kulesur	1
Bhugdera	1	Kungoura	1
Poorwah	2	Etowra	1
Lillahah	1	Mahawah	1
Bhernahee	1		
Gurlokhur	1	Total	42
Baree	1		
Bursa	1		

Tuppa Birsingpoor . . . . . 99½ village

Khalsa . . . . . 77½* „

Kootahah	2	Barrah	1
Puggar Khoord	1	Bhummouree	1
Bareeumrahee	1	Pursaunjah Shahbazpoor	1
Bhutgowa	1	Pursojah Khoord	1
Kotahah	1	Gurlaga	1
Lukha	1	Jumtar Seetul	1
Mujear	1	Miswassee Khera	1
Louleen	1	Tootua	1
Gotah	1	Rewaree	1
Soojawul	1	Modah	1
Malmaw	1	Sillaha	1
Simrah Mow	1	Goorkhat	1
Tigrah	1	Lukhunwar	1
Putnah	2	Bahmoorha	1
Kurrereah	1	Oomree	1
Khoondee	1	Amirtee	1
Kurrereah Deegur†	1	Jheer	1
Kurroundee Khoord	1	Burraha	1
Jhota	1	Bitmah	1
Deorabhur	1	Sirwee Kullan and Khoord	2
Purreah Kullun	1	Bichowriah	1
Ledurrie	1	Borrah	

* The Khalsa villages are set down as 77½, whereas detail in body of Sunnud makes them 8 Kootahah in Sunnud of 1809 is only entered as *one* village, and Lukha, Mujear, and Louleen a pooras or hamlets of it and not separate villages; they are, however, entered as if distinct villages new Sunnud. This accounts for discrepancy.—(Sd.) P. W. B.

† Deegur here means second.—(Sd.) P. W. B.

	No. of villages.		No. of villages.
Nugowra	1	Bhadee, Tilnee, Sumrah	3
Puchlelle Kullan	1	Purrewah, Jummue, Cawnpoor	2½
Mujear	1	Gulbul	1
Shudah	1	Amilpoor	1
Doonaoh	1	Goorsanee	1
Hinota	1	Saliah	1
Sonbursa Deegur	1	Purewah	1
Kurkantee	1	Bhillhah	1
Dhewut	1	Pepurha	1
Kharura	1	Bahmnakut	1
Nuggur	1	Burkhera	1
Urnah	1	Bulherah	1
Kuchballah	1	Bheriah	1
Tihaee	1		
Purewah Doueem	1	Total	81½
Jeetwar, Chilla, Paharee	3		

Pudarak 22 villages.

Purwah	1	Sukrourah	1
Kulleah	1	Nippuniah	1
Missgowa	1	Hurdu	1
Mohar	1	Rajookhun	1
Hurdawah	1	Puttorah	1
Majein	1	Sonbursah Bhat Furoshaw	1
Soojawul	1	Purremiah	1
Burrendah	1	Ookah	1
Shersah	1	Pichlee	1
Anichee	1		
Pursuddia	1	Total	22
Kehauj	1		
Deoree	1	Total 217½ villages.	

No. LXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from the RAIS of SOHAWUL to SECOND POLITICAL ASSISTANT, NAGODE, dated the 31st August 1863.

(After acknowledging receipt of khut dated 31st July 1863, requesting the Chief to give the land required for the Railway.)

As the construction of the (Rail) road will be an advantage to the people, a general benefit, and a stimulus to the prosperity of the ilaka, I therefore willingly give as much land of my State as may be required for the Railway works in perpetuity, with the entire jurisdiction thereof: nothing shall be done contrary to the following conditions:—

1st.—The land which may be required by Government for the Railway works and buildings is given in perpetuity, with its entire jurisdiction and authority.

All residents within the limits of that land, whether they be subjects of this State or of Government, shall be considered under the jurisdiction of the Railway officers and the Government authorities.

2nd.—All disputes between the officers, work-people, and servants of the Railway, and the subjects of this State who live outside the Railway bounds, shall be heard and settled by the Agency (Political) Officers.

No. LXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS presented by LAUL DHOONIAHPUT,—1810.

1st Request.

I hope that whatever may be said of me will not be believed without its being first ascertained.

Answer.

It is not customary with the British Government to believe what people say without enquiry into its truth.

2nd Request.

If any of my dependants or relations become disobedient, I hope my representation will be accepted.

Answer.

As you are in possession of your lands and are sole master, you can have no claim to our Government interfering to settle your country.

3rd Request.

If any of my relations disobey and should be dispossessed of any maafee money, etc., and should complain to your Government, I hope it will not be listened to.

Answer.

No complaints from your relations and servants will be attended to.

4th Request.

That a perpetual Sunnud of Nankar for eighty-two villages, my hereditary property, which I have mentioned to you, with all profits, etc., etc., be given to me.

Answer.

A Sunnud as requested will be given.

5th Request.

If any servant or mahajun should complain to you about any debts that may be due to them, I hope it will not be heard.

Answer.

No complaints for debts or revenue will be heard by the British Government.

6th Request.

If any of the Boondellah Chiefs or persons of your Government attack or plunder my country, it is hoped that you will remedy it.

Answer.

The proprietor must take care of his own lands. Persons of our Government have it not in their power to seize your lands; and if any should do any injury to your possessions, it will be adjusted upon complaint.

7th Request.

That when your army may be going up the Ghats, I may receive one month's notice; and that strict orders be given to the commanders not to allow their sepahies or hercarrahs to take anything from my people; and that notice may be sent to me of what things they require, and I will do all in my power to procure them.

Answer.

It is not customary for the people of our army to seize the effects of any persons; they will always pay a just price for the things they require and shall be supplied with.

8th Request.

If any robbers, etc., of your Government territories or dependants should rob in my country, I hope, upon the proof of it, I shall recover the property for the benefit of the sufferer.

Answer.

If you cause a thief to be apprehended in our territories by lodging information against him, he will be punished according to our laws, and if you point any thieves amongst our dependants or in their possessions, whatever may be proper will be done.

9th Request.

That I may meet with the same respect and honor that the other Boondellah Chiefs meet with.

Answer.

Of course.

10th Request.

If any of my relations should wish to go anywhere for service, it will be consented to.

Answer.

They are not forbidden to serve, but must not serve the enemies of Government, or in case they should, must quit them upon the orders of Government and not fight against our army.

11th Request.

If any of my people should fly to you or your dependants' territories, I may have them returned.

Answer.

If any stay under our Government, they will be tried by us, and if they should go to our dependants, it will be remedied.

12th Request.

I shall commit no fault in settling the Ghats, and if any should disobey, he will be punished, and if any party should stop the road, I hope your Government will send a force.

Answer.

Upon representation it will be remedied.

Dated 17th August 1810, corresponding with 3rd Bhadoon, 1217 Fuslie.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by LAUL DHOONIAPUT.

Whereas I, Laul Dhooniaput, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officer appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories ; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me : Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah, containing nine distinct Articles, to Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province ; and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in the Ikrarnamah, and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, or permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrels or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government ; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of mehals or villages, or from any other cause between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependence on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed

upon it. I further engage to make no reprisal on any one for past injuries, nor to seek redress by force without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such a manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of these passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any sirdars of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the officers of the British Government, and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute an intelligent person to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded; and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal officers in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person, and to abide by whatever order may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages; and if property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the delivering of the thief or robber to the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer or person or persons amenable to the British laws for crimes committed in the British possessions should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

Having presented a statement and list of the villages in my possession, and having obtained a Sunnud for the same, I therefore promise and engage that if, amongst the villages enumerated and stated by me, any village the property of any other person shall be found and the right to the same proved, or it shall appear that during the government of the Nawab Allee Bahadoor the said village or villages were not in my possession, I bind myself to abide by whatever the British Government shall be pleased to direct and obey the same implicitly.

ARTICLE 7.

Whereas Gopaul Sing of the Boondellah caste has rebelled against the British Government, and has plundered and carried his outrages into the villages granted by the British Government to the Rajahs Bukht Sing and Kishore Sing ; I therefore engage and promise not to give the above rebel shelter or protection in any part of my possessions, and not to suffer him to pass through my territories to those of either of the aforesaid Rajahs or of the British Government ; and if the said man shall either openly or secretly come into my possessions, I will by every means in my power attempt to seize on and apprehend him ; and if in the execution of this engagement I am negligent or step aside from its performance, I agree to any responsibility that the British Government may think proper.

ARTICLE 8.

As the villages inserted in the Sunnud now granted by the British Government are my hereditary property, descended to me these many generations, and as I am now in possession thereof, I hereby bind myself, that after having received my Sunnud from the British Government I will not require or ask to be put in possession of any village amongst the before enumerated villages, nor require from the British Government any aid for their government.

ARTICLE 9.

I will appoint on my part a person from amongst those in whom I have confidence, who shall remain at all times as a vakeel for the transaction of my business in the presence of the representative of the Governor-General in Bundelcund ; and if the British representative shall on any account or for any fault be displeased with the above person, I will recall him and send another.

This engagement, containing nine Articles under my seal and signature, I have delivered in to the British Government, and I promise and bind

myself strictly to abide by the above stipulated Articles, and in no sort deviate therefrom.

Dated 16th August 1810, corresponding with 2nd Bhadoon, 1217 Fuslie.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to LAUL DHOONIAPUT.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the pergunnah of Kotee, in the zillah of Bundelcund, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Laul Dhooniaput, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the province of Bundelcund, having from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honorable the East India Company invariably observed a friendly conduct and refrained from every outrage or any sort of improper conduct, and now manifests his wish to be admitted to obedience and submission to the British Government; and having lately in person presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, and requesting that a Sunnud confirming him in the property and possession of the villages now occupied by him; he therefore enters into the present engagement, consisting of nine Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the British Government and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient time have been and still are in his possession, are hereby granted to the said Laul Dhooniaput, and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the said Laul Dhooniaput and his successors. So long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the conditions of the Ikrarnamah and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government, the villages enumerated below shall be confirmed and continued to him and his heirs free of revenue.

The chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars, and mokuddums of the said villages will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the said Laul Dhooniaput; and it is the duty of the said Laul Dhooniaput to render his ryots and zemindars happy and grateful by the just administration of his government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government according to his several stipulated Articles of Engagement.

After the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council shall be obtained, another Sunnud signed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General will be exchanged for and substituted in the place of the present Sunnud granted by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Dated the 17th August 1810, corresponding with 3rd Bhadoon, 1217 Fuslie.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 7th December 1810.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XIV.

No. LXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAIS of KOTEE to POLITICAL ASSISTANT for BUNDELCUND, dated 12th Chaith Soodhi, Sumbut 1919.

(After referring to the purport of roobocaree dated 12th March 1863.)

I formerly gave the land in my ilaka for the Railway work, and represented it to you.

Now, according to the injunction and purport of the roobocaree, I am in every way ready (to act).

As much land of my ilaka as may be required for the Railway work I have given, along with the entire authority (kul hukumut), and as many persons as are within the limits of that land will remain under the control of the officers and authority.

If any dispute occur between the subjects and the Railway authorities, I have placed the investigation and settlement of it under the Political Officer.

No. XC.

SANAD conferring the title of RAJA BAHADUR upon the CHIEF of KOTHI in BAGHELKHAND,—1878.

In recognition of your loyalty, public spirit and benevolence, I hereby confer upon you and your heirs and successors in the Chiefship of Kothi, the title of "Raja Bahadur."

FORT WILLIAM; (Sd.) LYTTON,
The 1st January 1878. *Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. of India.*

No. XCI.

TRANSLATION of an IKRARNAMAH or OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by RAJAH MOHUN SING,—1807.

Whereas I, Rajah Mohun Sing, sincerely professing my submission and attachment to the British Government, have invariably manifested my obedience to the officers appointed to the superintendence of the province of Bundelcund from the period of its first annexation to the British territories; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance having lately been required of me; Therefore, and with a view to confirm my obedience and attachment to the British Government, I have prepared and hereby present this Ikrarnamah, containing six distinct Articles, to

Mr. John Richardson, from whom I have received a Sunnud confirming to me all my ancient possessions in this province, and I hereby declare that I will scrupulously observe all the Articles contained in this Ikrarnamah and never evade nor infringe any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby engage never to connect myself with any marauders or plunderers either within or out of the province of Bundelcund, to afford them no asylum, nor permit their families or children to reside in my possessions, and to abstain from all intercourse and correspondence with them. I further engage to avoid entering into quarrel or disputes with the dependants and servants of the British Government; and if at any time a dispute should arise on account of a mehal or village or from any other cause between me and any of the Rajahs and Chiefs of this province in dependance on the British Government, I agree to submit such dispute without delay to the officers of the British Government for their decision, and implicitly to observe and abide by whatever decision shall be passed upon it. I further engage to make no reprisals on any one for past injuries, nor seek redress by force, without the permission of the British Government, and always to be obedient and submissive to the Government in every transaction.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes up the Ghats which are situated in my possessions in such manner as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and evil-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghats by any of those passes, and from entering the British territories for the purpose of exciting disturbances; and if any Sirdar or leaders of troops should meditate an invasion of the British territories through my possessions, I engage to give timely notice thereof to the officers of the British Government and to use every practicable exertion to obstruct their progress.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops will have occasion to ascend the Ghats by any of the passes situated within my possessions, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies and provisions so long as they shall continue within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the subjects of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of my villages I engage to deliver up such person to the officers of the British Government immediately on his being demanded,

and if any of my ryots or zemindars abscond and take refuge in the British territories, I agree to submit to the principal officer in Bundelcund a statement of my complaint against such person, and to abide by whatever orders may be passed on the occasion agreeably to the Regulations of the Government, and to take no steps of my own accord to apprehend him.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of my villages, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of the villages subject to my authority, I agree to render the zemindars of such village responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the delivery of the thief or robber to the officers of the British Government; and if any felon or murderer, or person amenable to the British laws for crime committed in the British possessions, should take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government and not to permit their escape from my possessions.

ARTICLE 6.

As the Sunnud which I have received from the British Government was prepared from the schedule of the villages in my actual possession, which was presented by me to the Agent to the Governor-General, if therefore it shall hereafter be ascertained that any of the aforesaid villages had not been in my possession during the Government of the late Nawab Ally Bahadur, but had been acquired by me since the death of the late Nawab, I hereby agree to deliver up such village to the British Government without any hesitation, and to offer no objections on the score of the village being specified in my Sunnud.

Having deposited this Ikrarnamah, comprising six Articles, among the records of the British Government, I hereby bind myself invariably to observe the conditions contained in the said Articles ; and never to evade or omit the scrupulous performance of any of them.

(Sd.) RAJAH MOHUN SING.

" Whatever is written in the above Ikrarnamah, I engage to fulfil."

This 21st June 1807, equal to 1st of the month Assar 1214 Fuslie, Banda.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RAJAH MOHUN SING,—1807.

Be it known to all chowdries, kanoongoes, zemindars and mokuddums of the pergunnahs of Beer Ghur and Naee, in the province of Bundelcund; that Whereas Rajah Mohun Sing, one of the hereditary Chieftains of the

province of Bundelcund, having, from the period of the annexation of the said province to the territories of the Honourable the East India Company, invariably manifested his unremitted obedience and submission to the British Government, and having lately presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government, comprising six Articles, expressive of his sincere attachment and fidelity to the said Government: Therefore, and with a view to the entire satisfaction of the Rajah and to the support of his claims as a hereditary Chieftain of this province, the villages contained in the subjoined schedule, which from ancient times have been and still are in the Rajah's possession, are hereby granted to the said Rajah; and the said villages shall continue in the permanent possession of the Rajah and his successors, so long as he and they shall continue strictly to adhere to the condition of the Ikrarnamah, and to be obedient and submissive to the British Government.

The chowdries, kanoongoes zeminders, and mokuddums of the said pergunnahs will continue as heretofore to exercise their duties in their respective villages under the authority of the Rajah; and it is the duty of the Rajah to render his ryots and zemindars happy and gratified by the just administration of his Government, to devote his utmost attention to the prosperity and improvement of the country, and finally to remain firm in his obedience and submission to the British Government. This Sunnud, after obtaining the approbation of the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, shall be considered valid, and shall then be exchanged for another Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Honourable the Governor-General.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 9th July 1807.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XV.

No. XCII.

TRANSLATION of KHUT from RAJA of BERONDA to POLITICAL ASSISTANT, BUNDELCUND,—(dated the 15th Sawun Budhi, Sumbut, 1920),—1863.

Your roobocaree, No. 1213, dated the 30th June, about giving land for the railway which passes through my State at Mouzah Rampoorah, has been received.

As desired by you, I write that I have given to the British Government the land required for the railway, with the entire jurisdiction thereof.

Any persons living within the limits of the railway, whether the subjects of Government or of this State, shall be under the authority of the officers who may be appointed by Government to exercise authority within those limits, and any cases of disputes between the residents of my ilaka

outside the railway limits and the persons residing within those limits shall be investigated and settled by the Political Officer.

On the ground I have given according to your former writing for the use of the railway there are no dwellings of my subjects near it, but outside of the railway limits there is a chowkey on the east side and Mouzah Rampoorah is on the west side.

No. XCIII.

TRANSLATION of an OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE presented by DEWAN MOORUT SING,—1816.

Whereas the British Government having taken into its consideration the circumstances of my descent and former rights, and my zealous and submissive obedience, has liberally determined to admit me among the number of its immediate dependants, and to confirm me in the possession of the lands of Jessoo now actually occupied by me; and whereas Mr. Wauchope, the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, on the part of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, has required me to present an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance: Therefore, and in consideration of the ample provision which the British Government has been pleased to bestow upon me, I have prepared and do hereby present this Ikrarnamah, comprising the following ten Articles, having my seal and signature duly attached to it, and I promise never to commit any act in violation of the subjoined Articles and never to depart from the conditions they contain :—

ARTICLE 1.

I engage to maintain no intercourse with any marauders, whether in or out of the province of Bundelcund, to give them and their families no asylum in my jaghire, and to abstain from all correspondence with them. I promise to engage in no dispute nor quarrel with the adherents or dependants of the British Government, and in the event of any Chieftain or Rajah of this province in alliance with the Government entering into a dispute with me respecting the boundaries of my mehals or villages, or on any other subjects whatever, I engage to represent all the circumstances of the case to the British Government with a view to its adjustment of the dispute, to abide implicitly by its decision, and to take no steps towards obtaining redress with my own hands without the authority of the British Government, to which I promise to conduct myself on all occasions with strict obedience and submission.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage to guard all the passes in my jaghire in such manner as to obstruct the inroads of marauders and plunderers as well as all enemies of

the British Government, and effectually to prevent them from obtaining a passage through my ilakah into the British territories ; and if any Chiefs or Commanders of troops belonging to the neighbouring countries attempt to penetrate through my jurisdiction into the British territories, I engage to convey intelligence of their approach to the British Officers before they shall have arrived on the frontier of my jaghire, and to exert myself to the utmost of my power in opposing them.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to pass through my jaghire, whether for the purpose of ascending the Ghats or of proceeding in any other direction, I promise not only not to oppose or obstruct their march, but on the contrary to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by any route they may please to follow. I further engage to execute with zeal and alacrity all requisitions I may receive from the Commanding Officer of the British troops, whether in furnishing him with supplies and all necessary articles or in co-operating with my own troops and followers in accomplishing whatever object he may have in view.

ARTICLE 4.

If any of the inhabitants of the British territory abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver them up to the Officers of the British Government ; and if a person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend such absconder, I agree not only not to oppose such person, but to co-operate with him effectually in apprehending the fugitive.

ARTICLE 5.

I engage not to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages composing my jaghire, and if the property of any inhabitants or travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I engage to make the zemindars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property or for the seizure and surrender of the thief or robber to the British Officers; and if any person amenable to the British laws for murder or other crimes committed in the British territory shall take refuge in any of my villages, I engage to apprehend and deliver up such offender to the British Government, and further to give every assistance in my power to any persons who may be sent on the part of the British Government in pursuit of him.

ARTICLE 6.

Should it at any time, hereafter, be clearly proved to the satisfaction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that any of the villages comprised in the Sunnud which I have now obtained from the

British Government do not rightfully belong to me, I hereby engage t make no difficulty or hesitation in giving up those villages to the Officer of the British Government, and to advance no objections to the surrende of such villages on the plea of their being included in my Sunnud.

ARTICLE 7.

The fort of Jessoo having been formerly dismantled by order of Mr. Richardson, the former Agent to the Governor-General in the province, I hereby engage not to repair the said fort, but to place it and retain it in the state in which it was before the year 1813 A.D., corresponding with Sumbut.

ARTICLE 8.

As the lands and villages enumerated in my Sunnud are now in my actual possession, I hereby disclaim all right to the assistance of the British Government, whether in establishing my control over those lands and villages or in recovering possession of them in the event of my at any time being dispossessed of them.

ARTICLE 9.

I hereby engage not to enter myself nor to permit my followers to enter into the service of any Chief, whether in terms of friendship with the British Government or not, without the express sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

I agree to appoint a confidential person to attend as Agent on the Superintendent of Political Affairs in Bundelcund, who will be prepared to execute all orders he may receive; and if for any reason the Superintendent of Political Affairs should be displeased with such Agent, I agree immediately to re-call him and to appoint another in his stead.

I hereby declare that I will in no respect whatever omit to fulfil all the conditions of the foregoing ten Articles contained in this obligation.

Done at Banda, this fourteenth day of June 1816.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to DEWAN MOORUT SING,—1816.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, and zemindars of the province of Bundelcund, that whereas Dewan Moorut Sing having personally professed his zealous attachment and submissive obedience to the British Government; and Whereas the Right Honorable the Governor-General in

Council having taken into his consideration the descent and former circumstances of Dewan Moorut Sing, and being of opinion that they entitle him to hold the lands of Jessoo (now in his actual occupation, but included in the Sunnud of Rajah Bukht Sing) independently of Rajah Bukht Sing, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, actuated by those principles of justice and impartiality which ever regulate the conduct of the British Government, has determined to confirm Dewan Moorut Sing in the possession of the said lands of fort of Jessoo now actually held by him; and Dewan Moorut Sing having presented an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance to the British Government under his own seal and signature, comprising ten Articles, expressive of his sincere obedience and faithful attachment to the British Government: Therefore, and from motives of benevolence and liberality, the fort of Jessoo and the villages specified underneath, which from ancient times have been in possession of Dewan Moorut Sing, are hereby granted to him and to his heirs in perpetuity, rent-free, by the British Government; and so long as the said Dewan Moorut Sing and his heirs shall remain in obedience and submission to the British Government and strictly adhere to the terms of his engagements, the aforesaid villages shall continue permanently in his possession. It is your duty, therefore, to acknowledge and obey Dewan Moorut Sing as the jaghiredar of the aforesaid villages, and to consider yourselves as accountable to him for all rights and immunities appertaining to them.

It is incumbent on the said Dewan Moorut Sing on the other hand to conciliate and render grateful the peasantry and inhabitants by his good government; to devote his endeavours to increase the population and to enhance the prosperity of his jaghire, and to employ its flourishing resources in the service of the British Government.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 13th July 1816.

For schedule of villages, see Appendix No. XVI.

No. XCIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to SUTTURJEET SING,—1862.

Whereas it appears from the report of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India that the direct legitimate line of the late Dewan Moorut Sing, jaghiredar of Jessoo, is extinct, and that your claim to succession is superior to that of other collateral heirs; tuppa Jessoo is hereby granted to you and the legitimate heirs of your body in perpetuity, subject to the payment to the British Government of a relief of Rupees 2,500 by yourself and on each future succession. Be it known to you that as long as you and your heirs shall continue faithful to the British Government and abide by the terms of the engagement executed by the late Dewan

Moorut Sing, tuppa Jessoo shall remain to you and the legitimate heirs of your body as a perpetual possession.

CANNING.

Dated 20th January 1862.

No. XCV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to RAM SING of JUSSOO,—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you, to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor, made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State, that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race; subject to the payment as a relief of Rupees 2,500 on all successions, whether direct or by adoption.

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

CANNING.

Dated 11th March 1862.

No. XCVI.

WAJIB-UL-URZ presented on the part of the KILLADAR CHOBEY DERIAO SING,—1806.

Article 1.

A country yielding a revenue of four lakhs of rupees and fourteen diamond mines, together with the fortress of Calinger, were promised to me by the Nawab Allee Bahadoor. A part of the country in question is situated above the Ghâts in the pergunnah of Pubey, and a part in the district of Atturputhee. In consequence of the above engagement, Shumshere Bahadoor, on his arrival

Answer.

Relying on the sincerity of your professions of submission and attachment to the British Government, the Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to commit to you the command of the fortress of Calinger as well as the exercise of all duties connected with its internal management and defence; and in order to defray the charges of the killadaree, and to afford to you an

from the Dekan, granted me a Sunnud for the whole of the possessions described, and this Sunnud is now in my possession.

The following is a statement of the territory which I have uniformly hitherto held:—

The fortress of Calinger with the villages appertaining to it.

The pergunnuah of Joipoor.

The village and lands of Purbaee above the Ghâts.

The village of Deea above the Ghâts.

Eight diamond mines as follows:—1st, Sebhoo; 2nd, Salgeeoon; 3rd, Chopra; 4th, Rampanee; 5th, Chehralalpore; 6th, Gazeepore; 7th, Sedheepore; 8th, Gural; for all these possessions I solicit a Sunnud from your Government.

Article 2.

After the acceptance and confirmation of the terms of my submission, should any inhabitant of this province, whether he have been a plunderer or not, become desirous of abandoning his former practices and of submitting to your Government, I request that negotiation with him be conducted through my mediation.

Article 3.

I request that no claim nor complaint on account of plunder committed by my people before the date of my submission be attended to by the British Government.

adequate provision, the Honorable the Governor-General has been further pleased to grant to you the several villages comprised in the pergunnahs of Calinger, Jeypore, and Berho, the villages of Deea, and eight diamond mines, which are described in the annexed schedule, subject to certain indispensable conditions which are detailed among the Articles of your counter-obligation. On the receipt of the obligation in question, signed and sealed by yourself, you shall receive a temporary Sunnud under my seal and signature for the killadaree of the fort, and for the villages abovementioned. This Sunnud will be hereafter exchanged for a Sunnud under the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council.

Answer.

With a view to the increase of your respectability and consequence, if any inhabitant of this province, either above or below the Ghâts, make a voluntary offer to treat for the terms of his allegiance to the British Government through your mediation, such offer shall be accepted.

Answer.

No cognisance shall be taken of any crime or offence either on your own part or on that of any of your servants, which may have been committed before the date of your submission. Hereafter, however, it is indispensable that you enjoin your servants to refrain from any acts of violence or plunder, and no complaint against you shall be admitted without due investigation.

Article 4.

I request that the same degree of respect and consideration which was shown to our family by the former Rajahs of the country be continued under the British Government.

Answer.

With a view to the support of your rank and dignity, the same forms of respect which were observed towards you by the former Rajahs of this province, shall continue to be observed by the officers of the British Government.

Article 5.

I request that no complaint which may be preferred against me by any of my brothers or nephews or by any member of the family, whether a servant or not, be listened to by your Government.

Answer.

No complaint preferred against you by any of your brothers or nephews shall be attended to.

Article 6.

Whatever terms may be agreed on with me, I request that they be considered as permanently binding and fixed for ever; and for my satisfaction on this point, I request both your own assurances and a ratification of them by the Government in Calcutta.

Answer.

So long as you continue firm and sincere in the duties of submission and allegiance to the British Government, no departure from the terms of your original agreement shall take place.

Article 7.

When I repair to your presence, let me have the security of Mirza Jafir and two other persons to be chosen by him, for my personal safety.

Answer.

I have directed Mirza Jafir to transmit to you the security required, which you will consider in the light of the security of the British Government, placing the utmost confidence in this, I expect that you will either proceed in person to this place, or depute your son to present to me the counter-obligation under your seal and signature, and the keys of the fortress of Calinger. I shall then grant you a Sunnud for the command of the fort, and for the mehals and diamond mines abovementioned.

Article 8.

A statement of the objects of the Maharajah not yet being prepared or decided on, I propose that they shall oe discussed when we shall be in attendance on you, and that a Sunnud be then granted to the Rajah.

Answer.

With regard to your request respecting the wishes of Maharajah Kishore Sing, whenever the Maharajah shall be pleased to attend me personally, the city of Punna and a jaghire suitable to his rank and dignity shall be assigned to him from the territory beyond the Ghâts,—and the negotiation and arrangement of the terms of the grant to the Maharajah shall be conducted immediately with you.

OBLIGATION of ALLEGIANCE on the part of CHOBEY DERIAO SING, KILLADAR of the FORTRESS of CALINGER,—1806.

Whereas I, Deriao Sing Chobey, freely and sincerely professing obedience and attachment to the Honorable the East India Company, have been admitted among the number of the servants and dependants of the British Government in Bundelcund; and Whereas I have lately presented to Captain John Baillie, Political Agent, on the part of the Honorable the Governor-General for conducting the affairs of Bundelcund, a Wajib-ul-Urz containing certain requests, all which requests have been answered or complied with to my entire satisfaction; and Whereas an Ikrarnamah or obligation of allegiance and fidelity to the British Government has been required from me by the said Captain John Baillie: Therefore I have prepared and transmitted this Ikrarnamah, signed and sealed by myself, and containing seven distinct Articles, to all and each of which Articles I hereby bind myself most strictly to adhere, and never to depart in the smallest degree from any one of them.

ARTICLE 1.

I hereby promise never to aid nor abet the internal or external enemies of the Honorable Company in Bundelcund, nor to harbour or give refuge to any such persons in the fort of Calinger or its environs, nor in any of the villages subject to my authority; and I further engage not to permit the families or children of such persons to reside in any part of my possessions, and to abstain from all correspondence and intercourse with them. I bind myself never to enter into a dispute with any of the adherents or dependants of the British Government, nor in the smallest degree to violate any of the duties of obedience and of good faith.

ARTICLE 2.

I hereby engage to guard and defend all the passes through the Ghâts, as far as my authority extends, and to prevent all marauders and plunderers from ascending and descending the Ghâts through those passes; and I further engage to protect the Honorable Company's possessions from all predatory inroads through any of the passes in question.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes dependent upon Calinger, I hereby promise not to oppose any obstacle or impediment to their progress, but on the contrary send along with them respectable and intelligent people in order to conduct them by the most convenient route.

ARTICLE 4.

Some of the villages above the Ghats, which have been conferred as Nankar on me, containing diamond mines, I hereby promise and engage* not to work nor interfere with any of the mines in question, excepting those which have been granted to me; and if at any future period the officers of the British Government be deputed to work those mines, I engage to deliver them over to the said officers, and to afford them every assistance and support in my power in the exercise of their duty.

ARTICLE 5.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages subject to my authority, I hereby promise and bind myself to seize and deliver over such person to the officers of the British Government: and if any person on the part of the British Government be sent to apprehend defaulters, I further engage not only not to oppose, but to assist him to the utmost of my power, in apprehending all such defaulters.

ARTICLE 6.

I hereby engage not to harbour nor give protection in any of my villages to thieves or robbers, and if the property of merchants or travellers be stolen or plundered in any village subject to my authority, I engage to make the zemindars of such village responsible for the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or plunderer; and if any murderers or other criminals amenable to the jurisdiction of the British Government take refuge in my villages, I agree to seize and deliver them over on demand.

* This restriction was removed by order of Government.

ARTICLE 7.

One of my nearest relations shall always be in attendance as a vakeel with the principal officer in this province on the part of the British Government for the purpose of executing his orders.

Approved by the Governor-General in Council on 25th September 1806.

For schedule of villages claimed, see Appendix No. XVII.

No. XCVII.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS of the CHOBEY DERIAO SING, and the REPLIES to the same, under date the 4th July 1812.

Article 1.	*Answer.*
Let the representations of the interested not be attended to without enquiry.	It is not the custom of the Rulers of the British Government, without enquiry and investigation, to give ear to the representations of one person against another.
Article 2.	*Answer.*
As I am obedient to the orders of the British Government, I am in hopes that at all times my situation and circumstances will be duly considered.	As you are loyal and obedient to the British Government, your situation will, at all times, be considered in the same manner as that of other loyal dependants on the British Government.
Article 3.	*Answer.*
Let my rank, estimation, and address, when written to, be the same as it is the custom of the British Government to give to the Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund.	Your rank, estimation, and address, when written to, so long as you remain loyal and obedient, shall be the same as you have hitherto experienced.

Article 4.

If on account of former disputes any of the Chiefs of Bundelcund should complain to the British Government, let their complaints not be listened to.

Answer.

On account of former plunder or other excess of this nature, no complaints shall be heard. With respect to other affairs of complaint after enquiry into circumstances, that which shall be proper shall be done.

Article 5.

If any of my brothers or brothers' children and relations, or servants or mahajuns (bankers), on account of former claims, shall complain, let them not be attended to by the British Government.

Answer.

The complaints of your relations, your brothers, or brothers' children, whose names are not inserted in Sunnuds granted by, or Ikrarnamahs entered into with, the British Government, shall not be heard; nor shall the claims of your servants or mahajuns be attended to by the British Government.

Article 6.

If I wish to serve any of the Rajahs or Chiefs in this or the adjacent countries, let me receive the sanction of the British Government to do so.

Answer.

To serve the Chiefs dependant on, or in alliance with, the British Government, is not forbidden. But it is necessary that, previous to your entering into the service of any Chief, you first obtain the sanction of the British Government. If after entering into the service of any Chief and such Chief (your master) should rebel or bear arms against or act in opposition to the British Government, you shall immediately quit and give up such Chief's service, separate from him, and cease and discontinue all sort of intercourse or correspondence with him.

Article 7.

Whereas the lands which I have received are in lieu of my share of my former jaghire: This being the case, I am in hopes that hereafter no part

Answer.

Whatever lands are now included in the limits of the villages now granted to you in jaghire shall be continued to you. The British

thereof may be taken from me on account of disputed or unsettled boundaries, but that I may continue to possess whatever lands are now delivered over to me. I engage on my part not to require any addition to the lands now given to me on the above account, namely, unsettled boundaries.

Answer.

Government will require no part thereof.

Article 8.

As the villages of my jaghire, with their lands, revenues, sayer duties, and those collected on spirituous liquors, have been granted to me by the British Government, I am hopeful that the British Government will not interfere or prevent me from levying the duties on spirituous liquors or those called "*rahdarry*" or "transit duties."

Answer.

In the same manner as is the practice with respect to the possessions and villages of the other Chiefs of Bundelcund, so shall be the rule observed in regard to yours; no interference shall have place on the part of the British Government.

Article 9.

Sunnuds have been granted separately to all the sharers of the former jaghire of Calinger; whosoever shall commit a crime against the British Government, let that person after investigation receive punishment. Let no person be made responsible for the misdemeanour of another.

Answer.

Every possessor of a Sunnud is an individual dependant on the British Government; no person shall be held responsible or receive any punishment for the misdeeds of another, provided he shall not be proved to be an accessory or instigator thereof.

Article 10.

I will use my best endeavours, as far as my means admit, to guard the passes into and through my possessions. If any marauder or plunderer should pass through my possessions into the British territories and there commit depredations, and I should be ignorant thereof, or not in possession of the means of preventing the aggression alluded to, let no displeasure have place against your servant, and let me not be made responsible without enquiry and investigation.

Answer.

In cases of aggression, such as you have described, on the part of any marauder or plunderer, and in which it shall appear that you are not in collusion with such aggressor or have not neglected to use your means to prevent the aggression, you shall not incur responsibility, nor shall you incur the displeasure of the British Government without proof of your criminality.

Article 11.

Let my possessions for which I have received a Sunnud from the British Government be exempted from the British Courts of Justice and from the influence of the British laws and regulations.

Answer.

In your possessions, in like manner as is the case with respect to the possessions of the other Rajahs and Chiefs of Bundelcund, the influence of the British Courts of Justice shall not have place, nor shall the British laws and regulations be extended thereto.

Article 12.

If any of the ryots or zamindars of my jaghire shall have claims existing against them for revenue or tuccavie and abscond to the British territories, let them be delivered up to me by the British Government.

Answer.

From such ryots or zamindars as shall abscond from your possessions into the British territories, you shall receive such redress as may be awarded by the British Courts of Justice. With respect to the absconders who may take refuge in the British territories on account of other causes or crimes, whatever may be proper on the investigation of the case shall have place.

Article 13.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to enter or march through my possessions, let not the military or their followers commit excesses or oppression.

Answer.

It is not the practice of the British troops to commit acts of oppression. Your possession shall be protected from oppression on such occasions in the same manner as the Company's internal dominions are protected.

Article 14.

In the villages of the former jaghire of Calinger, which have been transferred to the British Government on account of tuccavie and other claims, debts are due to me by the ryots, zemindars, and inhabitants. I am in hopes that whatever from an inspection of accounts may appear justly due, I shall receive in cash from the British Government.

Answer.

Whatever debts may be due to you from the ryots, zemindars, and inhabitants of that part of your former jaghire which has been transferred to the British Government, and shall be proved due in a British Court of Justice, you shall receive in the manner and by the process the British Courts of Justice may direct.

Article 15.

There is one entire diamond weighing 64 rutties or carrots, which is the joint property of the eight brothers, etc., who shared in the former jaghire of Calinger, now in the possession of Chuttersaul as a deposit. The said Chobey, from principles of headstrong waywardness and injustice, will not divide this property amongst the rightful sharers, I am therefore hopeful that you will cause their shares to be received by all the sharers.

Answer.

If you do not in an amicable manner come to an adjustment amongst yourselves, make your representation of the case to the British Government, that whatever measures may be proper and just may be adopted. But do not dispute or quarrel amongst yourselves.

Article 16.

The share of the mother of Chobey Chuttersaul is included in the Sunnud granted to the said Chobey, and the share of the relict of Bhurt Jue deceased is included in the Sunnud granted to Newul Kishore. Whereas, after the death of the mother of Chuttersaul and the relict of Bhut Jue, all the brothers, etc., sharers, are heirs; I am therefore hopeful that after the demise of the above women each and all the sharers shall receive their share of their jaghire, jewels, and other property of the aforesaid women.

Answer.

After the death of the persons mentioned, state the same to the British Government, and whatsoever measures may be proper on the occasion shall be adopted.

Article 17.

As in the 10th Article of my Ikrarnamah I have written that if there should be any balance due on account of revenue or tuccavie in the villages which I have received from the British Government, I would collect and pay the same to that Government; wherefore my representation is this, that I shall pay to the British Government whatever sums I may recover from the zemindars or from the sale of property only; no more shall be claimable from me by the British Government.

Answer.

As the balances in such cases will be due by the ryots, zemindars, etc., individually; this being the case, the property and person of those persons are responsible. There is no responsibility in respect to person or property attached to you in such cases. But in cases where you have not taken proper precautions to secure the property of such defaulters, the responsibility will be yours.

In case of further demand I will produce the zemindars, etc. Let me not be made responsible on account of such defaulters.

Article 18.

With respect to the 9th Article of my Ikrarnamah, which has reference to the realisation of decrees passed by the British Courts of Justice, let the principle above explained be also applied.

Answer.

The same principle shall be applied with respect to the execution of those decrees of the British Courts of Justice to which the 9th Article of your Ikrarnamah has reference.

Papers of Requests in precisely the same terms, *mutatis mutandis*, were presented for their respective shares by—

Pakur Pershad.
Gya Pershad.
Salig Ram.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ or PAPER of REQUESTS of CHOBEY NEWUL KISHORE, and REPLIES to the same, under date the 4th July 1812.

Articles 1 to 14 the same as in the Wajib-ul-Urz of Chobey Deriao Sing.
Articles 15 and 16 the same as Articles 17 and 18 in ditto ditto.

Article 17.

Formerly when a division was made of the shares of all the brother shares in the former jaghire of Calinger, an equal division of the villages, ready money, jewels, and all other property was made after an accurate and correct account was taken of them. But several caskets of gold ornaments and jewels, which were separately in the houses of each of the brothers, etc., sharers, remained in the distinct possession of each, no account was taken of the value of the above caskets of jewels to equalise the division of them amongst the brethren. I am therefore in hopes that at the time of my

Answer.

Whenever you shall present your claim before the officers of the British Government, whatever may appear proper and just on the occasion shall be done.

making my representation on the subject of the aforesaid caskets of jewels, according to the account that shall be presented by me, may be brought forth from the possession of the brother sharers, and that I may receive my equal share, according to a fair and proper account.

Article 18.

I request that whenever I present a claim for debts due me on account of my brethren, I may receive whatever may be justly due me.

Answer.

Whenever you shall present your claims, whatever may be proper on investigation shall have place.

Article 19.

The villages in the pergunnah of Jeypore are the joint property of all the brother sharers in the former jaghire of Calinger. The Chobey Deriao Sing has given the aforesaid pergunnah to the Rajah Kishore Sing, I am therefore in hopes that on presenting my claim I may receive from the abovementioned Chobey my share of the above pergunnah.

Answer.

Whereas the Sunnud for the villages included in the former jaghire of Calinger was granted to Deriao Sing Chobey, and as the British Government had then no knowledge of there being any other person or persons besides the aforesaid Chobey, who had any right in the said jaghire, and as the villages included in the pergunnah of Jeypore and Birho, which were included in his (Chobey Deriao Singh's) Sunnud, but were in the possession of Luchmun Dewah, on the expulsion of that Chief were, by the Chobey Deriao Sing, given to the Rajah Kishore Sing, who was the original and rightful proprietor thereof under the sanction of the British Government, and as you have received an exchange of equal value in lands to the full amount of your share of the lands included in the former jaghire of Calinger, which have been transferred to the British Government, according to the terms by the surrender of the fortress of Calinger, under these circumstances

your claim against the Chobey Deriao Sing on account of your share of the aforesaid pergunnah is inadmissible.

Article 20.

During the hostility and aggressions of Luchmun Dewah, the fugitive, the expenses of the troops and other means for the protection of the villages of the jaghire were incurred by me and Chobey Chuttersaul. None of the other brothers paid any share of the above expenses. I am therefore in hopes that, when I submit my claim, I may receive the same according to what may appear justly due on that account.

Answer.

Upon presenting your claim with a specific statement thereof, that which shall appear proper shall be done.

A Wajib-ul-Urz in the same term as that of Newul Kishore was presented by Chobey Chuttersaul.

TRANSLATION of the WAJIB-UL-URZ of GOPAUL LAL.

Article 1.

Whereas the villages of Comptah and Regowaleh, in the pergunnah of Bhetry and Konis, have been granted to me in lieu of lands held by me in that part of the former jaghire of Calinger, granted in the name of Chobey Deriao Sing, and which has been transferred to the British Government in conformity to the terms on which the fortress of Calinger was surrendered, I am in hopes that the above-mentioned villages shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice.

Answer.

As the villages above-mentioned have been granted to you in lieu of the lands which you held in the former jaghire of Calinger, which has been transferred to the British Government, and as it was promised that those lands which should be granted as an equivalent for the lands of the former jaghire, which should be transferred to the British Government should be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice; in the same manner that all the possessions of the former jaghire were exempted, your two villages above named shall be exempted from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice.

Article 2.

As the Chobey Deriao Sing, etc., his sharers, have delivered in a request to the British Government to that effect and have promised me from the British Government a Sunnud for the villages above-named, I am therefore hopeful that in future, with respect to the aforesaid villages, the said Chobeys shall have no occasion or authority in the said villages.

Answer.

Whereas the Sunnud for the villages in question has been granted at the request of Chobey Deriao Sing aforesaid, and his brethern sharers; this being the case, no authority but that of the British Government can interfere with you on account of the aforesaid villages.

Article 3.

Whereas I have delivered in an Ikrarnama to the British Government, and shall remain faithful to the terms thereof, I am in hopes that for the conduct of the Chobeys (Deriao Sing and his brethern, etc., sharers) I may have no responsibility.

Answer.

You shall not be responsible for the conduct of the Chobeys.

Articles 4 and 5 are the same as Articles 17 and 18 of the Wajib-ul-Urz of Deriao Sing.

TRANSLATION of the IKRARNAMA of the CHOBEY DERIAO SING, LATE KILLADAR OF CALINGER.

Dated 19th June 1812.

I, Chobey Deriao Sing: Whereas the rulers of the British Government, at the period of the acquisition of the province of Bundelcund to the British possessions, after having entered into an Ikrarnamah or written engagement of allegiance, with a view to the more firmly binding me to a faithful discharge and fulfilment of the terms of the several Articles of the engagement, the British Government granted me a Sunnud in perpetuity, generation after generation, for the jaghire of Calinger including the fortress; but on my part, and that of my partners, the terms of the aforesaid Ikrarnamah were not observed and adhered to in the manner that it was incumbent on us to observe and adhere to them; notwithstanding the British Rulers considered our crimes as false steps, and contented themselves finally by resuming the possession of the fortress, the cause of our refractoriness, and granted at my request the villages Paldeo, etc., in the pergunnah of Bhetry and Konis, etc., in lieu of my share of the villages of the former jaghire: wherefore I, the contracting party, of my own free will and pleasure, have delivered in this Ikrarnamah, and hereby engage that I will firmly abide by and fulfil and discharge the terms of the several Articles thereof.

ARTICLE 1.

If any of the surrounding Chiefs rebel against the British authority, although they be my near relations, I engage to abstain from every manner of friendly intercourse with such Chiefs and not to harbour or give protection in my country to them or any of their relations.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage not to enter into quarrels or disputes with any Chief who is obedient or submissive to the British Government, and if at any time a quarrel or dispute arise between me and any of the other dependants of the British Government; in either case I promise to submit the cause of such disputes for the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to guard all the passes through the Ghâts under my authority, so as to prevent all marauders, plunderers, and all ill-disposed persons from ascending or descending the Ghâts, or from entering the British territories through any of those passes; and if any neighbouring Chief or leader should meditate an incursion into the British territory through my possessions or those of the Chiefs in allegience thereto, I engage to furnish the officers of the British Government with information of the circumstance before his approach to the neighbourhood of my territory, and to exert my utmost efforts to obstruct his progress.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever the British troops shall have occasion to ascend the Ghâts through any of the passes subject to my authority, I agree not only not to obstruct or impede their progress, but to depute respectable and intelligent persons to conduct them by the most convenient route, and to furnish them with the necessary supplies so long as they remain within or in the vicinity of my possessions.

ARTICLE 5.

I agree to reside with my family and children in one of the villages forming my jaghire. If I wish to reside in or build a dwelling in the territories of any of the Chiefs dependant on the British Government, I shall first obtain the permission of the British Government and not go to any other place without the permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

I engage not only to have no connection with any marauders, plunderers, robbers, or other evil-disposed persons either within or out of the province of Bundelcund or the other dominions of the British Government, and not to let them shelter or remain in any of the villages of my

jaghire, but to give every information I may possess regarding their haunts to the officers of the British Government; and, if possible, I promise to seize and deliver them up to the British Government. I promise to discontinue all intercourse and correspondence with the above persons, and to avoid entering into disputes with any of the servants or adherents of the British Government. If eventually a dispute should arise between any of the adherents of the British Government, I further engage to afford no assistance to either party without the orders of the British Government, but to remain quietly within my own territory in complete obedience to the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

If any subject of the British Government abscond and take refuge in any of the villages of my jaghire, I engage to seize and deliver up such absconder to the officers of the British Government; and should any person be sent on the part of the British Government to apprehend the fugitive, I engage not only not to obstruct nor impede such person, but to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the fugitive. I further engage to obey the orders of the Civil and Criminal Courts in all transactions which shall occur after the date of this obligation and shall be issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, and never to excite commotions or disturbances in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE 8.

I engage never to harbour thieves or robbers in any of the villages subject to my authority, and if the property of any of the inhabitants or of travellers be stolen or robbed in any of my villages, I promise to render the zemindars of such villages responsible for the restitution of the stolen property, or for the seizure and delivery of the thief or robber to the British Government; and if any person charged with murder, or amenable to the British laws for any other crimes committed in the British territory, take refuge in any of my villages, I further engage to seize and deliver over such offenders to the British Government, or make the zemindar appear before the officers of the British Government.

ARTICLE 9.

Whereas the villages of Paldeo, etc., which I have now obtained in jaghire have been heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the British Laws and Regulations; if any decree or any suit shall have passed against any of the ryots or zemindars of the villages aforesaid, and the process to fulfil the execution of any such decree shall be issued through the Agent to the Governor-General for the time being, I hereby engage to obey and fulfil that officer's orders, and not to plead my exemption from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice in such case. I also engage to keep an authorised Agent with the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.

If in the villages of Paldeo, etc., which I have received in jaghire, any arrears of revenue or tuccavie shall remain due to the British Government by the zemindars, I engage to collect the same, and to pay the amount to the British Government without any pretence or excuse whatever.

Ikrarnamahs in precisely similar terms, *mutatis mutandis*, were presented for their respective shares by—

Pokur Pershad.		Salig Ram.	
Gya Pershad.		Chuttersaul and his mother.	
Newul Kishore and the relict of Bhurtjoo.		Gopal Lall, omitting Articles 3 to 6.	3

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to CHOBEY DERIAO SING.

Dated 4th July 1812.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, and zemindars, present and to come, of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, etc., in the zillah of Bundelcund; that Whereas, at the time of delivering up the fortress of Calinger to the officers of the British Government, an engagement was entered into with the said Chobey Deriao Sing that in lieu of those villages of the former jaghire granted in his name, which he should transfer to the British Government, he should receive his share in exchange thereof, over and above the shares of Newul Kishore, etc., seven shares; consequently the aforesaid Chobey has delivered in a request to receive the villages of Paldeo, etc., villages according to the statement underneath, belonging to the pergunnahs above-mentioned:—For which reason, the villages aforesaid, with the revenues and duties, and all their rights and appurtenances, except the alienated lands, which are not included in the settlement of the British Government in lieu of the villages transferred from his former jaghire, together with the villages of his former jaghire, which were not transferred to the British Government, in conformity to the underneath statement, are hereby granted to the aforesaid Chobey Deriao Sing, in perpetuity, generation after generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. As long as the aforesaid Chobey Deriao Sing and his heirs shall remain firm and faithful in the full discharge of the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or written engagement which he has entered into with the British Government, the aforesaid villages shall remain in the possession of the said Chobey Deriao Sing and his heirs for ever, free and unmolested. It is necessary that you should consider the aforesaid Chobey Deriao Sing the rent-free landholder and controller of the said villages, and that you do repair to his presence, and in all things endeavour to promote his advantage. It also is proper and incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Deriao Sing to encourage and use his endeavours

for the comfort and happiness of the zemindars and ryots, and to exert his best means to cultivate and render populous and productive his villages, and to enjoy the produce in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

Villages of Pergunnahs Bhettree and Koonhuss, etc.

	Villages.
Paldeo	1
Behanah	1
Baghobey	1
Rhottahha	1
Rewtah	1
Sayer Nowah Gowah, 8th part, included in the Sunnud of Chobey Chuttersaul and his mother.	
	5

Villages of Pergunnah Burghur.

	Villages.
Suzwar	1
Lallahpoor	1
Doorwah	1
Khurha	1
Burhowley	1
	5

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Diah	1
Chundooarah	1
Saho, with diamond mine, one part of the 8th share	1
Doorgahpore, with diamond mines, except the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	1
	4

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on 14th August 1812.

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Pokur Pershad for the following villages:—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Cusbah Poorwah	1
Mozah Uckburpore	1
Chuckenwandee	1
Bagkella	1
Heerapore, in pergunnah Badousa	1
	5

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.

	Villages.
Nuggawah, with diamond mine	1
Seho, 8th share, with diamond mine	1
	2

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Gya Pershad for the following villages :—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.	*Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.*	Villages.
Terown	1	Puthtahliah, with Diamond mine	1
Puthroundey	1	Saho, one part of the 8th share, with diamond mine	1
Khuzroheyah	1		2
Subahpore	1		
Mowhey, 3rd part	1		
	5		

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Newul Kishore and the relict of Bhurtjoo for the following villages :—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.	*Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.*	Villages.
Bhysunt	1	Koharee	1
Bhuggunpore	1	Gauzeepore, with diamond mine	1
Burwara	1	Roypanee, with diamond mine	1
Bemhar	1	Seho, with diamond mine, 4th share	1
Muckree	1		4
Baraich	1		
Thanee	1		
	7		

A Sunnud in similar terms was given to Salig Ram for the following villages :—

Villages of Pergunnahs Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.	*Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.*	Villages.
Pahara	1	Saligpore, with diamond mine	1
Patamah	1	Seho, with diamond mine, one part of the 8th share	1
Urroopore	1		2
Mohokum Ghur	1		
Putrah, which is inserted in the Sunnud of Chobey Chuttersaul, 400 beegahs of land.			
Mowye, two-thirds in the name of Kesso Roy Chobey and Munaloll, except one-third, which is inserted in the Sunnud of Chobey Gyapersaud	1		
	5		

A Sunnud in similar terms was granted to Chuttersaul and his mother for the following villages :—

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.	Villages.
Bharuptore	1
Nomgong	1
Putrah, exclusive of 400 beegahs of land included in the Sunnud of Chobey Salig Ram	1
Beera	1
Gobaria Khord	1
Ammeepore	1
Bhabye	1
Parree	1
Etkhurree	1
Bhurtout	1
Bheekumpore	1
	11

Villages of the former jaghire exclusive to the exchange.	Villages.
Bursunker	
Jugnee Puddaruk of Thakoor Juggool Kishore, in the name of Gopey Kurrunt	1
Jhunnahlalpore, with diamond mine, exclusive from the Sunnud of Lal Dooniaput	1
Seho, with diamond mine, 4th share	1
Chowparah, with diamond mine, 4th share exclusive of the Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing	1
	5

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to GOPAUL LALL, dated 4th July 1812.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes and zemindars of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in the zillah of Bundelcund : Whereas at the period of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger to the British Government an engagement was entered into by the British Government with the Chobey Deriao Sing and Newul Kishore, etc., his co-partners, that in lieu of whatever villages belonging to the jaghire of Calinger they should deliver up to the British Government, they should receive an equivalent in exchange, accordingly the aforesaid persons have delivered in their separate requests, enumerating the villages required in exchange for those delivered to the British Government ; and Whereas the aforesaid p rsons have stated that "amongst the villages of their former jaghire, lands amounting to the annual sum of nine hundred and ninety Rupees were settled upon Gopaul Lall since the time of his ancestors Now the aforesaid lands are included in the village delivered to the British Government, and the Sunnuds for the lands exchanged as an equivalent for those of the former jaghire delivered to the British Government have been received by each respective sharer. Let the aforesaid Gopaul Lall also receive a separate Sunnud for an equivalent for his former lands." Wherefore the villages of Komptah and Regowlah in the aforesaid pergunnah, in lieu of the lands in question, and the garden and lands formerly belonging to it, which are situated in the town of Turhuttee, and were excluded from the exchange, are hereby granted to the said Gopal Lall in perpetuity generation after

generation, for ever, as Nankar, by the British Government. (The remainder is in the same term as the Sunnud of Deriao Sing.)

Villages of Pergunnah Bhettree and Koonhuss.

	Villages.
Komptah . . .	1
Ragowlah . . .	1
	2

Garden and lands belonging to it in the village of Turhuttee, in Pergunnah Calinger, included in the former jaghire now exchanged.

	Beegah.
In garden . . .	24
Land known by the name of Cutchra, Gutchee, and Buggah . . .	26
	50

No. XCVIII.

SUNNUD to CHOBEY NEWUL KISHORE, dated the 11th January 1817.

Be it known to the chowdries, kanoongoes, and zemindars of the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in the zillah of Bundelcund; that Whereas on the occasion of the surrender of the fortress of Calinger to the officers of the British Government, an engagement was entered into, in which it was stipulated that Chobey Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, proprietors of two shares out of eight shares of the former jaghire of Calinger, for which a Sunnud was granted in the name of Chobey Deriao Sing, the late killadar of Calinger, should receive from the British Government an equivalent for whatever portion of their shares of the said lands and villages should be transferred to the British Government; and the said Newul Kishore and the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey having selected the villages of Bhysont and six other villages situated in the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, in this district, in lieu of such of their original lands as were transferred to the British Government, and they having further agreed to hold their shares under one and a joint Sunnud, a joint Sunnud was accordingly granted to them, under date the 4th of July 1812, assigning to them and their heirs and successors in perpetuity, the following villages, namely, Bhysont, Buggunpore, Burwarra, Bemher, Muckree, Barach, and Thurree, seven villages in the pergunnah of Bhettree and Koonhuss, and Koharee; Ghazeepore with its diamond mines, Roypanee with its diamond mines, and one-fourth share of Seho with its diamond mines—four villages belonging to their original jaghire were retained by them and Whereas differences have arisen

between the said Chobey Newul Kishore and widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, in consequence of which the said widow has solicited to be put in possession of her own share, to be held separately from Chobey Newul Kishore; and Whereas the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to comply with the request of the said widow and has directed that the villages specified underneath shall henceforth form the separate share of Chobey Newul Kishore, that division being founded on an equitable regard to the original rights of the parties and also on the award of an umpire of their own choice: Wherefore the underwritten villages, with all the revenues, immunities, duties and rights thereunto belonging, are hereby granted as Nankar to the said Chobey Newul Kishore, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. And so long as the said Chobey and his heirs shall firmly and faithfully adhere to the terms of the several Articles of the Ikrarnamah or written engagement which, under date the 19th July 1812, corresponding with 25th Jeyth 1219 Fuslee, he executed jointly with the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey, he shall not be disturbed in the possession of the said lands and villages.

It is proper that you regard the said Newul Kishore as the rent-free landholder and controller of the said villages; that you attend him when required, and in all things study to promote his interests. It is incumbent on the aforesaid Chobey Newul Kishore to devote himself to the improvement of the happiness and comfort of the zemindars and ryots, and to the extension of the cultivation, population, and prosperity of these villages, and to enjoy the produce thereof in good faith and loyalty towards the British Government.

Bhysont. Buggunpore. Burwara. Thurree. Khoaree.	Ghazeepore with its diamond mines, and one-eighth of the village of Seho with its diamond mines.

A similar Sunnud, with the necessary alterations, dated the 11th January 1817, was granted in favour of the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey.

List of the villages forming the separate jaghire of the widow of Bhurt Jeo Chobey.

Muckree. Bumhore. Burach.	Roypanee with its diamond mines and one-eighth of the village of Seho with its diamond mine.

No. XCIX.

TARAON LETTER, dated 3rd January 1889.

After compliments.—I have received your orders, dated 10th December 1888, on the subject of the cession of Criminal and Civil powers to Government in lands which have come under the Jhansi-Manakpur Railway in this ilaka. In reply I beg to state that I have no objection to Government exercising powers within the Railway lands, that is, lands included in Railway boundary and enclosed within wire-fencing and I agree and consent to the cession.

No. C.

PAHRA LETTER, dated 3rd October 1888.

After compliments.—I have received the (Agency) Robkar, dated 15th September 1888, on the subject of the cession of the powers to hear Criminal and Civil cases on lands that have come under the Indian Midland Railway (in Pahra). I gladl y agree to cede powers within the line of the above Railway.

APPENDICES.

PANNA.

APPENDIX No. I.—*Page 111.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJA OF PUNNAH IN 1807.

PERGUNNAH TALKA PURNAH—*124 villages, viz.:—*

	No. of Villages.
Rampoorah	1
Burragong	1
Cusbah Purnah and Bahargunge	2
Jumnahy	1
Singhpore	1
Bhaurar	1
Khurrauhaut	2
Zunwar	4
Munkry	1
Bussrah	1
Dugrarah	1
Poawhey	1
Pipperpoorah and Soorage-poorah	2
Kurwaho	1
Taulgaho	3
Lahaur	1
Sawroopoorah	1
Ahmuhey	1
Boharah	1
Buggoha	2
Ghuttarah Muzgawa	1
Hursah	1
Naharey	1
Kutteerey Burry	1
Jhallarey	1
Kumchooah	1
Pertaubpoorah	1
Jumnahey	1
Kullaunpoorah	1
Maujha	1
Kurrah	1
Telgawah	1
Sunharrah	1
Koorraund	1
Burkharrah	1
Goorha	1
Andah	1
Chouparrah	1
Kottah	1
Worekey	1
Hurdoo Chuttah (Ojar)	1
Caprabahey	1
Batchooha	1
Khumrey	1
Katchaw	1
Dholebaza	1
Bussrahey	1
Chowparrah (puddaruk or charity)	1
Kussreah	1
Barooahpoorah	1
Burrounda	1
Purnah Kuddeem	1
Sookwaho	1
Buttiah	1
Zubbah	1
Kare	1
Pahrwa	1
Chundaney	1
Khurgowah	1
Aumranwur	1
Aumrawun Chuttey	1
Khouchey	1
Baundhey	1
Harowtah	1
Boodroundah	1
Ummerjhallo	1
Munnour	1
Sullowah	1
Zurdhowah	1
Kuttoreah Chuttey	1
Kuttoreah Burry	1
Pipreypuggaur	1
Khuzzoorey	1
Kutwallypoorah	1
Bugihar	1
Bickrampore	1
Munkah	1
Surkhoha	1
Bulgurhey	3
Tilliah	1
Murwasley	1
Murriah	1
Koosmarey	1
Bushahey	1
Carried over	95

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	95	Burahha (puddaruk or charity)	1
Khunjara	1		— 99
Guggawoo	1		
Beerpoorah (puddaruk or charity)	1		

Duffa Woojaur—25 villages, viz.:—

Buttunjoonheyah	1	Kutteeah	1
Sumbhojey	1	Kussaurpoorah	1
Behariah	1	Doonnah	1
Boydahey	1	Aumleah	1
Chouprah	1	Wooraho	1
Kawntey	1	Lohargawa	1
Kussahur	1	Patun Burry	1
Kare	1	Patun Khosud	1
Burrowtah	1	Bebgawa	1
Bugrowndah Chuttah	1	Chapper	1
Koynassun	1	Putnateekrey	1
Woomreybun	1		—25
Toonhahey	1		—124
Noyaggwah	1		

PERGUNNAH POOWEE AUMAUN GUNGE—*176½ villages, viz.:—*

Khalsa.

Kusbah Poowee	6	Burkbarrah	1
Khoopah	12	Murwarry	11
Kutteah	1	Pipparey	1
Kurrahey	6	Morahwitch	1
Soordha	1	Dumraha	1
Burha	1	Sursallah	1
Koonneah	1	Mohunpore	1
Beekowrah	1	Deorey*	1
Sunworrey	1	Lullaur	1
Mohagawah*	1	Raujepore	1
Etawah	1	Sautto	5
Juggunpoorah	1	Bugdarey	1
Koomarry	2	Summano	7
Chowmookha	1	Burracha	1
Kumtah	1	Munnaha	1
Khairah	1	Etawa	1
Woomreah	1	Kuckruttey	½
Kytee	1	Lodhauney	3
Tagharrah	1	Ummerghurriah	1
Kookrattey	12	Karenah	2
Chaundey	1	Mohagwan*	1
Burraumutch	6	Murwah	12
Baregahaney	1	Deorey*	1
Denwarrah	8	Goorah	5
Simrah	2	Tipparey	1
Purtullah	1	Goregoah	1
Hutkoorey	1	Chucktah	5
Khorewah Chuttah	1	Ruheyah Santo	2
Carried over	144½		124

*These villages are supposed to be inserted in the Sanad of Lachhman Sing.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	144½		124
Purwar	1	Jhallary	1
Puttey	1	Chappah	1
Surrah	1	Ackowlah	1
Ruttaro	1	Nibbary	2
Woomrey	1	Bamoley Chuttey	1
Moshooley Buzruck	1		— 157½
Kellah	1		

Puddaruk or Charity—19 villages, viz.:—

Sugrah	1	Dhurrumputty	1
Gokhohey	1	Powndey	1
Deorey *	1	Hautkhorrey	1
Munkey	1	Singgasur	1
Gadhabhaur	1	Suckrah	1
Choylah	2	Unterkhaddiah	1
Punchey	1		— 19
Bitwanney	1		—176½
Buskharrah	1		300½
Nogoah	2		
Deorey Chuttey*	1		

PERGUNNAH PUTTAR SAHANAGUR—*209 villages, viz.:—*

Talooka Sahanagur—11 villages, viz.:—

Khass Sahanagur	4	Joorsinggah	1
Umreah	1	Surdah	1
Joogarawoora	1	Kummowreah	1
Koosmey	1		— 11
Tullah	1		

Talooka Ram Gurrah—57 villages, viz.:—

Ram Gurrah	3	Pohoreah Burry	1
Soorowndah	12	Hurdooah	1
Duggurgawah	1	Chemlah	1
Amleah	2	Woomreah	1
Jhurha	1	Bhurrar	1
Dhondhorey	1	Jhurriah	1
Mokurow	1	Bugdurrah	1
Boorgawah	3	Jutharrey	1
Bhomurrah	1	Dhurwah	1
Jungunnah	1	Kutchratah	1
Chaupporaghaut	1	Sawnpore (Boozruck)	1
Burrah	1	Teakereah	3
Mahagowah	12	Baussunpiprey	2
Sunpoorah Chuttey	1		— 57

Moothfurruka—105 villages, viz.:—

Tara	1	Choprah	1
Muhdouroo	1	Buzzary	1
Bhosahey	1	Digghottah	1

Carried over	6	68	300½

*These villages are supposed to be inserted in the Sanad of Lachhman Sing.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.	
Brought forward	6	. .	68	300½
Lumtarrah Dodowrah	2	Karrowndey	6	
Deorah	1	Koorahey	1	
Narudpore	1	Puggur Khoord	1	
Gharry	1	Shorefoottey	1	
Bissaney	4	Chouprah	1	
Khantarrah	1	Khurmoorah	1	
Hunnowty	1	Buggurboozruck	1	
Kutchowrey	4	Rygawo	1	
Noongawah	2	Purrassey	1	
Moygawuh	1	Ladharry	1	
Mughurbhurtullah	2	Etrahey	1	
Turungpore	1	Juntarrah	1	
Imleah	1	Kootey	12	
Khamreah	3	Dhammoo	1	
Khuzzoorey	12	Bizkhorrah	1	
Kootooreah	1	Ruggowleah	1	
Barrahberry Rampoorah	0	Loodhowndah	1	
Talgawo (Woojur)	4	Ummertollah	1	
Guzzandah	3	Purrana	3	
Borey	3	Pahoreah Khoord	1	
Thappah	1	Chundarah	4	
Dhurkah	1	Kuckurtullah	1	
Jhulmalaun	2	Burnahey	1	
Hurdooah Khoord	1	Pugharpore Pipreah	1	
Ratcha	1		—	105

Puddaruk or Charity—36 villages, viz.:—

Dhooraurpoorah	3	Roha	3	
Dondah	1	Aummah	3	
Muzzawa	1	Koonniah	1	
Deorey	1	Deorey 2nd	1	
Kumnowrah	1	Goorha	1	
Buggaley	1	Seekrah Kurrah	2	
Korar	1	Burtullah	1	
Singrah	1	Sulloeah and Jooghgowa	2	
Sarrai Khorud	1	Maholeah	1	
Surrai Buzruck	1	Woossur	1	
Sajoputty	1	Khurrah	1	
Sickurpoorah	1	Beldamur	1	
Pipperiah	1		—	36
Aummowtah	1			—209
Sullaeah	1			

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOWLA—*136 villages, viz.:—*

Khalsa Duffa—90 villages, viz.:—

Mulharrah	8	Dhowrah	1	
Barrah Gossien	1	Toorrey	2	
Urrail	1	Kunnowha	3	
Chundunpoorah	1	Mahalley	1	
Lullaeah	1	Kawollarey	1	
Goandpore	1	Ruttunpoorah	1	
Kurkey	1	Bamunkola	2	
		Carried over	25	509½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	25				509½
Burrearpore	1	Khurhoorah	1		
Burruz	1	Dowreah	1		
Amleeah	2	Butchama	1		
Kunnarah	1	Ghowrah	2		
Kummodepore	1	Bandhee	1		
Puldah	1	Teekreah	1		
Hurdatto	1	Kuckrah	1		
Pauttah	1	Umracha	1		
Sunnowaunney	0	Chundowlee	1		
Buzruck	7	Binnowda	1		
Mahadpore	2	Punniary	1		
Dighey	1	Sillahorrow	1		
Khallone	1	Khurdowtey	1		
Ghorah	1	Sooraha	1		
Soorajepore	1	Beekrampore	1		
Simrah	1	Butchrowonney	2		
Birsait	1	Kulmow	1		
Sewradhekoo	1	Burandah	1		
Tipparey	1	Roodhour	1		
Jhubrah	1	Dhundoorah	1		
Jughara	1	Roypoora	1		
Putna	1	Ghoorah	1		
Roygawa	1	Lizzaho	1		
Sirsey	1	Bhildaha	1		
Nibbas	1	Dhungawah Muzgawa	2		
Woodoypore	1	Mohuraje Gunge	3		
Soonwanny Khorud	1		—		90
Duffa—6 villages, viz. :—					
Surwa	1	Kullookhur	1		
Sooruzpore	1	Charrawul	1		
Khurrowhey	1		—		6
Luckungowa	1				
Duffa—4 villages, viz. :—					
Soonhurry	1	Koond	1		
Gunge	1		—		4
Chundunpore	1				
Duffa—14 villages, viz. :—					
Durgaureh	7	Mooraur	1		
Muddunpore	1	Bodgepore	1		
Kealo	1	Parro Jhare	1		
Chutcherry	1		—		14
Katna	1				
Duffa—9 villages, viz. :—					
Bungawa	2	Ruzzowlah	1		
Rampoorah	1	Hurdooah	1		
Korah	1	Dungawah	1		
Ghurmar	1		—		9
Bussanah	1				
Carried over				123	509½

Pudduruk or Charity—13 villages, viz.:—

Brought forward				123	509½
Poandey	1	Rudgepore	1		
Bhownrey *Gopalpore*	1	Gurha	1		
Koondale	1	Loharpoorah	1		
Goorreah	1	Jharhattah	1		
Ghuttarah	1	Boodgawah	1		
Hutrah	1		—	13	
Dhoawrey	1			—	136
Dowrooah	1				

PERGUNNAH ROUND—*6 villages* . . . 6

PERGUNNAH SINGPORE—*25 villages, viz.:—*

Singpore Khass	1	Karah	1		
Pulkhunnah	1	Joomnahey	1		
Mow	1	Mahanapore	1		
Chucherkhoah	1	Pursootumpore	1		
Billahnomey	2	Jhareah	1		
Muzzeaur	1	Bhownabaee	1		
Sujawool	1	Chowparrah	1		
Boorkharro	1	Mutkonney	1		
Kurrehah	2	Mohowtah	1		
Butrus	1	Pohoreah	1		
Khumreah	1	Jhursey	1		
Kalgawah	1		—	25	

PERGUNNAH AMMOWAH—*96 villages* . . 96

PERGUNNAH BEERSINGPORE—*30 villages, viz.:—*

Beersingpore Khass	1	Mohaneah	1		
Newga	1	Nogawah	1		
Mowhooah	1	Mutch Khanda	1		
Kulbulleah	1	Hulleah	1		
Sursahey	1	Tookrey	1		
Loonbursa Khorud	1	Purhooar	1		
Mow	1	Digraw	1		
Teekrey	1	Hurhurpore	1		
Jowney	1	Rohaun	1		
Digrot	1	Audilhurwarro	1		
Durrahawun	1	Doomahey	1		
Nuckaney	1	Puggurburry	1		
Mucktoompore	1		—	30	
Chowrahey Woochur	2			—	157
Ramghur	1				
Etaha	1	Total villages			802½
Gootwah	1				

TALOOKDARS.

3 Pergunnahs, viz.:—

Woocharrah	1	Soohawul	1	
Kotey	1		—	3

N.B.—From the portion of diamond mines of Herdah Sah, one mine of Etawa was granted in Sanad to Lachhman Sing, and eight mines to Durriah Sing Chowbey, Killadar of Fort Kullinjur.

1st February, 1807, 23rd Jeecod 1221 Hijeree.

PANNA.

APPENDIX No. II.—*Page 118.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH IN 1811.
PERGUNNAH PUNNAH.

Statement of the Villages inserted in the former Sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing Bahadoor, the Rajah of Punnah.

	No. of Villages.
Rampoorah	1
Burragong	1
Cusbah Punnah and Buhagong	2
Jumnahey	1
Singhpoor	1
Bhauraur	1
Khuzrouhaut	2
Zunwar	4
Munkee	1
Busreah	1
Durrarah	1
Poowhey	1
Pipperpoorah and Loosogepoorah	2
Kurwahoo	1
Taulgahoo	3
Lahaur	1
Sauroopoorah	1
Almohey	1
Baharah	1
Baggahee	2
Guttarah Muzzawah	1
Hursah	1
Nahoree	1
Kutteery Burry	1
Jhallary	1
Kumchooah	1
Purtabpoorah	1
Jumnahey	1
Kullaunpoorah	1
Moujha	1
Kurrah	1
Telgawah	1
Kunharrah	1
Koorranud	1
Burkharree	1
Goorha	1
Andah	1
Chouporah	1
Kottah	1
Worekey	1
Hurdoo Chutta (Oojar)	1
Cuprahatey	1
Butchooha	1
Kumreyah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kissery Sing)	1
Ratchaw	1
Dholebaza	1
Bussrahey	1
Chowparrah	1
Kussreah	1
Burrooahpoorah	1
Burroundah	1
Purnah Kuddum	1
Sookwahoo	1
Butteah	1
Zubleah	1
Karee	1
Puhrwah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Budjey Bahadur)	1
Chandany	1
Khurgoah	1
Aumrowon	1
Aumrauwun Chotty	1
Konchay	1
Baundhey	1
Hanowtah	1
Boodrandah	1
Ummerjhatto	1
Munnour	1
Sullooah	1
Zurdhoah	1
Kuttoreah Chotty	1
Kuttoreah Burrey	1
Pippreypugguar	1
Khuzzoorey	1
Kutwalley Poorah	1
Bugeehur	1
Beckrampoor	1
Carried over	85

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.	
Brought forward	85	Kare	1	
Munkah	1	Burrowtah	1	
Surkhoha	1	Bugdah Chutta	1	
Bulgurhey	3	Roymassin	1	
Tilleah	1	Woonreybun	1	
Murwasley	1	Soonhahey	1	
Murreah	1	Noygawah	1	
Koosmarey	1	Rutteah	1	
Bushahy	1	Kussaurpoorah	1	
Khunjarah	1	Doonnah	1	
Guggawoo	1	Aumbah	1	
Beerpoorah	1	Woorraho	1	
Bueraha	1	Sohargawah	1	
Ruttunjoonheyah	1	Palor Barry	1	
Sumbhoggey	1	Putun Khord	1	
Buhareah	1	Bebgawah	1	
Boydahey	1	Chapper	1	
Chowprah	1	Pulhatickry	1	
Kauntlery	1		—	124
Kassahur	1			

PERGUNNAH POWEE.

Amaungunge—176½ villages, viz. :—

Khalsa—		Morawith (except Sunnud of Rajah Ruttun Sing)	1	
Kusba Powee	6	Dumraha	1	
Rhoopah	12	Sursallah	1	
Kuttcah	1	Mohunpore	1	
Kurrahey	6	Deorey	1	
Soordha	1	Sullour	1	
Burhah	1	Raujepore	1	
Kooneah	1	Sauttah	5	
Beekourah	1	Bugdoree	1	
Sunwaree	1	Summono	7	
Mahagawah	1	Burratah	1	
Etawah	1	Mumahut	1	
Juggunpoorah	1	Etawah	1	
Koomarry	2	Kuckretty or Kutsora	½	
Chowmookha	1	Lodhannee	3	
Kumtah	1	Nonmurgurrah	1	
Kharrah	1	Karenah	2	
Woomreah	1	Mohagoran	1	
Kytee	1	Murwah	12	
Tagghurrah	1	Duory	1	
Kuckretty	12	Goorbah	5	
Chaundry	1	Tipporry	1	
Barrawitch	6	Goregoah	1	
Baragubanny	1	Chucklah	5	
Dinwarrah	8	Ruhujah Loata	2	
Simrah	2	Purwar	1	
Purtullah	1	Puttey	1	
Kutkoorey	1	Surrah	1	
Kharewah Chottey	1	Rattare	1	
Burkhurrah	1	Woomree	1	
Murworry	11			
Pipparey	1			
Carried over			149½	124

No. of Villages.

Brought forward	149½		124
Moholey Buzrook	1	Punchey	1
Kettah	1	Bitwanny	1
Kalarray	1	Buskharrah	1
Chappah	1	Nogoah	2
Auckawlah	1	Deory Chotty	1
Nibbhary	2	Dhurrumpuply	1
Bamooly	1	Paundey	1
Saggrah	1	Hautkhorrey	1
Gokholy	1	Singgasur	1
Deoly	1	Suckra	1
Munkey	1	Unter Khoddeah	1
Gadha Bhour	1		— 176½
Choylah	2		

Pergunnah Puttarh, Sahanagar—209 villages, viz.:—

Khass Sahanugur	4	Digghottah	1
Umreah	1	Sumturrah Dodowra	2
Irogarawara	1	Deorah	1
Khoosmey	1	Narindpore	1
Tollah	1	Gharry	1
Joor Singah	1	Bissany	4
Sirdah	1	Khamtorry	1
Kymoreah	1	Hunnowty	1
Ram Gurrah	3	Guzzundah	3
Sooroundah	12	Boroy	3
Duggurgawah	1	Jhoppah	1
Amleah	2	Dhurrah	1
Jhurha	1	Jhalmalour	2
Dhondhorry	1	Hurdoah Khaird	1
Mokarow	1	Ratcha	1
Boorgawah	3	Kurroundey	6
Bhoonursah	1	Koorahey	1
Jungunnah	1	Pugga Mhorud	1
Chauppara Ghaut	1	Sharefoottey	1
Burrot	1	Chouprah	1
Mohogawah	12	Kharmorah	1
Sunpoorah Chotty	1	Buggurboozruck	1
Bohoreah Burry	1	Roygowo	1
Hurdoah	1	Purassey	1
Churlah	1	Lodharrey	1
Woomreah	1	Etrahey	1
Bhurrar	1	Jumtarrah	1
Jhurreah	1	Kotey	12
Bugdurrah	1	Dhammoo	1
Julhtarry	1	Bizkharrah	1
Durwah	1	Ruggowleah	1
Kutckratah	1	Loodhowndah	1
Sownpore Boozrook	1	Ummeatullah	1
Tukereah	3	Purranah	3
Baussunpepreah	2	Pahoreah Khord	1
Toro	1	Chundarah	4
Moholdarra	1	Kuckurtullah	1
Bhosahey	1	Purnahey	1
Choprah	1	Mughurpore piprea	1
Buzzary	1		
Carried over		142	300½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	142	. . . . .	300½
Kutchowrey	4	Surrai Buzruk	1
Noorgawah	2	Lajoputty	1
Moygawah	1	Sickarpoorah	1
Mujhurbhurtulla	2	Sutdharrah	1
Sarungpore	1	Pippereah	1
Imleah	1	Aummowah	1
Khamriah	3	Sullocah	1
Khuzzoorey	12	Raha	3
Kootooreah	1	Aummah	3
Burrahbery, Rampoora, Taulgowa, Oojar	4	Kooneah	1
Dhoorarpoora	3	Deory	1
Dordah	1	Goorha	1
Muggowoin	1	Sickra Kurra	2
Deory	1	Burtullah	1
Kunnowrah	1	Sullocah and Joghwa	2
Buggawley	1	Soholeah	1
Karun	1	Woossur	1
Sungrah	1	Khureah	1
Surrai Khorad	1	Bildamur	1
			— 209
			509

PERGUNNAH KHUTTOLA—*136 villages, viz.* :—

Khalsa Duffa—90 villages, viz. :—

Mulhara 8 villages, viz. :—

Mulharra	1	Kurdato	1
Madeah	1	Putta Mungrala	1
Mowey	1	Sunnowarey Boozruck	7
Tongrah	1	Mahodpore	2
Putteah	1	Dighey	1
Mylwur	1	Khallore	1
Ghurcoah	1	Ghoorah	1
Bullawah	1	Soorajepoorae	1
	8	Simrah	1
Burrah Gossun	1	Bissait	1
Urrail	1	Sewradheka	1
Chundunpoora	1	Tipparey	1
Sallacah	1	Jhubiah	1
Goardpore	1	Jughara	1
Kurkey	1	Putra	1
Dhowrah	1	Roygowa	1
Toorry	2	Sirsey	1
Kunnowah	3	Nibbas	1
Mahally	1	Woodoypore (except Sunnud of Rajah Ruttun Sing)	1
Kowolarey	1	Soorwany Khoord	1
Ruttunpoora or Rugpoora	1	Khurpoora	1
Bamunkota	2	Dhowreah	1
Burrearpore	1	Butchamah	1
Burraz	1	Ghowrah	2
Amdiah Bhoorgawa	2	Bandha	1
Kunnara	1	Teekreah	1
Kummodepore	1	Kuckrah	1
Puldah	1		
Carried over			59 509½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	59		509½
Umrahah	1	Muddenpore	1
Chundrowley	1	Kealo	1
Bomnowdah	1	Chutcherry	1
Punneary	1	Katna	1
Sillaharrow	1	Moraur	1
Khurdowty	1	Bodgepore	1
Soorrubah	1	Parraghore	1
Bickrampore	1	Burgawah	2
Butchrawonny	2	Rampoora	1
Kulmow	1	Karrah	1
Burandah	1	Ghurmar	1
Boodhour	1	Bussannah	1
Dandorah	1	Ruzzowlah	1
Roypoorah	1	Hurdooah	1
Ghoorah	1	Dhungabah	1
Sizzahah	1	Poordey	1
Bhildahah	1	Bhowney Gopaulpore	1
Dhungawah and Muzgawa	2	Koordate	1
Maharajegunge	3	Goorseah	1
Surwah	1	Ghuttarah	1
Suruzpore	1	Hutra	1
Khurrowhey	1	Dhoowarry	1
Luckhungawa	1	Gowrooah	1
Kullo Khur	1	Rudgepore	1
Charrawul	1	Gurdah	1
Soonhary	1	Loharpoorah	1
Gunge	1	Jhunatah	1
Chundenpore	1	Boodgawah	1
Koond	1		— 136
Durgawah	7		
Pergunnah Rawindh.			
Rawindh Dawry Gur	1	Dhoondwah Chunar	1
Pungurrah	1	Banda	1
Nangurrah	1		— 6
Kootah	1		
Pergunnah Singpore.			
Singpore Khas	1	Joomnahey	1
Pulkhannah	1	Mohanapore	1
Mow	1	Pursootumpore	1
Chuckerkoah	1	Jhoreah	1
Ballabanoty	2	Bhownahy	1
Muzzear	1	Chowparah	1
Soojawool	1	Mutkony	1
Boorkharra	1	Mahuturry	1
Kurrebah	2	Pahoreah	1
Purnass	1	Jhursy	1
Khumreah	1		— 25
Kalgawah	1	Pergunnah Ammawah ...	96
Kubrah	1		— 263
Pergunnah Birsingpore—30 Villages, viz. :—			
Birsingpore	1	Mohooah	1
Nowga	1	Kulbuleah	1
Carried over			4 — 772½

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward .	4	. . . . .	772½
Sursahey . . .	1	Mahoreah . . .	1
Soonbursa Khord . .	1	Nagawah . . .	1
Mow	1	Mutchkhunda . .	1
Tickery	1	Hulleah . . .	1
Ojowrey	1	Tookrey . . .	1
Digrat	1	Purhooaur . . .	1
Gurrahowan . . .	1	Deorow . . .	1
Nuckaly	1	Kurkurpore . . .	1
Mucktoompore . .	1	Robaun . . .	1
Chonrahy Wochar . .	2	Audhurwarro . .	1
Ramghur . . .	1	Doomahey . . .	1
Etaba	1	Purgnoburry . . .	1
Gootwah . . .	1		— 30

Villages with Diamond Mines.

Burrorampore . .	1	Hurdowah . . .	1
Bulrampore . .	1	Burdahee . . .	1
Ballahpore and Jahurpore	2	Cuttalo . . .	1
Boyrapore . . .	1	Roodrahea . . .	1
Narainpore . . .	1	Heerapore . . .	1
Seerenagur . . .	1	Jurreeapore . . .	1
Singpore (except Sunnud of Rajah Dyreah Sing Chowdry)	1	Gunneshpore Dulsowqud	1
		Rampore . . .	1
		Soonharu . . .	1
Hunmutpookra . .	1	Suckarea . . .	1
Manikpore . . .	1	Seetapore . . .	1
Lallpore	1	Luchmeepore . . .	1
Kishanpore . . .	1	Bassahee . . .	1
Sunkerpore . .	1	Tidowny . . .	1
Joypore	1	Nagpore . . .	1
Koomurpore . . .	1	Muchgawa Burakhan .	½
Mynopore	1	Rannypore Kumlah Cutaul	1
Bahadurpore . . .	1	Bhowanypore . .	1
Chowrey . . .	1	Dhowleeajee . .	1
Doorgapore (except Sunnud given to Dyreah Sing) .	1	Bara Dhurrumpore .	1
		Chela Boozrauk . .	1
Sheopore . . .	1	Kulleanpore (except in the Sunnud of Rajah Kissory Sing)	1
Jolapore . . .	1		
Gundrupore . . .	1	Dhurrumpore (other) .	1
Doorjunpore . . .	1	Except in the Sunnud of Rajah Bidgey Bahadoor	1
Woodyepore . . .	1		
Maharajpore . . .	1		— 53½
Beejoypore . . .	1		83½
Rajahpore . . .	1		
Gunneshpore . . .	1		
Ghoorba . . .	1	TOTAL .	856
Baboopore . .	1		

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH KISSORE SING BAHADOOR, THE RAJAH OF PUNNAH.

Pergunnah Punnah.

Emleah	1	Gohudran . . .	1
Coon	1	Koodun . . .	1
Carried over			4

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.	
Brought forward .	4	. . . . .		856
Khammareah . . .	1	Tindnee . . .	1	
Dowrey	1	Hurdooah . . .	1	
Murraha	1		—	9
Pergunnah Kottalah.				
Seemereah . . .	1	Selajeet	1	
Gauncheepoorah . .	1	Burkera near the village Koorah (except from the Sunnud of Rutton Sing, the Rajah of Bijawur) .	1	
Bhowanypore *alias* Rowtpore	1			
Kunpoorah . . .	1			
Mulgawsha . . .	1			
Aberowrah . . .	1		—	9
Obery	1			
Pergunnah Powey.				
Kusbah Aumangur . .	2	Dhurrumpore . . .	1	
Bikrumpore and Mow .	2	Maigowah . . .	1	
Mahadwah . . .	1	Kurriha Khord . .	1	
Cheklahye . . .	1	Mohur	2	
Seeree	1	Pugrah Boozrooq . .	1	
Gurrakhur . . .	1	Deuree Khord . .	1	
Kuchnuree . . .	1	Dhorawah . . .	1	
Jhaikooah . . .	5	Murriah Boozrooq . .	1	
Muhodrah . . .	5	Kuniah Boozrooq . .	1	
Henowtee . . .	1	Koolooha . . .	1	
Etowree	1	Rungyah . . .	1	
Seemeree . . .	1	Seeroe	1	
Bhomowree Khord . .	1	Kullianpoorah . .	1	
Kony	1	Ghatuhurry . . .	1	
Poonerah	1	Murriah Khord . .	1	
Bumrah	1	Kote	1	
Bandhee	2	Rampore . . .	1	
Bunowlee . . .	2	Daharah . . .	1	
Nundun	½	Munjgawah . . .	1	
Powyeah	1	Gowrah Boozrooq . .	1	
Hunowta Khord . .	1	Piperwah . . .	1	
Purrareah . . .	1	Jhugra	1	
Hunnowtah Boozrooq .	1	Ladgawah . . .	1	
Mookeboe . . .	1	Murriah	1	
Deury	1	Goorha Khord . .	1	
Bhomowry Boozrooq .	1	Jhelwelah . . .	1	
Bhaurar	1	Dugdha . . .	1	
Underkoha . . .	1	Piperiah . . .	1	
Belha	1	Etowmah . . .	1	
Khamareah Rowtpoora .	2	Tarrah	1	
Toornah	1	Hunoutah . . .	1	
Dawarey	2	Koolwah Boozrooq . .	1	
Semareah . . .	1	Hunowtah Khord . .	1	
Kodrah	1	Bhatpoorah . . .	1	
Sanourah . . .	1	Gowrah Khord . .	1	
Mowha Danea . . .	1		—	85
Pergunnah Puthar.				
Joudpore . . .	1	Lokban Chowry . .	1	
Futtehpore . . .	1	Dhowary . . .	1	
Carried over			4	103½ 856

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Brought forward	4		103½ 856
Bhartullah	1	Sunkooah	1
Bhelowney	1	Udoah	1
Lugowney	1	Roypoora	1
Bugwuhr Boozrooq	1	Moonparoe	1
Bugwuhr Khord	1	Putna	1
Pidareeah	1	Tetoonpany	1
Ranneepore	1	Ghotey	1
Ameereah	1	Alawny	1
Murgowah	1	Chow	2
Mihgawah	1	Beerumpoorah	1
Munkowrah	1	Lurrye Kheroe	1
Lakowry	1	Saruspany	1
Kishenpoorah	1	Jhola Doongreah	1
Buground	1	Momai	1
Pipreah Khord	1	Belpoorah	1
Uttowrah	1	Gourhah	1
Koonrah	1	Surrah	1
Jurgowah	1	Dobah	1
Bhujyawah	1	Doongareah	1
Urjoonpoorah	1	Damoojah	1
Kanpoorah	1	Mulkhun	1
Murriah	1	Hurdooah Khoord	1
Khurpoorah	1	Toonalah	1
Nowgong	1	Puttearah	1
Bhojoah	1	Nandchand	1
Ranneepoorah	1	Pawnry	1
Cuckrah	1	Simmurry	1
Behurwah	1	Dhangawah	1
Mohonah	1	Tickereah	1
Chundnah	1	Baaboolah	1
Bary	1	Hurdooah	1
Putteh Boozrooq	1	Choongaorah	1
Chungery	1	Jurrye Kheroe	1
Munjgowah	1	Gunge	1
Cheobeh	1	Koolrah	1
Putty Khord	1	Bejakheroe	1
Munkee	1	Emleah	1
Govindpoorah	2	Roojhur	1
Bujeereah	1	Koolrah Kheroe	1
Umdur	1	Putty Khord	1
Poorynah	1	Bhurwarree	1
Jamooneah	1	Dhurrumpore	1
Jamorudur	1	Moorlah	1
Dohoby	1	Burkherah	1
Hurdooah	1	Burgawah	1
Purbery	1	Uchrar	1
Surselah	1	Kotah Koomary, etc.	1
Mahdhoepore	1		— 101

Pergunnah Rawár.

Kotah Khord	1	Ordunnah	1
Burkuchi	1	Darinnah	1
Chitowndah	1	Cundyelee	1
Carried over	6	204½	856

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	6				204½	856
Marah	1		Chuckra	1		
Chetoundhee	1		Chumra	1		
Koonreah	1		Khungurha	1		
Gourah	1		Noygowah	1		
Bungaleah	1			—	15	
Pergunnah Joypore.						
Hurdee	1		Juytoopoora	1		
Gurrurpoorah	1		Kishenpoora	1		
Muchgow	1		Chowkee	1		
Chunhah	1		Kheehora	1		
Rampore	1		Putahbeher	1		
Chatoynee	1		Bhoyraha	1		
Kulleanpore	1		Soypoorah	1		
Sullia	1		Heerapore	1		
Bisramgunge Gohabra	1		Semerdah	1		
Bhojebye	1		Furswah	1		
Bhainsmoorah	1		Betawree	1		
Woodypore	1		Nowbustah	1		
Bhanpore	1		Baberoo	1		
Mahano	1			—	28	
Bara	1					
Pergunnah Burhoe.						
Burhoe Khas				1		
Etawah—11 Mouzahs.						
Etawah Khas, with Diamond Mine	1		Bhimpai, with Diamond Mine	1		
Ghoorkut	1		Currowala, with Diamond Mine	1		
Pulyaree	1		Simeriah	1		
Deoraho, with Diamond Mine	1		Gujra, with Diamond Mine	1		
Heerapoor, with Diamond Mine	1		Puthariah	1		
Goora, with Diamond Mine	1		Baboopore, with Diamond Mine	1		
Soorbanpore	1		Dumcharrah, with Diamond Mine	1		
Dhinko	1		Khurywah	1		
Burgarry, with Diamond Mine	1		Punuree, with Diamond Mine	1		
Koorowly, with Diamond Mine	1		Putna Futehpore	1		
Cheoyahpunny, with Diamond Mine	1		Pokrah	1		
	11		Etowrah	1		
			Chunee	1		
Birjpore, with Diamond Mine	1		Burgowah	1		
Serswah, with Diamond Mine	1		Sookwaho	1		
Hurdwahee, with Diamond Mine	1		Deyhowrah	1		
Oomry, with Diamond Mine	1		Umtowneah	1		
Rorah, with Diamond Mine	1		Kandwaree	1		
Woodypoora	1		Rubeekat	1		
Sarpore, with Diamond Mine	1		Koororah	1		
Heerapore, with Diamond Mine	1		Kuthee Khero	1		
Karwany	1			—		
Carried over	41	248½	856			

	No. of Villages.			No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	41				248½	856
Chowrah, except from the Sunnud of Chowbey Derriao Sing—Chowrah	1		Chowrah	1		
				—	43	

Pergunnah Calingir.

Kheerutpoora and Dhurrumpoora	1		
	—	1	

Pergunnah Sunwaho.

Sunwaho Khas	1	Suggarrey	1		
Kusbah Bucksaho	1	Hirdahpoorah	1		
Aumghurrah	1	Sooraujepoorah Khurd	1		
Belgawah	1	Mandeah Boozrooq	1		
Gobindpoora	1	Gurrehrah	1		
Puttooree	1	Khureah Khurd	1		
Pippereah	1	Dugreyhey	1		
Buttowaho	1	Lohorepoorah	1		
Gudgurrah	1	Boulwarro	1		
Muggawah Boozroog	1	Paulley	1		
Puldah Khurd	1	Muzgawah	1		
Cancooah	1	Murpah	1		
Lobore	1	Kissunpoorah	1		
Karow	1	Loygurrow	1		
Korassey	1	Suhono	1		
Murdeorah	1	Soymerrow Khurd	1		
Lowrohey	1	Bitchowa	1		
Bodgepore	1	Allumpoorah	1		
Muchdurry	1	Poundey	1		
Jumneah	1	Maussolpoorah	1		
Soozarrah	1	Binnackah	1		
Kheereah	1	Toondow	1		
Mahomedpoorah	1	Joytoopoorah	1		
Bizzahwally	1	Dhunnowrah	1		
Birrampoorah	1	Nipneah	1		
Bomowrey	1	Mirriah Buzruck	1		
Sungowreah	1	Purriah	1		
Mimmawney	1	Mozgawah	1		
Sooraujepoorah	1	Dundowneah	1		
Guttowhey Doodhowney	2	Kurrey	1		
Khuttowreah	1	Mowtah	1		
Tattwn	1	Naudpoun	1		
Jarrah	1	Khurhory	1		
Koondow Auzney	1	Maunkey	1		
Gowrah	1	Jhamurkoondey	2		
Bugroundah	1	Kannowrah	1		
Gooqrawo	1	Toworeah Maur	1		
Sulloheyah	1	Murheyah Soorkey	1		
Lillown	1	Nownuggur Phooteyrah	1		
Nawaur	1	Chowrey	1		
Daopore	1	Soypoorah	1		
Parpet	1	Jaummun Jhoorey	1		
Doongawssaro	1	Tillowhey	1		
Pauttah	1	Kurwarro	1		
Carried over	90		292½		856

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	90
Khurpoora	1
Jokhah	1
Issurmohey	1
Mungrahey	1
Purrahey	1
Khoyzarah	1
Gawolarey	1
Daosah	1
Hunnowtah Khurd	1
Moduntollah	1
Rossoheyah	1
Boorruhrahtadonny	1
Boodhun Simrah	1
Koohey	1
Boorey Seemur	1
Jeyjhaurpoorah	1
Simrah Burro	1
Mooreyah	1
Jugthur	1
Hoyallo	1
Lumnow	1
Gurrur	1
Doorah	1
Auchulpoorah	1
Hunnowtah	1
Aubdah	1
Kutchnurrey	1
Mooraitch	1
Kauntey	1
Pawahrawo	1
Baundah	1
Rudgewans	1
Aummowdah	1
Bumrannow	1
Mulkhawah	1
Haunnowtah	1
Aullumpoorah	1
Nuckrah Kotah	1
Purrursallah	1
Sewraujepoorah	1
Koroheyah	1
Sultaunpoorah	1
Jumneah Khurd	1
Boorrey	1
Nawahey	1
Piprah	1
Chowreah	1
Barekharrey Khurd	1
Puddowrutpoor	1
Birghur	1
Chundpoorah	1
Muzpaurrah	1
Murkolo	1
Munzowrah	1
Ghoorkharro	1
Hurdooah	1
Simrah Boozrooq Chachahey	1
Kussorah	1
Muzgawah Buzruck	1
Mahumedpoorah	1
Bhorkah	1
Nawahey	1
Burekharrey	1
Ghoghorey	1
Soonnarah	1
Khumreah	1
Dhurrumpoorah	1
Murreah Sooraujipoor	1
Gowrahnund	1
Deorey	1
Koossmaur	1
Ghoograh	1
Bauggown	1
Phottarah	1
Chokahbo	1
Joudpore	1
Futtehpore	1
Saukoro	1
Buggowdah	1
Koyzarrah	1
Imleah	1
Hinnowtah Khurd	1
Puthowreah	1
Baurrohey	1
Bahargawah	1
Bomowrey	1
Buzraro	1
Pautsahpore	1
Taurpobo	1
Singhowhey	1
Huttah	1
Sessrey	1
Naithrah	1
Khojoreah	1
Kullooaly	1
Koomrawul	1
Kutchwooah	1
Paulley	1
Pittowleah	1
Pottowlie	1
Roypoorah	1
Nowotaunno	1
Moordeyah	1
Billalaro	1
Tulgowah	1
Soonuzpoorah	1
Burkharrah	1
Tigrah	1
Carried over	198 292½ 856

	No. of Villages.			*No. of Villages.*		
Brought forward	198				292½	856
Tellah	1		Kutraho	1		
Sullowheyah	1		Saujey	1		
Boodgpoorreah	1		Russoolpoor and Jharrahey	2		
Khazorey	1		Sulloheah	1		
Locheypoorah	1		Muddunpoorah	1		
Kowoneah	1			215		
Bungawah	1				507½	
Mulkhoah	1					
Sutlempoorah	1		Total villages		1,363½	
Rumpoorah	1					

CHARKHARI.

APPENDIX No. III.—*Page 131.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHIRKARI IN 1804.

In Pergunnah Roath, Talooka Gootbie.

Names of villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*	*Names of villages, &c.*	*Camil Jumma.*
Maharajnugurh, including the Fort of Chirkari	10,000	Brought forward Rs.	63,300
Goorha, including Bebhouree	7,200	Koosurma	1,500
Jeroulee	3,000	Dumduruma	1,200
Bupraithe	3,000	Beejalpoora	1,200
Tevei	14,000	Chanee	800
Buddunpoora	1,700	Kunera	900
Ludhoura, the greater	1,000	Kakra	1,000
Ludhoura, the lesser	800	Bereekhero	800
Sunoura	1,200	Nutwaro	1,000
Tola	1,000	Goputmow	500
Sohuriaon	3,600	Suboa	1,500
Jetoura	1,500	Koharee	1,000
Kakon	1,500	Regoul	1,000
Neturra	6,500	Oudera	3,400
Mujhol	3,000	Ekoona, Kadipoor	8,900
Sobjanna	1,600	Behgaon, Kundur	4,200
Bumnetho	1,000		
Gootbie	1,700		
Carried over Rs.	63,300	Total of Talooka Gootbie Rs.	92,200

Pergunnah Sennaha, Talooka Sutwara.

Buchrakhero	800	Brought forward Rs.	36,400
Ambouree	1,300	Oomree	3,000
Barbanah	2,000	Budoura Beas	2,000
Pyhladpore	500	Bunseea	4,600
Renura	1,400	Dhuwa	1,400
Singharpore	1,000	Mahoba	8,000
Futtehpore	300	Gobannee	5,300
Pubethur	600	Bhanpoor	1,300
Kotbeeho	1,300	Nehera	1,400
Khaminkhero	1,400	Harrei	600
Khundeha and Singhpoor, village and fort	7,500	Soorwei	11,000
Novee Goera	5,300	Gehturra	4,000
Malpoor	1,000	Gunor	2,000
Aleepoor	1,700	Gerehta, the greater	700
Nedanta	2,300	Gerehta, the lesser	2,000
Chadwaree	6,000	Nahurpore	3,400
Mahoee, the lesser	2,000	Mahoee, the greater	3,300
		Rajaara	1,000
Carried over Rs.	36,400	Carried over Rs.	91,400

Names of villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	91,400
Sheecrajpore	1,000
Doorehra	550
Kussaikhera	4,600
Chettehree	4,600
Khemeria	1,100
Lolass	1,300
Chandoura	1,600
Dhundaura	1,300
Bumoan Chorhall	3,300
Khakra Mow	150
Berha	2,600
Keolaho	700
Keotee	1,300
Narah	4,000
Pudreeah	2,250
Carried over Rs.	1,21,750

Names of villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	1,21,750
Bujurun	900
Gabra	12,000
Hatwa	9,000
Munwuria	4,500
Suchehree and fort	3,750
Muree Goor	1,500
Khundehee	600
Nepeekhero	900
Coordhunna	475
Prutabpore	225
Rumpore	26
Harbunspore	26
Chooktha	300
Total of Talooka Sutwara Rs.	1,55,952

Pergunnah Kutola, Talooka Kharela, Tuppa Bowun.

Chanee	8,000
Patha	4,000
Echanee, including Poorwa	4,200
Purdowra	2,700
Bumraro, including Rossunpoora	3,200
Kuneree	1,500
Burawun	3,000
Pehreta	7,600
Rohuneea	1,800
Carried over Rs.	36,000

Brought forward Rs.	36,000
Seohan	800
Bumoaree	8,000
Sulwa	1,200
Pinsa and fort	4,000
Burrah Puharu	1,800
Purdharee	1,500
Amuleea	3,200
Total of Talooka Kharela Rs.	56,500

Talooka Purthunia, part of Kharela.

Purthunia Kumureea, Hinguwa Nerkha 12,911

Talooka Isanugurh, in Pergunnah Khatola.

Khero	1,400
Gaor	500
Ghogra	1,200
Ramputtan	250
Ilhriar	250
Burduaho	700
Neburea	250
Puthada	600
Behta	600
Chouka	900
Baree, the greater	1,100
Dulputpore	1,100
Punaree	1,200
Jumma	800
Umjhur	600
Kurkoee	500
Doongurpoora	400
Carried over Rs.	12,350

Brought forward Rs.	12,350
½ Dhoongoon	500
Chunduakhera	350
Dhola	200
Munockpoora	250
Duha	200
Gawa	150
Puthureea	250
Achalpoora	250
Dumouteepoora	275
Soorajpoora	300
Bhurgorda	250
Rujackpoora	1,600
Chopra	300
Kooarpoora	250
Narampoora	1,300
Nuboalee	300
Carried over Rs.	19,075

Names of villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	19,075
Kareeburra	500
Murwa Deo	200
Pawadee	600
Burda, 9 villages	5,400
Rumgarha	1,200
Khap, 3 villages	1,600
Silacca	1,900
Isaneegurh and Fort, 2 villages	8,500
Puroretho, 6 villages	3,700
Pissora	500
Khurka	950
Puthapore Hurawunpore	2,000
Bundhee	1,800
Mundua Doe and Fort, 8 villages	10,500
Kulkawa	700
Amlee Gan	300
Carried over Rs.	59,425

Names of villages, &c.	*Camil Jumma.*
Brought forward Rs.	59,425
Palee	1,000
Moree	1,000
Nesoree	600
Mahewa Casba	10,500
Toorna	1,300
Khandoura	500
Doondehree	900
Amkheroo	1,000
Mulpoora	700
Soorujpoora	700
Sookaka	4,500
Toorha	600
Tooreehur	200
Total of Talcoka Isanugurh	82,925

ABSTRACT OF TALOOKAS.

Talooka Gootbie	Rs. 92,200
Ditto Sutwara	1,55,952
Ditto Kharela	56,500
Ditto Purthnia	12,911
Ditto Isanugurh	82,925
Grand Total of Talookas	Rs. 4,00,488

CHARKHARI.

APPENDIX No. IV.—*Page 137.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHIRKARI IN 1811.

Statement of Villages inserted in the former Sunnud of Rajah Bikermajeet Bedjy Bahadoor.

Pergunnah Raath, Talooka Gootbye, Tuppa Chowrassie.

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Maharajnagur	1	Bumnetho	1
Goorha, including Bhoomowry	1	Gootbye	1
Jorrowly, including Khureah	1	Koosurma	1
Bubretho	1	Doomdooma	1
Rawie, including Poorwah	1	Bejulpore	1
Buddunpore including Poorwah	1	Chanee Khorde	1
Loodhowa Boozoorg	1	Behgam and Koonrar	2
Loodhowra Khorie	1	Cuckra	1
Soonawrah	1	Bereekhero	1
Tolah	1	Newaro	1
Soporiao	1	Goopatmow	1
Joytaspoora	1	Soobhooah	1
Kakoor	1	Kaharee	1
Natoura	1	Ragawl	1
Mujhole	1	Ounderah	1
Soojunna	1	Uckawna, including Cundyepoorah	2
		Kanera	1
			— 35

Pergunnah Sewrah or Soondah, Tuppa Sutwara.

Buchera	1	Badawra Beas	1
Umlowry	1	Bunseah	1
Barbund	1	Dhawah	1
Pyladpore	1	Mahoba, including Poorwah	1
Rewna	1	Goorhanee	1
Singarpore	1	Bhanpore	1
Futtehpore	1	Neharah	1
Pawtyehur	1	Hurrie	1
Kotheeo	1	Surwye including Poorwah	1
Kahmind Khero	1	Ghutra including Poorwah	1
Khurriah & Singpore	2	Ghoor	1
None Gawa	1	Jurhuttah	1
Mulpoora	1	Jurhuttah Khorde	1
Allypoora	1	Naharpore	1
Nadewtah	1	Mohoypore Boozrooq, including Poorwah	1
Choorwary	1		
Muhoee Khord	1		
Omree	1		
		Carried over	34 35

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	34				35
Rajowra	1		Ghabra, including Poorwah	1	
Sheorajpore	1		Hutwa, including Poorwah	1	
Khyraha	1		Manowreah	1	
Burho	1		Lutchorree	1	
Koslaho	1		Mawee Ghaut	1	
Kewtee	1		Khurehee	1	
Dhowrara	1		Neeby Khero	1	
Kussar Khero	1		Koordhunnah	1	
Chittaree, including Poorwah	1		Purtabpoora	1	
Khumariah	1		Rampore	1	
Lowlus	1		Hurbunspore	1	
Chandowrah	1		Chookutta	1	
Dhundowrah	1		Bhamawry Choorhahee, including Poorwah	1	
Nand	1			—	63
Purreriah	1				
Bejassun	1				

Tuppah Bawun, Talooka Kurrela.

Chanee	1		Rowneah	1	
Patah	1		Sewar	1	
Eachono, including Poorwah	1		Bhamawrey	1	
Pundowra	1		Salwa	1	
Bumraro, including Roushunpore	1		Pursah	1	
Chunmaree	1		Burrahpuhary	1	
Burawun	1		Pindharee	1	
Pheuto	1		Aumereah, including Poorwah	1	
				—	16

Pergunnah Kuttala, Tuppah Mahewa.

Mahewa Khas	1		Soorujpoorapundunee	1	
Toonnah	1		Tooraha	1	
Khundeura	1		Mulpoora	1	
Patahpoor Hurcurranpoor	1		Khurka	1	
Doondahurry	1		Taondara	1	
Amkhero	1		Sookawha	1	
				—	12

Tuppah Ramgurrah.

Ramgurrah Khas	1

Burtah—9 villages.

Burtah	1		Teyra	1	
Ontah	1		Bunpoora	1	
Umeleah	1		Putty	1	
Gameunpore	1		Kochunnipoora	1	
Bhowanypore	1			—	9

Tuppa Murriadah, Murriadah Khas—8 Mousahs.

Murriadah Khas	1		Cunnukpoora	1	
Mulwaro	1		Coopyjheery	1	
				—	
Carried over				4	101 35

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	4			101	35
Neergy	1		Chundun Khera	1	
Bunnowtey	1		Dhala	1	
Koonary	1		Daba	1	
Cheinpoorah	1		Munuckpoora	1	
	8		Gurwa	1	
Umleepawn	1		Pattoreah	1	
Pawly	1		Uchalpoora	1	
Morye	1		Damowtypoorah	1	
Tendnee	1		Soorujpore Chetumeo	1	
Pownry	1		Bhurkoondah	1	
Burry Boozroog	1		Chowprah	1	
Dulputpoora	1		Koorpoor	1	
Punnory	1		Jherear	1	
Jamoneah	1		Narainpore	1	
Umjher	1		Rampatun	1	
Curkoee	1		Dhoongunniah	½	
Doogurpoora	1		Dhkoyhyrrah	1	
Curybrah	1		Rajakpoora	1	
Murwadeo	1		Kalcooah	1	
				—	40½

Tuppa Esanuggur.

Esanuggur and Sahasnuggur	2		Sullyah	1	
Puttedha	1		Bondhee	1	
Burdwaho	1			—	7
Gore	1				

Parowtah—6 villages.

Khas	1		Piprah	1	
Soodwas	1		Newareah	1	
Rungawah	1		Behetah	1	
Kakurdah	1		Kape	3	
Nundgow Khord	1		Newbowly	1	
Purra Khord	1			—	15
	6				— 163½
Khero	1			Total	198½
Chowka	1				

ADDITIONAL VILLAGES INSERTED IN THE SUNNUD OF RAJAH BEDJY BAHADOOR.

Pergunnah Khuttolah, Tuppah Mahewah.

Uchrut	1		Lahera	1	
Bunchowrah	1		Bamowreah	1	
Mulihah	1		Ragowleah	1	
Palee	1		Bamrah	1	
Burrah	1		Keerutpore	1	
Lutchmunpoora	1		Tunderah	1	
Subtapore	1			—	14
Poorwan	1				
Carried over					198½

Tuppah Esanaggur.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward				14	198½
Joytoopoora	1	Deedowl	1		
Bhelsee	1	Chandpoora	1		
Khurgowa	1	Helgawah	1		
Rassayha Bhatuneo	1				
Narainpore	1			9	
Patowtah	1				23

Tuppah Dullypore.

Herapore	1	Bessowah	1		
Chundeah	1	Khayree	1		
Ladpore	1			6	
Chingoory	1				

Pergunnah Burho Pacher, villages with Diamond Mines.

Runnypoor	1	Paharwah	1		
Dhurrumpore	1	Belkhora	1		
Ramkhareah	1	Belha	1		
Rahoneah	1	Phooty Jheel	1		
Jumoonhaw	1	Ummahe	1		
Huttoopoorah	1			14	
Ruckseah	1				20
Koorandy	1				
Rain	1	Total of Villages			241½

In lieu of the Villages of Purtiniah, Gamereah, Hindooway, and Nurgah (the share of Kurelah), which were included in the former Sanad, a deduction of 10,267-6-0 Sereenagur Rupees has been made from the fixed rent of Chandellah by the sanction of Government.

BIJAWAR.

APPENDIX No. V.—*Page 145.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BIJAWUR IN 1811.

Names of Villages.

Tuppah Bijawur.

	No. of Villages.
Kussbah Bijawur Khas	1
Nawtaul	1
Bhurgawah Buzruck	1
Bhurrutpoorah	1
Putteeree Azachit	1
Gopaulpoorah Buzruck	1
Buxwaho	1
Undhur	1
Deeowley	1
Muzgawah Khurd	1
Kurrumsey	1
Shain Bhorey	1
Dewraun	1
Mogowarry	1
Sungawah	1
Gurkhawah	1
Bhillunpoorah	1
Bhomoney Ghautkey	1
Parraw	1
Bhoheypoorah	1
Muzgawah Khurd near Moogwarry	1
Dangurpoorah Bhauttunka	1
Ghorawley	1
Piprah Sumittinkuh	1
Diorey Soorakey	1
Bilwar	1
Bandhow	1
Chamrohey	1
Piprah Puttarinkah	1
Gorah Khurd	1
Munkarrey	1
Belgaw	1
Ghinnowchey	1
Beekrampoorah	1
Billawhaw	1
Deopore	1
Khokarralo	1
Bizzack	1
Burretty	1
Birsaw	1
Kain	1
Kurrah Khurd	1
Tiggerrey	1
Sathpurro	1
Birrampoorah	1
Bhoharro	1
Jhinggorey	1
Gorruckpoorah	1
Kowarpoorah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1
Bauckpoorah	1
Bhuggowhah	1
Kundhowah Khurd	1
Phutwarrey	1
Moorreyah	1
Saindphaw	1
Burnah	1
Surkannah	1
Bumnorrah	1
Loodhowra	1
Mullpoorah Khurd	1
Chundeah	1
Soorkhey	1
Kolarrah	1
Katteahpaun	1
Samerah	1
Wowaur	1
Sawaur	1
Borsaw	1
Kootwarrah	1
Mowee	1
Sohanny	1
Indowrah	1
Dunggorepoorah Kurd	1
Kushrey	1
Bhopaulpoorah	1
Goozzawrah	1
Agrah	1
Didwarrah	1
Singpore	1
Lorowhey	1
Bomowrey	1
Carried over	81

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	81
Choollah	1
Luckhungawah	1
Pattun Khurd	1
Ranneypoorah	1
Purgauspoorah	1
Bhurwanney	1
Runnoopoorah	1
Soorraujepoorah below the Ghat	1
Pertaubpoorah	1
Bomoney Bhattunkah	1
Soorraujepoorah Woostunka	1
Gopaulpoorah Khurd	1
Sungrampoorah	1
Raunneytaul	1
Woodoypoorah (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1
Chohey Koah	1
Midenypoorah	1
Aundeyhurrow	1
Tickoorrey	1
Byrowgur	1
Nagowrey	1
Pattun Boozruck	1
Punrow	1
Punchey	1
Sawheyghur	1
Umberpoorah Poweye	1
Ramghur	1
Bugchore	1
Binnaude	1
Burrandah	1
Hujdooah	1
Joonwanney	1
Koychour	1
Kulloopoorah	1
Kottah	1
Khoyrah	1
Imleah	1
Goolaut	1
Barekharrey	1
Boydpoorah	1
Puttaur	1
Deorey Dounkey	1
Aushrowhey	*
Puttarey Buzruck	1
Khowaugh	1
Sanruck	1

Tuppah Ruggowley.

Ruggowley Khas	1
Luckungawah	1
Nunnowrah	1

	No. of Villages.	
Koilpoorah	1	
Jussagawah	1	
Ghoosegawah	1	
Mawaugh Jhallo	1	
Wootawilley	1	
Bhoregawah Khurd	1	
Domowteypoorah	1	
Ruttenpoorah	1	
Khurgahpore	1	
Kissun Ghur	1	
Mamun	1	
Mulgawah	1	
Paulley (except Sunnud given to Rajah Bijey Behadur)	1	
Soypoorah	1	
Anmeerpoorah	1	
Narrainpore (except Sunnud given to Rajah Bijey Behadur)	1	
Bumnowrah Khurd	1	
Sungrampoorah Khurd	1	
Dawhey	1	
Woofrey	1	
Jitkurrah	1	
Agrah	1	
Kooppeyah	1	
Jokhrun	1	
Butchowneah	1	
Kawdowhah	1	
Noygawah	1	
Rampoor	1	
Sewraujepoorah, near Sattiah	1	
Mundanahpoorah	1	
Chourkah	1	
Rampoorah Khurd	1	
Doongreah	1	
Kussaur	1	
Muzgawah Pohurwah	2	
Kuthurrah	1	
Bussrohey	1	
Sajah Bukrapmoorah	2	
Gunggwaho	1	
Jhumtoolley	1	
Silloun	2	
Pathurgawah	1	
Woobrey	1	
Soiroro	1	
Khohey	1	
Rumpoor	1	
	—	176

Tuppah Ruggowley.

Huttowah	1	
Tuhangah Khurd	1	
	—	
Carried over	5	176

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.	
Brought forward	5			176
Nowahdah	1	Loloney	1	
Pipput	1	Karrey	1	
Punnahgur	1	Bugwuntpoorah	1	
Sirrown	1	Sawrah	1	
Bhauggobaurrey	1	Buckaan (Nankar of Bucksey Runjore Sing)	1	
Bhurthowhy	1	Dhurharrey	1	
Pippereah	1	Buggowtah	1	
Jollahpore	1	Uttraur	1	
Owreah	1	Rowrah	1	
Choupper	1	Buddour	1	
Puggawro	1	Saugney	1	
Gurhurwar	1	Sulloheyah Gorunkey	1	
Pahareo Gahwah	1	Muzgawah Gorunkey	1	
Paurrah	1	Kooppey	1	
Nundyahwah	1	Taungah Buzruck	1	
Buzruck	1	Karrey	1	
Gorrahtatteo	1	Dulleypore (Nankar of Dewan Ram Sing)	1	
Doharrey	1	Poochey	1	
Kauntey	1	Rampoorah	1	
Russoheah Domrahey	1		—	46
Dhowrey	1			
Mathgahwah	1			

Tuppah Sutteyhey.

Sutteyhey	1	Sillawut	1	
Poongawah	1	Billarey	1	
Jonah	1	Nundgawah	1	
Baundney	1	Heerahpore	1	
Bhyrah	1	Worrunneah	1	
Pipriah	1	Choytooah	1	
			—	12

Tuppah Dhurrumpore.

Dhurrumpore	1	Kutchgawah	1	
Puttarah	1	Wooddeahpoorah	1	
Chouprah	1		—	5

Tuppah Baujenah.

Baujenah	1	Chouprah	1	
Soobbow	1	Chain	1	
Mullarah	2	Kunjullah	1	
Barrawnaud	1	Bussuntpoorah	1	
Timmowrawah	1	Raoudpoorah	1	
			—	11

Villages not situated in the Tuppah.

Gaurhah	1	Burrohah	1		
Burkhurrah near Goolgunge (except the Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1	Himmutpoorah	1		
		Duhrgawah	1		
Goolgunge	1	Hursah	1		
Bowkahkah	1	Bidjeypore	1		
Pussawtah	1	Lallgawah	1		
Purreah	1	Umrowneah	1		
			—		
Carried over			13	74	176

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.		
Brought forward	13		. . . . .	74	17
Bhoossour Rungahwah	2		Mohunpoorah	1	
Bhurtullah	1		Kowurpore near Mowrah	1	
Mowrah	1		Mowrah	1	
Pipreah	1		Boorah	1	
Jussgahwah	1			— 23	

Pergunnah Powey, Talooka Kulhoheyah.

Kowurpore Khas	4		Goozzaheyah	1	
Rahurreah	3		Taunkey	1	
Rahotah	2		Nungrey	1	
Sugwarro	1		Woordawney	1	
Munneah	1		Churrah	1	
Goormoneah	1		Moholey	1	
Chundunpoorah	1		Sootteypoorah	1	
Imleah Khunggaurka	1		Tippereah Korohoo	1	
Puttowrey	1		Puttarroo Putnah	2	
Pauttun Buzruck	1		Biggahey	1	
Kurreah	1		Burrowhah	1	
Pollohey	1		Imleah	1	
Bilhah	1		Soojaunpourah	1	
Mohooah Chuppalah	2		Gurrowley	1	
Pippereah Buzruck	1		Murhey	1	
Bodah	1		Jhugrahah	1	
Rickey	1		Muzgawah (near Suptoheah)	1	
Pugrey	1		Juttoopoorah	1	
Simrey	1		Moorrawhite (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	2	
Barah	1		Khumreah Buzruck (except Sunnud given to Rajah Kishore Sing)	1	
Pugrah Sogoneyhah	1			— 67	
Mutley	1				
Dhimrey	1		Simrah (with Diamond Mines)	1	
Koolwanney	1		Dhannowzah, with ditto	1	
Woossaur Kharo	1				
Khurrendah	1		Chuhallah, with ditto	1	
Ettawah	1		Dewrey, with ditto	1	
Hurddawah Kurkako	1			— 4	
Kauntey	3			— 168	
Torawho	1				
Burbusspoorah, Buckharrey, and Imleah	3				
Kutkahah	1				
Runwaho	1				
Booddharo	1				
					344

27th March 1811.

AJAIGARH.

APPENDIX No. VI—*Page 158.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF AJEYGURH IN 1812.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
PERGUNNAH KOTRA—TUPPAH HABELLY.			
Kusbah Kotra	1		
Moujah Nuthnow	1		
Gollabey and Ranney Chowrah	2		
Mutmooroo	2		
Bhetrey	2		
Cutchgawah	1		
Kootgawah	1		
Putnah Bodgpawhey, Borrow—4 villages.			
Putnah	1		
Sidnauth	1		
Durdahey	1		
Kongally	1		
	4		
Chejowrah	1		
Muttowrah	1		
Reychool—5 villages, viz.:			
Reychool	1		
Ferraw	1		
Mowah Khare	1		
Relcottah	1		
Nawgawah	1		
	5		
Joorrey—3 villages. viz.:			
Joorrey	1		
Karrey Mittey	1		
Bubboopore	1		
	3		
Carried over	24		
Brought forward	24		
Nowgah—4 villages, viz.:			
Nowgah	1		
Bhurroundey	1		
Ramnagurrah	1		
Karrey Mittey	1		
	4		
Kottah	1		
Bhundowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Bhundowrah Khass	1		
Bhundour	1		
Margawah	1		
	3		
Assowney	1		
Kutchnowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Kutchnowrah	1		
Kutchnowrah	1		
Simrey	1		
	3		
Chowkey	1		
Suthowneah—4 villages, viz.:			
Suthowneah	1		
Aumcowrah	1		
Bhoson	1		
Buggahaw	1		
	4		
Carried over	41		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	41		
Dhurwarrow—7 villages, viz.:			
Dhurwarrow . 1			
Leyjawhey . 1			
Behareah . 1			
Chockore . 1			
Melluhaw . 1			
Aumowah . 1			
Goygawah . 1			
—	7		
Khabborah . .	1		
Pepreah . . .	1		
Munduhaw . .	1		
Mundoheyah . .	1		
Issrub . . .	1		
Tumkoos . .	1		
Mowah Kharoe and Bulwarrow . .	2		
Jumwarrow—3 villages, viz.:			
Jumwarrow . 1			
Khumrah . 1			
Buroha . . 1			
—	3		
Sallah . . .	1		
Typowrey . .	1		
Bharreah . .	2		
Dooraho—11 villages, viz.:			
Dooraho . 1			
Coporey . . 1			
Roonahey . 1			
Mulpoorrah . 1			
Muzruh . . 2			
Bharwah . . 1			
Bugdorah . 1			
Chowrah . 1			
Chilchittah . 1			
Dholbajaw . 1			
—	11		
Simrey Bisseykey .	1		
Carried over .	75		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	75		
Selabo—6 villages, viz.:			
Selabo . . 1			
Kharwah . 1			
Mannickpore . 1			
Tigrah . . 1			
Muttaho . . 1			
Sutwah . . 1			
—	6		
Catrah . . .	1		
Bambore . .	1		
Butchwaro . .	1		
Mutchreah . .	1		
Bamrahaw . .	1		
Woojnahey . .	1		
Bhoolgawah . .	1		
Chupperwarrow—4 villages, viz.:			
Chupperwarrow 1			
Sillwon . . 1			
Satteah . . 1			
Behowarry . 1			
—	4		
Etwah . . .	1		
Kurroheyah Buzrooq	1		
Palhorry . .	1		
Bhutnowarrow .	1		
Doondahah . .	1		
Puthowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Puthowrah . 1			
Kurroheah . 1			
Itwarrah . 1			
—	3		
Reychowrey . .	1		
Reychowndah . .	1		
Lourahaw—9 villages, viz.:			
Lourahaw . 1			
Chowkeyney . 2			
Babarawsur . 2			
Carried over .	102		

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	102		
Muzeary . . 1			
Bunzarrey . 1			
Komulpoorah . 2			
—	9		
Buckrahawee . .	1		
Kutburreau—6 villages, viz.:			
Kutburreau . 1			
Oorkey . . 1			
Nimey . . 1			
Dharey . . 1			
Roogawo . 1			
Khadur . . 1			
—	6		
Mouzah Bhorrabaw .	1		
Mullan and Jumreah	2		
Toorkey Taul . .	1		
Tilhowrey . .	1		
Kurtolnow . .	1		
Manickpore . .	1		
Mazheyawrey . .	1		
Murrowah . .	1		
Mungrellaw Khord Omrawokah .	1		
Mungrellow Buzruck Auchorjoukah .	1		
Bhattawrey . .	1		
Lookah . . .	1		
Oomrey . . .	1		
Billabowee . .	1		
Bamraheyah Davey Sing Porohetty .	1		
Sinhowley and Baharondo . . .	2		
Puthroundey and Bungawah . .	2		
Lowargong and Handiah . . .	2		
Ourey and Digghey .	2		
Koossadur . .	1		
Hurreyah . .	1		
Behlowhow and Auterbedeyah .	2		
Kusban Gunge .	1		
Carried over .	...	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .		147	
Tuppah Burwarrow.			
Burwarrow—8 villages, viz.:			
Burwarrow . 1			
Noonhawee . 1			
Serdohey . 1			
Gudholah . 1			
Bandah . . 1			
Marraw . 1			
Muzheyawry . 1			
Munkah . 1			
—	8		
Tigrah . . .	1		
Dhurrumpore .	1		
Gokbur . . .	1		
Burwundah . .	1		
Rathgawah . .	1		
Purriawtotah . .	1		
Phoolwarry . .	1		
Dubriah . .	1		
Simrey Baweeseykey	1		
Muztolaw . .	1		
Etwah Tilhaw Bhatchgoawrenko .	1		
Loodrah—5 villages, viz.:			
Loodrah . 1			
Burnah . . 1			
Oorkey . . 1			
Loondry . 1			
Kowrey . . 1			
—	5		
Flooderey and Sannowrah . .	2		
Bhilsawo—8 villages, viz.:			
Bhilsawo . 1			
Bodah . . 1			
Bomrohaw . 1			
Pursoreaw . 1			
Dehorah . 1			
—	5		
Carried over .	31	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	31	147	
Oochrandey . 1			
Muzgawah . 1			
Beyragur . 1			
Peprey . . .	3		
	1		
Boghorah—9 villages, viz.:			
Boghorah . 1			
Awhaur . . 1			
Mallun . . 1			
Rawreyburrah . 1			
Etwah . . 1			
Muzharey . 1			
Summorro . 1			
Kutrun . . 1			
Rohoneah . 1			
Wotin . .	9		
Moujah Hinnowtah	1		
Jumneyhow . .	1		
Poker . . .	1		
Muzgawah . .	1		
Berrahawee . .	1		
Bumroheyall .	1		
Gurroheyah . .	1		
Goothey Khurd Doondkey . .	1		
Moodeyah . .	1		
Goothey Buzruk Aujabkey . .	2		
Khuddohujah . .	1		
Jumnohtore . .	1		
Jiggerdaha—3 villages, viz.:			
Jiggerdaha . 1			
Nogowah . 1			
Lutpoorah . 1			
Baumrey and Buddowrey . .	3		
	2		
Carried over	63	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	63	147	
Dondoreah—3 villages, viz.:			
Dondoreah . 1			
Goorgawah . 1			
Bugley . . 1			
Simrey Boozruck .	3		
Ligrey . . .	1		
Bunglaw . .	1		
Champah . .	1		
Bhuttaur Bugrunkah	1		
Bhuttaur Roygahur-reyawkah . .	1		
Bhuttaur Doobinkey	1		
Tiddooneyhowee .	1		
Semmerdouro .	1		
Bunjoreyhah . .	1		
Mohaso . . .	1		
Soopuntah . .	1		
Nimhaurrey . .	1		
Korobeyah Khord .	1		
Khupteah—3 villages, viz.:			
Khupteah . 1			
Roggawah . 1			
Sauthsowah . 1			
Hinnowtey . .	3		
Doobkey . .	1		
Sushunjah . .	1		
Surhunjey . .	1		
Terhaw . . .	2		
Dewrey Buzruck and Sanuro . .	2		
Purroreyah Khass .	1		
Dundowrah . .	1		
Woorkey . .	1		
Belhaw and Secktah	2		
Bhutgawah .	1		
Dhoonokur . .	2		
Unterbeydeyah .	1		
Muzwaho . .	1		
Jhereyow . .	1		
Soordahow . .	1		
Carried over .	103	147	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	103	147	
Pusrady . . .	2		
Cutchnarraw Runjoriko . . .	1		
Deoreykhurd Bidwonkey . .	1		
Murkeyrey . .	1		
Rampoorah . .	1		
Roothaur . .	1		
Sookwaho . .	1		
Mudhow . . .	1		
Nutchnoraw . .	2		
Kutckrabutah . .	1		
Ellakah . . .	1		
Aumeboohey . .	1		
		117	
Tuppah Goonnore.			
Goonnore and Billaw	2		
Chipgawah . .	1		
Hurgoohut Lootaulkah . . .	1		
Salgorah . .	1		
Muzharrey . .	1		
Surwarran . .	1		
Sunnowrah . .	1		
Marhatullah . .	1		
Dighowrah . .	1		
Mulgarrah . .	1		
Dobhorah . .	1		
Poorannah Buzruck—3 villages, viz.:			
Poorannah . 1			
Goorzahey . 1			
Dighey . . 1			
—	3		
Boyharasur—4 villages, viz.:			
Boyharasur . 1			
Sutwah . . 1			
Butchorawah . 1			
Joogharo . 1	4		
Carried over .	19	264	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	19	264	
Simrey Buzruck—4 villages, viz.:			
Simrey . . 1			
Kursoundey . 1			
Ghaut . . 1			
Boyrahaw . 1			
—	4		
Burrah Khurd .	1		
Singhassur—6 villages, viz.:			
Singhassur . 1			
Lorautto . 1			
Lodoee . . 1			
Korodeyhaw . 1			
Jumneah . 1			
Etawah . . 1			
—	6		
Simeyreah Ghautkey	1		
Nowgawah .	1		
Putna Khord . .	1		
Teckreah . .	2		
Lohojorey . .	1		
Palkah Kuzruckah .	1		
Buckolevtaw . .	1		
Palkah Khord .	1		
Seyley and Bahuchooaw . . .	2		
Bareghally—5 villages, viz.:			
Bareghally . 1			
Nawrawhey . 1			
Soomroho . 1			
Paharaw . 1			
Buzarry . 1			
—	5		
Mudheecan .	1		
Imleah Lalla Chuttarehkey . .	1		
Imleah Kour Chuttarehkey . .	1		
Carried over .	49	264	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	49	264	
Bussowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Bussowrah . 1			
Gopaulpore . 1			
Ghoottahaw . 1			
—	3		
Auckowrah . .	2		
Goodowrah—3 villages, viz.:			
Goodowrah . 1			
Mohorooaw . 1			
Bhoossawdey . 1			
—	3		
Saelwarrow . .	1		
Billawbilly . .	2		
Putna Buzruck .	1		
Joomtah .	1		
Jumneah Mohall .	2		
Burhaw Buzruck—3 villages, viz.:			
Burhaw . 1			
Simrey . 1			
Tiddoorey . 1			
—	3		
Hurdooheyan .	1		
Suttowah and Paulley	2		
Paulley . .	1		
Gorewahey . .	1		
Chowreaw . .	1		
Dewreaw . .	1		
Bhowrey and Paulley	2		
Soohogey—3 villages, viz.:			
Soohogey . 1			
Parsooah . 1			
Khoopah . 1			
—	3		
Pugrah . .	1		
Bursobhaw and Naicktollah. .	2		
Konnah . . .	1		
Carried over .	83	264	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	83	264	
Mawheywah—10 villages, viz.:			
Mawheywah . 1			
Guttowrah . 1			
Nuckerwah . 1			
Pooreenah . 1			
Goorrah . 1			
Woodpoorah . 1			
Kaneaw . 1			
Kurroundey . 1			
Boorey . 1			
Hennowtah . 1			
—	10		
Sohalwarro . .	1		
Unterbedeyah .	1		
Khulpoorah . .	1		
Doolbaw . .	1		
Hurdohawee and Bilhaw . .	2		
Hennowtey . .	1		
Deogarrah . .	1		
Joorey Bunjorekay .	1		
Suckurwarrow .	1		
Bhuggaypore .	1		
		104	
Tuppah Jussore.			
Jussore—3 villages, viz.:			
Jussore . . 1			
Champah . 1			
Gowrah . 1			
—	3		
Korey . . .	1		
Rogkarrey . .	1		
Bhuttawrey . .	1		
Kuttaool Khord .	1		
Burrundah . .	1		
Kurroheyan . .	1		
Muzgawah . .	1		
Suckhurbut . .	1		
Maurrunpookrah .	1		
Bhograhan Buzruck	1		
Carried over .	13	368	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	13	368	
Bhoyrahan Khord .	1		
Burhurroah Buzruck .	1		
Kuttawul Buzruck .	1		
Gurlawgah . .	1		
Gurlogy . .	1		
Tilgawah . .	1		
Billabey Buzruck .	1		
Billabey Khord .	1		
Ettarah . . .	1		
Simrey Mustramkey .	1		
Simrey Buckseykey .	1		
Gurdorah . .	1		
Gurdoree . .	1		
Kustowhaw . .	1		
Owmrey . .	1		
Sadhadur . .	1		
Putteah . .	1		
Gurwarrow Buzruck	1		
Gurwarrow Khord .	1		
Aumsil Buzruck .	1		
Aumsil Khord .	1		
Paussey . . .	1		
Oomrawhey . .	1		
Ettorah Buzruck .	1		
Joogeyah . .	1		
Silgey . . .	1		
Tigrah . . .	1		
Khuzzo . . .	1		
Royghur—4 villages, viz.:			
Royghur . 1			
Maurdorah . 1			
Korore . 1			
Muzgawah . 1			
—	4		
Etwah Buzruck .	1		
Doondoha . .	1		
Pooroynah . .	1		
Koolha . . .	1		
Burhurra Khurd .	1		
Dhurrumpore Caup .	1		
		51	
Carried over .	...	419	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .		419	
Tuppah Pauttaur.			
Chappurwar . .	1		
Khilsawrey . 1			
Koorrane . 1			
Gurooaw . 1			
—	3		
Sownahey . .	1		
Gazzey . . .	1		
Joorrah . . .	1		
Junpoorah . .	1		
Burwahey . .	1		
Khamsrah . .	1		
Aummaw Ghose .	1		
Lucktaurraw . .	1		
Moholey . .	1		
Guzmull . .	1		
Noontullah . .	1		
Phudwanny . .	1		
Aummah Doongrey	1		
Kuldah . .	1		
Khummoriah and Bejahdawrey .	2		
Dumchoraw . .	1		
Ownrahey Buzruck .	1		
Ownrahey Khord .	1		
Mungurdah . .	1		
Goburdah . .	1		
Butcheyan—3 villages, viz.:			
Butcheyan . 1			
Murhaw . 1			
Lohawtotun . 1			
—	3		
Lillwar . . .	1		
Kootney Buzruck .	1		
Kootney Khord .	1		
Lunkooty . .	1		
Hurdoauw and Doomjhure . .	2		
Juttoupoorah . .	1		
Khumreah . .	1		
Loankopaur . .	1		
Koyley . . .	1		
Carried over .	38	419	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	38	419	
Mewabdote . .	1		
Kuckrey . .	1		
Churgaon . .	1		
Goorjey . .	1		
Jumneah . .	1		
Boroho—*12 villages, viz.:*			
Poondy—3 villages, viz.:			
Poondy . . 1			
Bhumkah . 1			
Soboneah . 1			
—	3		
Tickoor Poondey—3 villages, viz.:			
Tickoor Poondey 1			
Moynahow . 1			
Pippureah . 1			
—	3		
Chittoul—6 villages, viz.:			
Chittoul . . 1			
Cooltorobey . 1			
Bunjavey . 1			
Dewvey . . 1			
Murban . . 1			
Durbobey . 1			
—	6		
Khoborey . .	1		
Banjhure . .	1		
Naikjhore . .	1		
Hurdooaw Buzruck .	1		
Hurdooaw Khurd .	1		
Pithowrah . .	1		
Mundobey . .	1		
Woolleychey and Woolleycha .	2		
Kullohurrah and Gurruckpore .	2		
Poorunnah . .	1		
Pawhawrey . .	1		
Carried over .	68	419	

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	68	419	
Kuckorah . .	1		
Burgurry . .	1		
Durrey . .	1		
Cuttoreah . .	1		
Loomurgoorah .	1		
Muzgawah . .	1		
Koondiah—3 villages, viz.:			
Koondiah . 1			
Girdrohawee . 1			
Deogunnah . 1			
—	3		
Kuttuwul . .	1		
Purnah . . .	1		
Lurrow Coothuniah	2		
		81	
			500
Pergunnah Adjeygurh, Tuppah Ajeyghur Khas.			
Ajeyghur Kusbah	1		
Nawab Shebus .	1		
Imleebut . .	1		
Nizampore . .	1		
Simrah . .	1		
Burradaunrako .	1		
Ittawrey and Bunharry . . .	1		
Bhopal Poorah .	1		
Purrawhan . .	1		
Koorrey . .	1		
Nawharpoorah .	1		
Dewrah . .	1		
Raopore . .	1		
Sinpore and Moorghahur . .	2		
Bimtah . .	1		
Burreyaurpoorah .	1		
Deogong . .	1		
Pirtaubpoor . .	1		
Terrowney . .	1		
Radhapore . .	1		
Burrandah . .	1		
Kooaurpore . .	1		
Carried over .	...	22	500

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	.	22	500
Loharawie . .	1		
Puharry Khorah .	1		
Rootytollah . .	1		
Jhirnah . . .	17		
Tuppah Birrah, Birrah— *6 villages, viz.:*			
Birrah . . 1			
Khamreah . 1			
Kourawhaw . 1			
Soonraw Burrumdono . . 1			
Rawroopore . . 1			
Lowlass . . 1			
—	6		
Bilhawee . .	1		
Myseygoomaungunge	1		
Buhrwarrow . .	1		
Kallianpore . .	1		
Ramnagur . .	½		
Hursuneree . .	1		
Chundrawal . .	½		
Bhuckoorrey . .	1		
Burkottah Buzruck .	1		
Muckeree . .	1		
Burkollah Khurd .	1		
Khurrowrey . .	1		
Ramnie . .	1		
Behur . . .	3		
Kutturee . .	1		
Maharajepoor . .	1		
Hurrypore . .	1		
Rajahpore . .	1		
Allumpore . .	1		
		26	
Diamond Mines, viz.:			
Queelvey Bunglaw .	1		
Goozar . . .	1		
Carried over .	2	68	500

Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total Villages of each Tuppah.	Total Villages of each Pergunnah.
Brought forward .	2	68	500
Pauley Bukhtpore .	1		
Goondey . .	1		
Kurroundey . .	1		
Bizwarro . .	1		
Khurwah . .	1		
Bhoismoorah . .	1		
Sirsey . . .	1		
Dumchooaw . .	1		
Khurchooaw . .	1		
Murlbey . .	1		
Pauttan . .	1		
Pulthoraw . .	1		
Imrutcoond . .	1		
		15	
Pergunnah Powey.			83
Aumghaut .	3		
Jhaurattah . .	2		
Sunnyowree and Murhaw . .	2		
Deowroy . .	3		
Galhey . . .	1		
Kaunchoorah .	1		
Kaunkorrah . .	2		
Ruttunpore . .	1		
Joorsey . . .	1		
Narainpore . .	1		
Jumrey . . .	1		
Murdah . . .	1		
Parowtey . .	1		
Khutwar . .	1		
Bhaunraur . .	1		
Khamreah . .	1		
Poonsey . .	1		
Dhowrah . .	1		
		25	
			25
		Total	608

CHHATARPUR.

APPENDIX No. VII.—*Page 183.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF CHUTTERPORE IN 1817.

PERGUNNAH.	No.	VILLAGES.	Jumma.	TOTAL.
		KOOUR PERTAB SING'S SHARE.		
	1	Lowree Khas	3,650	
	1	Goonha	4,500	
	1	Sahpoor	1,200	
	1	Sejye	2,900	
	1	Muddenpoora	600	
	1	Murrah	1,275	
	1	Teckareh		
	1	Jhownmur	1,450	
	1	Bhettah		
	1	Bhutreah.		
	1	Khupteah.		
	1	Bhugmow	1,500	
	1	Ghunghsey.		
	1	Talgong	1,400	
	1	Attarah	850	
	1	Lulgowah	450	
	1	Rajpoor	800	
	1	Thappohun.		
	1	Akonah	750	
	1	Aumleah Khew Khord	40	
LOWREE		*Tuppa Tullun—6 villages.*		
	1	Fultum Khas.		
	1	Gomo 125		
	1	Newado.		
	1	Nutureh 900		
	1	Bamawree 80		
	1	Fullehree		
			1,105	
	1	Deoree.		
	1	Wiraan.		
	1	Jamepoora, Nankur of Mukend Sing Tour	400	
	1	Pepree, Nankur of Bharut Bunnafer	100	
	1	Jugsorah, ditto of Futteh Bunnafer	150	
	1	Hurdnea, ditto of Hirramun Bunnafer	500	
	1	Lulpoorah, ditto of Dewan Zorawur Sing	600	
	1	Auchnur, ditto of Telwar	700	
	1	Nadaba, ditto of Dewan Mandhata	300	
Carried over	35		25,220	

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	35	. . . . .	25,220	
Lowree—*continued.*	1	Pootree, Nankur of Koour Bhapat Sing .	90	
	1	Khajwah, ditto of Koour Soonee Sah . .	2,100	
	1	Bhyrah, ditto of Lalla Pertab Sing . .	3,500	
	1	Bholerah, ditto of Telwar	250	
	1	Moorwan, Puddaruk of Ramkishen Sookool	150	
	1	Bundow, ditto of Nuggun Doobey . .	75	
	1	Tuhangong, ditto of Makhan Patuck.		
	1	Bhelgawah, ditto of Chenlamun Bhut.		
	1	Gorah, ditto of Lal Gooroo . . .	195	
	1	Soorajpoora, ditto of Acharge.		
	1	Sumdunnee, ditto of Bohorun Naick.		
	1	Debeek Kero, ditto of Nattun.		
	1	Bomorea, ditto of Tujjun Tewaree.		
	1	Baajah Khero, ditto of Sookool.		
	1	Cheetrye, granted to Omeed Koonree for her subsistence	275	
	1	Bachohoun, ditto to Chooneah for ditto .	250	
	1	Dhamna	1,250	
Khuttolah .	1	Kurrea		
	1	Rajnaggur, with Fort	700	
	1	Khajraho	1,500	
	1	Oodypoor	1,500	
	1	Lukheree.		
	1	Khandaree *alias* Beneegunge . . .	400	
	2	Mow Masaneah, Nankar of Koour Guj Sing	510	
	1	Pah, ditto of Dewan Huttee Sing . .	200	
	1	Barrohee, ditto of Dewan Khooman Sing .	75	
	2	Towreeah Baghota, ditto of Runjor Sing .	110	
	1	Putrah, ditto of Teej Sing Telwar . .		
	2	Khorkorahee, ditto of Kishen Sing Gonde.		
	1	Huttowah, ditto of Khangar . .	150	
	1	Mutounda, ditto of Row Sounlehjoo . .	500	
	1	Gurha, ditto of Sawnut Sing Ghosey . .	700	
	1	Newaree, ditto of Manick Fouzdar.		
	2	Mohurgoeva Khumree, ditto of Manick Fouzdar.		
	1	Barree, ditto of Gumbheer Sing Dowah.		
	1	Hama, ditto of Deewah Sewye.		
	1	Bassaree, ditto of Row Pertab Sing.		
	1	Harrye, ditto of Newazee Sing.		
	1	Atneeao, ditto of Bussaree Walleh.		
	1	Beypoo, ditto of Dewan Doorjun Sing.		
	1	Barponban, ditto of Himmat Sing Gonde.		
	1	Semeereah, ditto of Bussaree Walleh.		
	1	Dhowair, Puddaruk of Nainsook Awasthee	350	
	1	Baumnoreh, ditto of Rujsakha . . .	290	
	1	Jatkerah, ditto of Ramdass . . .	175	
	1	Seoree, ditto of Bohoree Naick.		
Carried over .	85	. . . . .	.....	40,515

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	85	. . . . .	. .	40,515
		Tuppa Mahama—12 villages.		
	1	Doree 2,100		
	1	Gowraree with the following Hamlets . 5,700		
	1	Lahar.		
	1	Barmowlah.		
	1	Garree.		
	1	Bardwa.		
	1	Mohataal.		
			7,800	
	1	Gour.		
	1	Mulhar, Nankar of Dewan Urjoon Sing.		
	1	Purhah, ditto of Meeah Khan.		
	1	Kalunee, ditto of Nerind Sing.		
	1	Semrah, ditto of Gopal Sing.		
		Tuppa Dhellahpoor—4 villages.	1,336	
	1	Dhellahpoor Khas.		
	1	Dhamowrah.		
	1	Dhamehee.		
	1	Gourgong.		
		Tuppa Kishengurh—33 villages.	5,000	
	1	Kishengurh with Fort.		
Khuttolah—*continued.*	1	Bhains Khar.		
	1	Khundwaro.		
	1	Naigowah.		
	1	Deemowteepore.		
	1	Putteeree.		
	1	Doomeereea.		
	1	Gurda.		
	1	Jharkooah.		
	1	Muharkhea.		
	1	Baharkhero.		
	1	Hunda.		
	1	Putna.		
	1	Poorwa.		
	1	Beeha Semra.		
	1	Bukrampoor.		
	1	Phoortal.		
	1	Sanra.		
	1	Deopoor.		
	1	Munneepoor.		
	1	Sappoora Boozroog.		
	1	Sallyah.		
	1	Busdha.		
	1	Cusba Jytpoor.		
				14,136
Carried over .	125	. . . . .	. .	54,651

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	125	. . . . .	.	54,651
Khuttolah —*continued.*	1	Kuree		
	1	Koondhapanee.		
	1	Ruheepoora.		
	1	Lahpoorakhond.		
	1	Malwara.		
	1	Putteepoor.		
	1	Soorye.		
	1	Chapner.		
	1	Hullye.		
		Tuppa Deora—25 villages.	3,000	3,000
	1	Deora Khas.		
	1	Hurpoora.		
	1	Mootye.		
	1	Mando.		
	1	Beragong.		
	1	Bugsohee.		
	1	Lahar.		
	1	Chundunkhero.		
	1	Benaika.		
	1	Ghattea.		
	1	Raichore.		
	1	Ghoongehee.		
	1	Nugda.		
	1	Obhypoora.		
	1	Baunke.		
	1	Gyrowlee.		
	1	Declaree.		
	1	Guttea.		
	1	Bhooree.		
	1	Sonagur.		
	1	Allpoora.		
	1	Aynora.		
	1	Bhonree.		
	1	Bhoyra.		
	1	Pepareea.		
		Tuppa Khoreeanee Sookwaho—12 villages.	...	1,700
	1	Khareeamee Khas.		
	1	Pulkowhan.		
	1	Dharan.		
	1	Gungow.		
	1	Lukva.		
	1	Poonwa.		
	1	Kunkva.		
	1	Munkowra.		
Carried over	167	. . . . .	.	59,351

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	167			59,351
Khuttolah—*continued.*	1	Kassier.		
	1	Sookwaho Khas.		
	1	Budduréea.		
	1	Bhourkha.		
		Villages not named in Kooar Sonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Delhaneea.		
	1	Deogong.		
	1	Satna.		
	1	Jheekmow.		
	1	Hatna	50	
	1	Bheeahtal	100	
	1	Neebharee.		
	1	Soorehkhee.		
	1	Khyree.		
	1	Koonraree.		
	1	Chutterpoor*	7,000	
	182			7,150
				66,501
		Villages forming Kooar Hemmut Sing's Share.		
Lowree .	1	Koorella	575	
	1	Paneear	400	
	1	Purtabpoora	600	
	1	Puhara	400	
	2	Dabara, Nankar of Dewan Santoke Sing .	700	
	1	Mahalwar, ditto of Dewan Dariao Sing .	300	
	1	Belha, Puddaruk of Burjone Sing . .	150	
	1	Pakaree, ditto of Mahant Sadooram . .	300	
	4	Nahdora granted for the subsistence of Byachun Koowar	1,700	
	1	Toorhattee	875	
	1	Dhowdah	375	
	1	Poona	1,900	
	1	Merkah	1,300	
	1	Putha	1,375	
	2	Cheetaree and Tahanga	1,900	
	1	Doonee	1,175	
	1	Jhennah	850	
	1	Rampoora	550	
	1	Soomeree	375	
	1	Burrôhan	675	
	1	Gellonhan	500	
Carried over .	26		16,975	66,501

* Formerly granted by Sanad to Kuar Partab Singh.

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward .	26		16,975	66,501
Lowree—*continued.*	1	Bassatuh, the jumma of this village is included in the village of Actowhan.		
	1	Motounda Bysunko	500	
	1	Sadphurra	40	
	1	Peerha	1,250	
	1	Rugowleea	475	
		Tuppa Tatun—3 villages.		
	1	Dhegpoora 400		
	1	Soorda 100		
	1	Mookhuna.		
		——	500	
	1	Puttee, Nankar of Dooyun Funjurra . .	40	
	1	Rekha, ditto of Putulwan Sing Hoozorree .	550	
	1	Dhond Mow, ditto of Punchum Sing Chowbund.		
	2	Soonro and Behitta, ditto of Dewan Nerrend Sing.		
	1	Ekthoban, ditto of Kooar Soonee Sah .	3,500	
	1	Bejowra, Puddaruk of Herdehram . .	50	
	1	Pabunakud, ditto of Munjoo Pooree .	100	
	1	Bhunrar, ditto of Misserka . .	150	
	1	Hunowta, ditto of Bhatunko . .	40	
	1	Hunspoora, ditto of ditto . . .	150	
	1	Gudhowree, ditto of Byrageis . .	70	
	1	Toopoora, ditto of Bhatunko . .	150	
	47		24,540	
Khuttolah .		*Tuppa Maharajapoor—2 villages.*		
	1	Maharajapoor Khas . . . 4,000		
	1	Koasmawith Gurhee . . . 2,000		
		——	6,000	
	1	Surhannee	1,075	
	1	Puna	800	
	2	Monkuree and Juharea, Nankar of Kooar Herdeh Sah	400	
	1	Kooraho, ditto of Purkhan . . .	1,200	
	1	Kantee, ditto of Kooar Nerput Sing . .	925	
				34,940
	55			1,01,441
		Kooar Bukht Sing's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.		
Lowree .	1	Doomrah.		
	1	Nord	200	
	1	Oomureea	300	
	1	Singpore.		
	1	Bydar	700	
Carried over .	5		1,200	1,01,441

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward .	5		1,200	1,01,441
	1	Kishenpoora	450	
	1	Berree, Nankar of Urjoon Sing . . .	1,900	
	1	Sooraha, ditto of Pertheeauj Dowa . .	200	
	1	Kootah, ditto of Kooar Khanjoo . .	200	
	1	Kuteeah, ditto of Kooar Pranjoo . .	500	
Lowree—	1	Lakrown, ditto of Dewan Khoman Sing.		
continued.	1	Gungwit, ditto of Dewan Bukht Sing.		
	1	Mulka, ditto of Kooar Nerput Sing.	600	
	1	Ood Mow ditto of Dewan Nerrind Sing .	450	
	1	Bhemowree, Puddaruk of Bhootunko . .	100	
	1	Deghorouree granted for the subsistence of Bya Mukoond Koowur	500	
	1	Imlea with Sair	1,200	
	1	Rundohan, Nankar of Dewan Khanjoo .	275	
	1	Burpohand, ditto of Himmut Sing Gond .		
	1	Puhara, ditto of Dewan Pahay Sing .	450	
Khuttolah	1	Goorpahara, ditto of Dewan Narain Sing.		
	1	Goodaro, ditto of Dewan Kheeman Sing.		
	1	Beerowna, ditto of Row Punchum Sing .	115	
	1	Nowgong, ditto of Dewan Khooman Sing .	275	
	1	Gythawra, ditto of Kooar Woodwut Sing .	700	
Lowree	1	Kooarpoor granted for the subsistence of Bya Buddun Koowar	40	
	1	Dhagawah, Nankar of Narain Doss . .	50	
Khuttolah	1	Bhaboowah, ditto of Kooar Kehree Sing .	700	
	1	Bumharee, ditto of Futteh Sing . . .	50	
		Villages not named in Kooar Sonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Imlea.		
	1	Imlaye.		
Khuttolah	1	Nankhoo Burwaro.		
	1	Karrola.		
	1	Mahargawah.	1,000	
	34			10,955
				1,12,396
		Kooar Pirthee Sing's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Sing after his death.		
	1	Moorundee	5,000	
	1	Goodhonera	1,600	
Lowree	1	Putna	600	
	1	Loheepoora	425	
	1	Nugwaelee	625	
	1	Kataharra	1,000	
Carried over .	6		9,250	1,12,396

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.		Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	6	. . . . .		9,250	1,12,396
Lowree—*continued.*	1	Murwa		475	
	1	Ruttunpara		700	
	1	Noniaber			
	1	Pursauneea		900	
	1	Seelputpoor		350	
	1	Bara		850	
	1	Deokullee		650	
	1	Beekoowra.			
	1	Lallyah.			
	1	Peepahat		1,000	
	1	Audheeareebury		500	
	1	Begpoor		600	
	1	Gemababako		850	
		Tuppah Tatum—3 villages.			
	1	Munneeah	875		
	1	Maunpoor	200		
	1	Kehree	575		
				1,650	
	1	Tahanga		575	
	1	Balkowra, Nankar of Kooar Amaun Sing		300	
	1	Selba, Nankar of Kooar Omeid Sing		575	
	1	Rujpoora, Puddaruk of Joykishen Sookool		300	
	1	Rewmave, ditto of Benneram Bhaut .		475	
	1	Mow		900	
	2	Teekoree and Pepraba included in the village of Paharee.			
	1	Boodhruck		850	
	1	Poorwith Gurhee		2,000	
	1	Bakrampoor, Nankar of Dewan Maun Sing		300	
	1	Jamooneah, Puddaruk of Kehru Sing Tewarry		190	
	1	Paharu Khord granted for the subsistence of Hurah of Rajah Hirdeh Sah . .		3,500	
Khuttolah .		*Tuppah Rajgurh—12 villages, granted for the subsistence of the Ranees of Rajah Hindooput*		3,350	
	1	Rajgurh Khas.			
	1	Motah.			
	1	Paton.			
	1	Roypoora.			
	1	Lalar.			
	1	Imleeha.			
	1	Kishore Gunge.			
	1	Baherpoora.			
	1	Baher Khero.			
Carried over .	44	. . . . .		31,090	1,12,396

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	44	. . . . .	31,090	1,12,396
Khuttolah —*continued.*	1	Burbustpoor.		
	1	Belbaree.		
	1	Name of this village not known.		
		Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Surha	400	
	1	Kisreepoor	350	
				31,840
	49			1,44,236
		Kooar Hindooput's Share to revert to Kooar Pertab Singh after his death.		
	1	Moraha, Nankar of Dewan Doorg Sing .	300	
	1	Khop, ditto of Dewan Pahar Sing . .	575	
	1	Morobe, ditto of Dewan Pahar Sing .	350	
	1	Dobaloond, ditto of Dewan Doorjun Sing	500	
	2	Kootean and Berethe, ditto of Dewan Sunkur Sah.	300	
	1	Paporee, ditto of Dewan Zalim Sing . .	250	
	1	Bhooskah, ditto of Dewan Sawut Sing .	350	
	1	Tellowham, ditto of Mandun Misser .	600	
	1	Thorra, Puddarauk of Bhentunko . .	100	
	1	Sandna, ditto of Rajsuka . . .	250	
	1	Kooro, ditto of Jodkee	300	
		Villages not named in Kooar Soonee Sah's former Sunnud.		
	1	Dulputpoor	800	
	1	Oojra	1,000	
		Tuppa Mow—26 villages . .	4,250	
	1	Mow Khas.		
	1	Turdoonee.		
	1	Nunnee Mow.		
	1	Seekarpoora.		
	1	Katarpoora.		
	1	Namdeopobra.		
	2	Sengrawan Kullaun and Khord.		
	1	Alwa.		
	1	Manpoora.		
	1	Sabaneea.		
	1	Subha Gunge Harcusba.		
	1	Uynaho.		
Carried over .	27	. . . . .	9,925	1,44,236

Pergunnah.	No.	Villages.	Jumma.	Total.
Brought forward	27	. . . . .	9,925	1,44,236
Khuttolah —*continued.*	1	Peeparee		
	1	Burpoora.		
	1	Namdeopoora.		
	1	Deoara.		
	1	Purtabpoora.		
	1	Sumurda.		
	1	Choubaro.		
	1	Moorwaro.		
	1	Chundwaro, Puddaruk of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Dudree, ditto of Bhoywan Chobey.		
	1	Nowrunagong, ditto of Rowjee Deechiet.		
	1	Belharee, ditto of ditto.		
	1	Hatowra, ditto of Khooman Chobey.		
	40			9,925
Grand total .	360	Total .	...	1,54,161

ALIPURA.

APPENDIX No. VIII.—*Page 194.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF ALIPOORA IN 1808.

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Allypoorah	1	Juria	1
Sersund	1	Goorah	1
Torreh	1	Cheerwary	1
Lihidral	1	Buderah	1
Cokenpoorah	1	Prettoo	1
Kytoker	1	Umah	1
Barby	1	Mahend	1
Gooroh	1	Emeleah	1
Kilayn	1	Meriguh	1
Nawpaharee	1	Dootoo	1
Challeepareh	1	Kurattoo	1
Tillah	1	Pulwah	1
Bombhawzi	1	Bodeh	1
Buragong	1	Kymohoo	1
		Total	28

In the village of Kerarah for a Garden 25 beegahs.

BAONI.

APPENDIX No. IX.—*Page 215.*

SCHEDULE OF THE VILLAGES CLAIMED BY THE NAWAB NUSER-OOD-DOWLAH AS A JAGHIRE GRANTED BY THE PEISHWA TO THE LATE NAWAB EMUD-OOL-MOOLK.

Names of Villages.	*Gross Revenue.* Bala Shahee Rs.
Etaworah	2,200
Oomrahat	1,400
Awkorah, Sizara	1,800
Abhorbah	400
Ekonah	1,500
Woodunpore	3,100
Burrahgoyo	6,300
Bherrei	4,500
Beddowrah	1,500
Purroshah	2,400
Pallupore	500
Bawmoonpore	900
Bauguee	5,500
Jumrihi	700
Jugsiah	2,100
Juckhilla	1,700
Chuddurshie	500
Dushowrie	900
Boguee	1,700
Rasulpoor	800
Rellah	1,300
Shoodie	1,500
Shooreittee	1,200
Taharpoor	1,400
Terahie, Beharie, Soojunpoor	1,900
Alleipore	1,300
Kuddowrah	4,700
30 Kusumrah	3,300
Carried over	57,000

Names of Villages.	*Gross Revenue.* Bala Shahee Rs.
Brought forward	57,000
Khuruj	1,700
Kootmoolie	4,000
Gurrahie	2,100
Kurrumchundpoor	2,550
Kanah Khirra	1,100
Khooah Kherrah	2,000
Gohonah, 1st	500
Lodheipoor	400
Lumshur	1,000
Munkie, 1st	850
Muttowtah	700
Mazaor	1,000
Mawbai Bramin	2,500
Nakah	1,400
Nisbah	1,400
Niggaoa	250
Hoshah	5,000
49 Hurrowliepore	400
Total in the possession of the Nawab	86,850

The following villages are not in his possession :—

	Rs.	
Chubtulah	8,500	
Munkie, 2nd	1,800	
Hurchandpore	1,200	
		11,500
Total, Bala Shahee Rupees		98,350

BAGHELKHAND.

NAGOD.

APPENDIX No. X.—*Page 256.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF NAGODE IN 1809.

Talooka Oochara and Nagode.

	No. of Villages.
Oochara with Gurry	1
Kuttaur	1
Pokharrah	1
Umgerrah	1
Moganny	1
Dhumnahey	1
Polhunpore and Ghograh	2
Lohoreah	1
Kunholey	1
Etahah	1
Bodah	1
Sontah	1
Gohorey	1
Burrowly	1
Bhuggertolawhey	1
Dooawrah	1
Fittyheedandy	1
Mojekahpaw	1
Peprawhey	1
Nugtah	1
Billhautty	1
Chowthnur	1
Woordawney	2
Murhow	1
Nurhautty	1
Luggurgawah Khurd	1
Dudrey	1
Etawah	1
Rudgenrowarro	1
Mohan	1
Bandey	1
Bharhootey	1
Rawoshah	1
Bussolhah	1
Bowseyah	1
Khomoreah	1
Nagode with Gurry	1
Etwah	1
Puthoroundah	1
Puthowndah	1
Loothgawé	1
Carried over	43

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	43
Jakhey	1
Deyhee	1
Lollha	1
Jillerra	1
Bubroshah	1
Burkooneyah	1
Rohoneah	1
Suddowah	1
Kutchlawhaw	1
Bickkrah	1
Hurdwah Khurd	1
Etawrah	2
Uttrawrah	2
Kennowtah	1
Jellowrah	1
Pipperey	1
Muzgawah	1
Etawah	1
Gowrah	1
Khoyrah	1
Khokhoradah	1
Chundkooah	1
Woontokoroo	1
Gizzar	1
Mahkonnah	1
Bukrampore	1
Redwah Budgruck	1
Redwah Kurd	1
Barateyah	1
Barateyah (Burry)	1
Bhand	1
Etwah	1
Bombhore	1
Mohokeer	1
Chuckohul	1
Ruheypaur with Gurry	1
Hutsaur	1
Kulpoorah	1
Kulpoorey	1
Joyetpore	1
Maur	1
Carried over	86

	No. of Villages.
Brougnt forward	86
Mohorey	1
Mogawhur	1
Pathoorahbadmymee with Gurry	1
Khojorey	1
Unterbeddiah	1
Kooldawhah	1
Muzgawah	1
Khoojah	1
Echul Khurd	1
Goberawah Khurd	1
Lutteyree	1
Mutteyruq	1
Umderry Mohutollah	2
Bodaho Khurd	1
Untarrah	1
Neddow	1
Lidpoorah	1
Konney	1
Hurdwah Burrah	1
Bhattawrey	1
Dawmahah	1
Baboopore	1
Burkhorah	1
Burrah	1
Pipperey	1
Ukkahaw	1
Dagwar	1
Nagoah	1
Murwah	1
Putwar	1
Koolgurry	1
Umkoohey	1
Bullayheyah	1
Toorkahah	1
Jookaho	1
Nucktellowah	1
Boyrawgul	1
Manickpore	1
Bussowrah	1
Kumdawhah	1
Khoe	1
Dhunnch	1
Kolaundaw	1
Summowawur	1
Hurhaw	1
Kheyroouh	1
Khurrey	1
Simrey Bunjarry	2
Killowandhah	1
Gubborawo Burrey	1
Bundarahah	1
Kurrawhey Burrey	1
Mojakhun	1
Blaw	1
Carried over	142

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	142
Putteyah	1
Kurroy Khurd	1
Kurrowar	1
Gurrowly	1
Ruggorowar	1
Koolwah	1
Gowreah Chickly	2
Woomraut with Gurrey	1
Woodaun	1
Poondey Kohawrey	2
Ambah	1
Bahar	1
Burrah	1
Luckmud	1
Lallpore	1
Butchbohey	1
Purroreyah	1
Pathorah with Gurry	1
Dhowrah	1
Beurpore	1
Uttrawrey	1
Gurwooah	1
Woognakey	1
Woomry	1
Khundawoorah	1
Koolgawah	1
Jegnahaut with Gurry	1
Durrechaw	1
Kutchkone	1
Tukkoorey	1
Ghoraully	1
Sulloheyaw	1
Supty	1
Koosley	1
Doorawhaw	1
Kutah	1
Chiddaw	1
Putnab	1
Purramtollah	1
Boodhando	1
Sutnah	1
Kurroheyah	1
Kodawharey	1
Dawaur Khurd	1
Lalpore	1
Piprokhar with Gurry	1
Bhurry	1
Toorey	1
Ummerty	1
Bausseyburry	1
Burkayhey	1
Chundkooah with Gurry	1
Doobehheyah	1
Luckrul	1
Carried over	199

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	199
Khurhoundah	1
Woomrey	1
Koroheyah	1
Bhutnohaur with Gurry	1
Ghotey	1
Ukkownah	1
Moorreyah	1
Kutchnar	1
Bumrahey	1
Boorhey Murhaw	2
Bustarrah Burrowhara	2
Loyjannah	1
Burhauttah	1
Woordawanah	1
Lunggergawah Burry	1
Runglaur Gully	2
Burkutchchey	1
Loyjahah	1
Puthorauttah	1
Nabusstah	1
Jooraurwarpore	1
Sorehah with Gurry	1
Roomrauhaw, Choonah Rampore	2
Phoorhawrey	1
Kawpermuddowah	2
Pursowar	1
Jhinggoder	1
Baboopore Paker	2
Aumkoohey Burrey	1
Hillowndah	1
Kharwah	1
Boodkharwah	1
Kotah	1
Etawah Burrah	1
Berrowley	1
Powoheyah	1
Korar	1
Chota Jhingrey	2
Shasarey Burry	1
Moorey Dewerey	2
Simrey	1
Buddhawo Khurd	1
Woomrey	1
Saheypore, Muhudahey	2
Lulloheyah	1
Murdegarry	1
Pungurrah	1
Seyjeney	1
Woomrey	1
Moheywoah	1
Umleyah	1
Dhoraharah	1
Putnah	1
Utturhaur	1
Carried over	262

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	262
Echowley Burrey	1
Jugganauthpore	1
Porey	1
Murhey	1
Kadahurry Khurd	1
Burhullah	1
Fultall	2
Goorriah Goondeah	2
Inchole Rampore	2
Boodkhare	1
Woordamy Burrey	1
Kurraheyah Khurd	1
Gurrah Moorkattey	2
Nurhaurpore	1
Aukawhey	1
Moorreah	1
Buttoheyah Khurd	1
Sunvursah	1
Bidgjohorah	1
Sunkauchur	1
Rohomyah Khurd	1
Goonhaur	1
Dhunniah	1
Mudggawah	1
Ruggowley	1
Unterbeddiah Khurd	1
Unterbeddiah	1
Burkonneah	1
Majaw Lulloheyah	2
Khakorey Kuttur	1
Nowneah	1
Koolpoorah	1
Kuttoreah	1
Tigrah	1
Etwah	1
Ghuttahaw	1
Bholomy	1
Boodkhan	1
Lohorarah with Gurry	1
Deyhu Mohadahey	2
Hurdooah	1
Dinpore Woomrey	1
Burrah	1
Murhey	1
Barranje	1
Telgawah	1
Total	313
Talookah Pattaur.	
Rampore Buchawah	2
Umdurrey	1
Baremoy	1
Raur	1
Carried over	5

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	5
Guthawoteh	1
Murgurdahah	1
Bhoboorah	1
Pipperah Burrah Dandy	3
Mohonnah	1
Khummoreah	1
Lursohawhey	1
Umgaur	1
Rudgowney	1
Ummahdandy	1
Dhokokhawr	1
Pursowahneah	1
Koteddurrey	1
Bijjahbawhaur	1
Dubrah	1
Dhowsando	1
Kaurey Mauttey	1
Khamah	1
Dobhaw	1
Puthut	1
Burrah	1
Burrowchamee	1
Joosgawah	1
Kurrowndy	1
Lunghohey	1
Kurrey	1
Maullun	1
Tukkur	1
Doongreah	1
Roy Mooah	1
Buddhawah	1
Maharaujepore	1
Jharreah	1
Toottiah Jhare	1
Bhubtorah	1
Goojhore	1
Bussawhah	1
Richey	1
Dandy	1
Punhurrery	1
Carried over	47

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	47
Jhokhore	1
Koomhey	1
Kurrowby	1
Piprawgur	1
Pipperiah	1
Koonneyah	1
Punnah	1
Punney	1
Jhunjey	1
Gurrorey	1
Murphohey	1
Hurhaw	1
Mudggawah	1
Bechawah	1
Umbah	1
Kootrahey	2
Kodorey	1
Sokhowah	1
Etwah	1
Boodkhan	1
Lowjhan	1
Gidrowhey	1
Jumreah	1
Godheyney	1
Koorahhey	1
Kothowtah	1
Sooksanah	1
Mohonnah	2
Cawnpoorah	1
Kodedarrah	1
Kaurrajhore	1
Ludbud	1
Goorhaw	1
Guttowah	1
Mundoee	1
Tigghorey Tegghorah	2
Kotemiss	1
Sursawawee	1
Total	88

MAIHAR.

APPENDIX No. XI—*Page 264.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF MYHERE IN 1814.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Number of Villages.	TOTAL.
MEHUR	*Mehur Khass—6 villages, viz.:*		
	Mehur	1	
	Oodeypore	1	
	Suhelavah	1	
	Sunhaayee	1	
	Murkunty	1	
	Amber	1	
		—	6
	Jeetnuggur—7 villages, viz.:		
	Jeetnuggur	1	
	Budahoo	1	
	Itarha	1	
	Beshaia	1	
	Cullianpoor	1	
	Puthrounda	1	
	Guhberah	1	
		—	7
	Chandaol—3 villages, viz.:		
	Chandaol	1	
	Itanah	1	
	Sumodha	1	
		—	3
	Lukhewar Khord		1
	Oomerie		1
	Teghurrah		1
	Pursookha		1
	Hurdowah granted to Khem Roy Dychet as Padaruck		1
	Nucktarrah		1
	Pylah		1
	Mowhary		1
	Goomah		1
	Goodha		1
	Coolyee		1
	Dooluny		1
	Amdah		1
	Dandie		1
	Barahy		1
	Akonna		1
	Dhuttoora and Dandar		2
	Carried over		34

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	34	
	Poonry—4 villages, viz.:		
	Poonry 1		
	Mulohoy 1		
	Dandhar 1		
	Dhowarah 1		
		4	
	Sukhawur Boojruck	1	
	Bylah	1	
	Cuttyah	1	
	Gurgeetah	1	
	Peepra granted to Ajoodiapersaud Choby as Padaruck	1	
	Joonwary—6 villages, granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Soonwory 1		
	Hatshan 1		
	Gooryah 1		
	Boorha 1		
	Byragur 1		
	Joodhur 1		
	Kubereaha 1		
	Kuricha 1		
	Mowha 1		
	Myer 1		
Mehur—*continued.*	Pura Dobees 1		
	Ghoorka 1		
		12	
	Emleeah granted to Juggernath Pandy as Padaruck	1	
	Beerah granted to Busty Pandy as Padaruck .	1	
	Koopeary granted to Syntal Pandy as Padaruck .	1	
	Khuriah and Bajriah granted to Bhick Roy as Padaruck	2	
	Dhoorpwah granted to Muchul Poory as Padaruck.	1	
			61
	Tuppah Boldarah.		
	Joorah—6 villages, viz.:		
	Joorah 1		
	Pathrahy 1		
	Bukally 1		
	Durdhara 1		
	Jhaul 1		
	Seelmeely 1		
		6	
	Amadandy	1	
	Moonyah	1	
	Kheirowah	1	
	Carried over	9	61

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	9	61
Mehur—*continued.*	Doorah	1	
	Cuttya and Mookurah	2	
	Cuttya	½	
	Jumtall	½	
	Sunnaie	1	
	Joorwah and Rewpa	2	
	Dhunwahy Khord	1	
	Delha and Pullary	2	
	Mow	1	
	Bhera and Chutkolla	2	
	Serloutee	1	
	Teendoohutte	1	
	Gooberaia and Tumiah	2	
	Chupoorah	1	
	Bamoong	1	
	Katteah	½	
	Khoroundy	1	
	Patteah and Majher	2	
	Atrahara	1	
	Khoodiah	1	
	Narowarah	1	
	Choprah	1	
	Khyrah	1	
	Jurreahry—4 villages, viz.:		
	Jurreahry	1	
	Simrouny	1	
	Telowah	1	
	Bundhowa	1	
		4	
	Kuryah	1	
	Deory	1	
	Hunouta and Gujgon	2	
	Belowrah and Hutoura	2	
	Juhurmohura	1	
	Dobahy	1	
	Nurwari Khord	1	
	Nurwari Botarook	1	
	Dhunwahy	1	
	Omary and Peepry	2	
	Hunowta	1	
	Kooty	1	
	Burretty	1	
	Etwah	1	
	Butyowah	1	
	Muddeeree	1	
	Bussody and Bussowura	2	
	Carried over	61½	61

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	61½	61
	Nundun—5 villages, granted to Morlydhur and Thakoor Ram as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Nundun 1		
	Roy Chour 1		
	Kurroundy 1		
	Coondy 1		
	Bumraha 1		
		5	
	Cunchunpoor—3 villages, granted to Sree Govind Deby as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Cunchunpoor 1		
	Jugrah 1		
	Boodhnewah 1		
		3	
	Jumtal—1½ villages granted to Nerind Dubriah as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Jumtal . . . . . ½		
	Cunnyary 1		
		1½	
	Emliah granted to Rugnath Tewary as Padaruck .	1	
	Piproha granted to Buhory as Padaruck . .	1	
	Chundan and Bunteah, granted to Juggernath as Padaruck	2	
Mehur—*continued.*	Cursanda granted to Sewlal Pandy as Padaruck .	1	
	Tilgowah granted to Samlall Pandy as Padaruck .	1	
	Mungrooha	1	
	Amatalla granted to Byjee Tewary as Padaruck .	1	
	Calhaha granted to Gopal Pandy as Padaruck .	1	
	Cussar and Chumrowah granted to Gooman Belowa as Padaruck	2	
	Goobery granted to Suntoke Dooby as Padaruck .	1	
	Bureecha granted to Sam Gybee as Padaruck .	1	
	Pahary granted to Dhurm Purah as Padaruck .	1	
	Dhubraie granted to Oojiar Sing as Padaruck .	1	
	Moodhy granted to Ruttun Nenoha as Padaruck .	1	
	Majgoas Khord and Majgoas Boozrook granted to Sawtal as Padaruck	2	
	Kursundy granted to Jug Kub as Padaruck . .	1	
	Sugoriah granted to Boodhoo Jotky as Padaruck .	1	
			91
	Thuppah Ajowan. *Ajowan—6 villages, viz.:*		
	Ajowan 1		
	Chowkhundy 1		
	Carried over 2	...	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	2	...	152
Mehur—*continued.*	Bundhy	1		
	Muddha	1		
	Bhudie	1		
	Campta	1		
		—	6	
	Soopa Tall—6 villages, viz.:			
	Soopa Tall	1		
	Lowah	1		
	Amgur	1		
	Etawah	1		
	Boohniah	1		
	Sulyah	1		
		—	6	
	Roojhwry	1	1	
	Lewaro—3 villages, viz.:			
	Lewaro	1		
	Kootiah	1		
	Kainda	1		
		—	3	
	Carry Tullai—6 villages, viz.:			
	Carry Tullai	1		
	Cooswa	1		
	Bumbhoony	1		
	Jesso	1		
	Kaheta	1		
	Soonijpoora	1		
		—	6	
	Purswaro—3 villages, viz.:			
	Purswaro	1		
	Mohoowa	1		
	Pree Pakra	1		
		—	3	
	Sureeda and Carondia		2	
	Jumowary—6 villages, viz.:			
	Jumowary Khord	1		
	Jumowary Boozrook	1		
	Kherowah	1		
	Pundahy	1		
	Hundawah	1		
	Bursahun	1		
		—	6	
	Carried over		33	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward . .		33	152
	Gooraiah—12 villages, viz.:			
	Gooraiah	1		
	Hunsutta	1		
	Kheshatty	1		
	Gowdee	1		
	Puttahera	1		
	Durrey	1		
	Jhang	1		
	Pulhoha	1		
	Choky	1		
	Kairnooy	1		
	Junswary	1		
	Marind	1		
		—	12	
	Budara and Gugawar		2	
	Bhutaira and Teckeir		2	
	Peepwah		1	
	Ghootary		1	
	Burandy		2	
	Bunn and Teckeir		2	
	Bodha		1	
	Sulya and Kawhary		2	
Mehur—*continued.*	*Bussundy—4 villages, viz.:*			
	Bussundy	1		
	Bhownraha	1		
	Kherwah Par	1		
	Etorah	1		
		—	4	
	Koosma		1	
	Mawdha—3 villages, viz.:			
	Mawdha	1		
	Sookwary	1		
	Bukelly	1		
		—	3	
	Deory		1	
	Chunmow		1	
	Burrah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Burrah	1		
	Coohary	1		
		—		
	Carried over .	2	67	152

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward . 2	67	152
Mehur—*continued.*	Pursswaro 1		
	Chutkola 1		
		4	
	Jobah—3 villages, viz.:		
	Jobah 1		
	Bundeah 1		
	Buherah 1		
		3	
	Sarun and Newgaon	2	
	Dhomee	1	
	Hunawta	1	
	Sulyah—6 villages, viz.:		
	Sulyah 1		
	Bhudowah 1		
	Byhurrah 1		
	Burah 1		
	Oodssee 1		
	Peerutpur 1		
		6	
	Churrey and Khurpara	2	
	Dhunwahy and Nowgai	2	
	Kherawah	1	
	Hurriah—4 villages, viz.:		
	Hurriah 1		
	Dhowruch 1		
	Mohugowa 1		
	Agassie 1		
		4	
	Bhadunpoor granted to Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck	1	
	Kukra—4 villages, granted to Droad Dadoo as Padaruck, viz.:		
	Kukra 1		
	Joonwary 1		
	Burdea Khord 1		
	Burdea Boozrook 1		
		4	
	Oomraind granted to Khookhow as Padaruck .	1	
	Dhaney granted to Hurry Pandy as Padaruck .	1	
	Peepurhut granted to Bussaho as Padaruck . .	1	
	Mohurwah granted to Bussaho as Padaruck . .	1	
			102
	Carried over .	...	254

Names of Perguннahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward .	...	254
	TUPPAH ROY GOWAH.		
Mehur—*continued.*	Roy Gowah Khass	2	
	Etawah and Mang	2	
	Berowah—4 villages, viz.:		
	Berowah	1	
	Nuney	1	
	Lobij	1	
	Khohy Kodrah	1	
		4	
	Gooryah and Koorha	2	
	Goomahy	1	
	Munorah	1	
	Bhowurah	1	
	Coossendy	1	
	Mutwaro	1	
	Belha	1	
	Muredhan and Koothery	2	
	Muthery	1	
	Kherowa and Kootchgaon	2	
	Amodandy and Pansookhur	2	
	Doondy and Boorgar	2	
	Nowgaon	1	
	Teghura	1	
	Teksully Khord	1	
	Teksully Boozrook	1	
	Amdarah	1	
	Sakery	1	
	Doongur Gowa	1	
	Soonbursa	1	
	Roohuniah	1	
	Kherowah	1	
	Bhyra and Ser	2	
	Looriaty and Goorharry	2	
	Gurowah and Benaika	2	
	Dhunwahy	1	
	Behar	1	
	Mohunyah	1	
	Boony granted to Ramchand Dooby as Padaruck .	1	
	Ghemwaro and Jerah granted to Incharam Pandy as Padaruck	2	
	Bhuraoly granted to Buhony Choby as Padaruck .	1	
	Etarah granted to Punchurn as Padaruck . .	1	
	Putear granted to Kessurry Tewary as Padaruck .	1	
	Canwaro granted to Rutty Poory as Padaruck .	1	
			51
	Carried over .		305

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward .		...	305
	Tuppah Palhewah.			
	Patherhatta		1	
	Subha Gunje		1	
	Palla, Pukeriah and Darah		3	
	Hordowah		1	
	Googry		1	
	Putoha		1	
	Simrah		1	
	Nowgong and Sohola		2	
	Googud		1	
				12
	Tuppah Etourah.			
	Koondowah—4 villages, viz.:			
	Koondowah	1		
	Mohatoniah	1		
	Pepriah	1		
	Oorky	1		
			4	
	Amatara—3 villages, viz.:			
	Amatara	1		
	Pugrah	1		
Mehur—*continued.*	Kowhara	1		
			3	
	Etowrah Khass—18 villages, viz.:			
	Etowrah	1		
	Dhury and Chedhoy	2		
	Khelessore	1		
	Sohurowar	1		
	Dhurmpoory and Jungory	2		
	Dhoura and Kunara	2		
	Dewrah	1		
	Bunjuriah	1		
	Mar	1		
	Jurgoony	1		
	Dhoorar	1		
	Etawah	1		
	Keleho	1		
	Chaka and Jhubuc	2		
			18	
	Kherowah and Majgowan		2	
	Dhunyhee—4 villages, viz.:			
	Dhunyhee	1		
	Jowhara	1		
	Carried over	2	27	317

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.		Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	2	27	317
Mehur—*continued.*	Buhergowan	1		
	Pewung	1		
			4	
	Hurdowah	2		
	Eniliah	2		
	Luchunpoora granted to Nundsah as Padaruck	1		
				36
	TUPPAH JHEERIAH.			
	Burhy—28 villages, viz.:			
	Burhy	1		
	Ooboah	1		
	Powyah	1		
	Burtiah	1		
	Looly	1		
	Doohriah	1		
	Joograhy	1		
	Deory	1		
	Pherowah	1		
	Dughee	1		
	Seghourah	1		
	Bungowan	1		
	Deorah	1		
	Jheeriah	1		
	Pooj Boojah	1		
	Garowah	1		
	Khurnah	1		
	Kurraundy Khord	1		
	Kurraundy Boozrook	1		
	Bypoorah	1		
	Jajah Gurh	1		
	Munsur	1		
	Hurtella	1		
	Gynautee	1		
	Doodry	1		
	Munghotta	1		
	Kurwahy	1		
	Muchmucha	1		
			28	
	Suckroundy—12 villages, viz.:			
	Suckroundy	1		
	Dury	1		
	Loonny	1		
	Khamtarah	1		
	Khamriah	1		
	Negharah	1		
	Dhour	1		
	Sujhouly	1		
	Carried over	8	28	353

Names of Pergunnahs,	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward . . . 8	28	353
	Mahateniah 1		
	Mohjewan 1		
	Amowary 1		
	Endaha 1		
	—	12	
	Kherowah—10 villages, viz.:		
	Kherowah 1		
	Ghoorund 1		
	Hulendah 1		
	Lusheehur 1		
	Khurhary 1		
	Jumariah 1		
	Buckelly 1		
	Bucketta 1		
	Lururah 1		
	Chutta 1		
	—	10	
	Noodrehy and Bumengowah granted to Juncharam and Buchraj Dooby as Padaruck . . .	2	
	Tuppah Jookehy—*16 villages, viz.:*		52
Mehur—*continued.*	Jookehy	1	
	Puchpary	1	
	Khumriah	1	
	Coossey	1	
	Khariah	1	
	Kaim Turaie	1	
	Boodha	1	
	Dundourah	1	
	Lederry	1	
	Amowah	1	
	Oordany	1	
	Dhunery	1	
	Mohuniah	1	
	Kuroundiah	1	
	Nonniah	1	
	Jumoniah	1	
			16
	Tuppah Gooreha.		
	Gooreha	1	
	Putteriah	1	
	Choory	1	
	Peprah	1	
	Kherah	1	
	Lokampoor	1	
	Sunghunpoorah	1	
	Carried over . .	7	421

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward	7	421
	Chettahy	1	
	Hudewah	1	
	Currah	1	
	Surrah	1	
	Bussoundah	1	
			12
	Tuppah Dooly.		
	Dooly	1	
	Poonry	1	
	Covieliah	1	
	Burrah	1	
	Kullound	1	
	Narry	1	
	Etaharah	1	
	Goobraol	1	
	Amkole	1	
	Pally	1	
	Nohusta	1	
	Sewyee	1	
			12
	Tuppah Goytorahy.		
	Goytorahy	1	
Mehur—*continued.*	Murohah	1	
	Jarrah	1	
	Doonyah	1	
	Goorah	1	
	Teomoha	1	
			6
	Tuppah Suckerhy—5 *villages, viz.*:		
	Suckerhy 1		
	Garrah 1		
	Khyrah 1		
	Cowah 1		
	Auterbad 1		
	—	5	
	Gunnesspoor—3 villages, viz.:		
	Gunnesspoor 1		
	Lobudur 1		
	Coomowra 1		
	—	3	
	Lohurowan	1	
	Patterghotta and Poorary	2	
	Khurata	1	
	Emliah	1	
	Salyah	1	
	Carried over . .	14	451

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward . .	14	451
Mehur—*continued.*	Deory	1	
	Pursewaro	1	16
	Bhysswahy	1	
	Shahjowary	1	
	Teekeeriah	1	
	Ghunshura	1	
	Suhtarah	1	
	Koyndy and Panduah	2	
	Saigawaro and Tooty	2	
	Deoseer	1	
	Endour	1	
	Budderah	1	
	Dhungowan	1	
	Purryah	1	
	Sungowan	1	
	Powriah	1	
	Bungowah	1	
	Mahowah Dandy	1	
	Pal Pakhoa	1	
	Mohogowah	1	
	Boorah	1	
	Deebiah	1	22
	Tuppah Deorah.		
	Deorah Khass	1	
	Roohinia—18 villages, viz.:		
	Roohinia	1	
	Bandy	1	
	Busandy	1	
	Maunpoor	1	
	Behundy	1	
	Salanah	1	
	Pursoony	1	
	Tumriah	1	
	Burhara	1	
	Bunhary	1	
	Assondy	1	
	Doobry	1	
	Besoony	1	
	Marygowah	1	
	Nanwar	1	
	Puttrah	1	
	Bhudorah	1	
	Poonry	1	18
	Carried over . .	19	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward . .	19	489
	Katty—16 villages, viz.:		
Mehur—*continued.*	Katty 1		
	Duroundy 1		
	Nunwar 1		
	Huthory 1		
	Kotriah 1		
	Berowah 1		
	Amhatta 1		
	Soomhara 1		
	Parmony 1		
	Chaparry 1		
	Satewar 1		
	Morahora 1		
	Nunda and Jewar 2		
	Soorma and Goojhatty 2		
	—	16	
	Khurkhurry and Kuchhuchehy	2	
	Nunwar and Bundriah	2	
	Garoha	1	
	Bujowora and Lahotarah	2	
	Guroha	1	
	Ghooroo	1	
	Mohogowa	1	
	Punjwara	1	
	Coodrehy	1	
	Tekerwaro and Bamny	2	
	Kunwaro—12 villages, viz.:		
	Kunwaro 1		
	Bunpookar 1		
	Mutwar 1		
	Pelojee 1		
	Pepurhati 1		
	Purriah 1		
	Bijreeah 1		
	Birjee and Emliah 1		
	Burkherah 1		
	Hurdowah 1		
	Mendiah 1		
	Mowhary 1		
	—	12	
	Bunjarry—4 villages, viz.:		
	Bunjarry 1		
	Teekur 1		
	Choprah 1		
	Duroundy 1		
	—	4	
	Carried over . .	65	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward . .	65	489
	Kumriah—6 villages, viz.:		
	Kumriah 1		
	Putwaro 1		
	Jutworo 1		
	Mudunpoory 1		
	Mudunpoorah 1		
	Bawunmar 1		
	—	6	
	Amriah 1		
	Simreah 1		
	Mowee and Guroha 2		
	Rakhy and Poorany 2		
	Pudriah 1		
	Deery and Majgowa 2		
	—	9	
	Mowhass—4 villages, viz.:		
	Mowhass 1		
	Pabariah 1		
	Joogeeah 1		
	Burkherah 1		
	—	4	
	Gurgootey—7 villages, viz.:		
Mehur—*continued.*	Gurgootey 1		
	Burendah 1		
	Ghungoy 1		
	Purriah 1		
	Tendoory 1		
	Bhyswahy 1		
	Koilwar 1		
	—	7	
	Burcheka	1	
	Khossykolla	1	
	Majgowa—5 villages, viz.:		
	Majgowa 1		
	Poorury 1		
	Burandy 1		
	Manpoor 1		
	Putwaro 1		
	—	5	
	Hurdawah Boozrook	1	
	Bumah	1	
	Hurdawa Khord	1	
	Kulwaro	1	
	Culbaro	1	
	Carried over . .	103	489

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward . .	103	489
	Jobha —4 villages, viz.:		
	Jobha 1		
	Pouhy 1		
	Sootputrey 1		
	Sorowar 1		
	—	4	
	Chuchgowa and Noba	2	
	Curiaha	1	
	Majgowah	1	
	Deojoly	1	
	Sahuspoorah	1	
	Putrah	1	
	Bisturah	1	
	Punkhory—3 villages, viz.:		
	Punkhory 1		
	Cossikipe 1		
	Mohuniah 1		
	—	3	
	Goundrah	1	
	Bujrawaro	1	
	Jajnoury granted to Gunness Bramin as Padaruck .	1	
Mehur—*continued.*	Jeriah granted to Mooty as Padaruck . . .	1	
	Salyaha granted to Nebal Sookool as Padaruck .	1	
	Salyaha 2nd granted to Joorykut as Padaruck .	1	
	Bamungowa granted to Abloo as Padaruck . .	1	
	Kurchara granted to Adhroo Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Jutwaro granted to Duriao Bramin as Padaruck .	1	
	Deossur granted to Sunkur Bramin as Padaruck .	1	
	Bucta granted to Bishumber Bramin as Padaruck .	1	
	Kuroundiah granted to Beoram Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Burrowah and Rohoniah granted to Gunput as Padaruck.	2	
	Amowhary granted to Mohram Bramin as Padaruck	1	
	Kooliah, etc., granted to Gungabhut as Padaruck .	2	
	Salyaha granted to Sunker as Padaruck . .	1	
	Sukry	1	
			137
	Tuppah Nudwan.		
	Nudwan—6 villages, viz.:		
	Nudwan 1		
	Mohuniah 1		
	Godhun 1		
	Sedgepoorah 1		
	Chummurhatta 1		
	Burary 1	6	
	Carried over . .	6	626

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Total.
	Brought forward . . .	6	626
Mehur—*continued.*	Kewlary	1	
	Tully, Rohiniah and Kurroriah	3	
	Gubdy—3 villages, viz.:		
	Gubdy 1		
	Nehariah 1		
	Beerouly 1		
	—	3	
	Puriah	1	
	Huriah and Kolla	2	
	Khetouhy—4 villages, viz.:		
	Khetouhy Boozrook 1		
	Khetouhy Khord 1		
	Merky 1		
	Coodry 1		
	—	4	
	Jugowah—3 villages, viz.:		
	Jugowah 1		
	Gursound 1		
	Sewrah 1		
	—	3	
	Currella—3 villages, viz.:		
	Currella 1		
	Mankessur 1		
	Amar 1		
	—	3	
	Kudurhutta—4 villages, viz.:		
	Kudurhutta 1		
	Kudurhutty 1		
	Ooty 1		
	Burrowahy 1		
	—	4	
	Bumbhony and Bugdara	2	
	Mendorah	1	
	Purogao	1	
	Koowah and Hurdwah	2	
	Peepriah—4 villages, viz.:		
	Peepriah 1		
	Sekshy 1		
	Amaha 1		
	Munkory 1		
	—	4	
	Carried over .	40	626

Names of Pergunnahs.	Names of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Totals.
	Brought forward	40	626
	Sulyah—5 villages, viz.:		
	Sulyah 1		
	Bukella 1		
	Bhudorah 1		
	Soorkah 1		
	Rachupowar 1		
	Dhunwahy	5	
	Sootry—3 villages, viz.:		
	Sootry 1		
	Mujgowah 1		
	Hulladadun 1	3	
	Mohogowah—4 villages, viz.:		
	Mohogowah 1		
	Loungah 1		
	Gooroo 1		
	Cullya, granted to Luttu as Padaruck . . 1	4	
Mehur—*concluded.*	*Beru Mehogowah—4 villages, viz.:*		
	Beru 1		
	Mohogowah 1		
	Deogoah 1		
	Jumoha 1		
	Dhunwahy . . . . . ½	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
	Gohowal	1	
	Patterhatta and Peperiah	2	
	Bombhony	1	
	Chandahypeprah	1	
	Buggeha, &c.	2	
	Peepur and Pooriah, granted to Hempuro as Padaruck	2	
	Soorunjah and Gowriah, granted to Soochera Doby as Padaruck	2	
	Hurtolla, granted to Camdeo as Padaruck .	1	
	Chuchranda, granted to Ochungah as Padaruck .	1	
	Khulada, granted to Peerty as Padaruck . .	1	
	Tenrowta, granted to Joory as Padaruck . .	1	
	Oordany, granted to Suddoa as Padaruck . .	1	
	Sulyah, granted to Ramdeo as Padaruck . .	1	
			74
	Total Villages .	.....	700

MAIHAR.

APPENDIX No. XII.—*Page 267.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF MYHERE IN 1827.

TUPPAH.	No.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
MYHERE— Containing Villages— 17 Uslee 44 Dakhlee		Koolhaee or Myhere Khas.	
			Oodeepoor.
			Subhilna.
			Souhaee.
	5		Urkillee.
			Oomur.
		Teetnuggur.	
			Bundhao.
			Etuhna.
	10		Beesuhna.
			Kulleeanpoor.
			Putradha.
			Gubhaura.
		Lukhwar, little.	
	15		Chundoul.
			Etuhna.
			Sumodha.
		Oomurree.	
			Pelah.
	20		Teedurra.
		Punsokha.	
		Kurdosa.	
		Nukkutna.	
			Mohanee.
	25		Gourreea.
			Gonda.
		Kootayee.	
			Daolunnee.
			Umra.
	30		Daudee.
		Burrahee.	
			Ukaeena.
		Dhuttoona.	
			Durrcheer.
	35	Paworee.	
			Mulohee.
			Dundhar.
			Dhuwara.
		Luckhwar, great.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Myhere—*concluded*	40	Bela.	Kutteea.
		Geergitta	
		Pippua.	
		Sonwarree.	
	45		Huthsar.
			Gooneea.
			Boorha.
			Byraghur.
			Joodur.
	50		Kubberreea.
			Kurhyeea.
			Muhwa.
			Myer.
			Purra Dabur.
	55		Doorha.
			Juncilleea.
			Peera.
			Kooseeaorec.
		Kurhyeea.	
	60		Kurhyeea.
			Dhoorpoora.
Bildarra—		Joona.	
			Putrehee.
36 Uslee.			Bukkolee.
55 Dakhlee.	65		Bindha.
			Jhal.
			Silmillee.
			Amma Dandee.
		Mooneea.	
	70	Kurena.	
			Deoree.
			Kuteea.
			Mooskurrua.
			Half Kuteea.
	75		Half Jumthal.
		Surnyee.	
		Joorwar.	
			Koosa.
		Dhunwaee, little.	
	80	Dilha.	
			Puttallee.
			Murh.
		Bheena.	
			Chitkola.
	85	Sullontee.	
		Tindhutta.	
		Gobureea.	
			Tummoorea.
			Chupprah.

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Bildarra—*continued* .	90	Bumhuee.	
			Tutha Kutteea (half).
			Kurroundee.
			Kutteea.
	95		Muchhar.
			Uturhree.
			Ghooghra.
			Murrowra.
			Chupra.
		Khaira.	
	100	Jurreearree.	
			Sunmurwannee.
			Tettooa.
			Bundwa.
		Kurhyeea.	
	105		Deoree.
			Hurouta.
			Gujgaun.
		Bildurra.	
	110	Bussarree.	Huthoeera.
			Burrauna.
			Zuhromohna.
			Doobehee.
		Nurwarao, little.	
	115		Nurwarao, great.
		Dhunwaee, great.	
		Oomree.	
			Phipburree.
			Hanrouta.
	120		Kothee.
		Kurreetee.	
		Eteewa.	
		Bhutgawan.	
		Muddyee.	
	125	Nadeen.	
		Raeechoeer.	
			Kurroundee.
			Poouee.
			Bumrah.
	130	Kunchunpoor.	
			Rigna.
			Boondinooa.
			Half Jumtal.
			Kunneearee.
	135	Peepurwah.	
			Chudaun.
			Burreetheea.
			Kursurra.
		Tilgowa.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Bildarra—*concluded* .	140	Ummurrtolla.	
		Kuttuha.	
		Kansa.	
			Chummurwah.
	145	Gobra.	
		Burhyeea.	
		Buharee Dhurumpoor.	
		Tubbeyee.	
			Moondee.
	150		Mujgawa, great.
			Mujgawa, little.
			Kurrawdee.
		Suganneea.	
		Imleea.	
Ajwaeen—	155	Ajwaeen.	
20 Uslee.			Chokundee.
47 Dakhlee.			Bundhee.
			Murha.
			Bhudyee.
	160		Kumta.
		Soopatal.	
			Luwwa.
			Umgar.
			Etowa.
	165		Rohunneea.
			Sulleeyeea.
			Rujhoulee.
			Rewarra.
			Kooteea.
	170		Keda.
		Surretha.	
			Kurrounda.
		Bundeera.	
			Googwaroo.
	175	Bhutoura.	
			Teekur.
		Pippra.	
			Gotaree.
			Burrarnee.
	180	Burra.	
			Tukur.
			Boda.
		Bhoosundee.	
			Bhouruha.
	185		Tummooreea.
			Khirwapar.
			Etuhra.
			Koombra.
		Moudha.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Ajwaeen—*concluded.*	190		Sookwarrec.
			Bublee.
		Deoree.	
		Chundnow.	
		Bura.	
	195		Koolree.
			Purswarro.
			Chutkola.
		Joba.	
			Bundurreea.
	200		Behra.
		Sarun.	
			Nagawa.
			Dhurwyee.
			Hunowtee.
	205	Salyeea.	
			Bhurriwa.
			Behurra.
			Burrah.
			Oodsee.
	210		Keerutpoor.
		Dhunwaee.	
			Nogowa.
			Kukra.
		Bhuddanpoor.	
	215	Kukna.	
			Joonwanee.
			Burdea, little.
			Burdea, great.
		Omraud.	
	220	Dhunneeree.	
			Peepurhut.
			Mohunooa.
Regowa—		Regowa.	
31 Uslee.			Regowa.
20 Dakhlee.	225	Etwa.	
			Munnae.
		Beerowyee.	
			Neewee.
			Lohee.
	230		Koee Koodia.
		Goureea.	
			Kooraha.
		Goomehee.	
		Munnora.	
	235		Bhourha.
		Kooseeree.	
		Mutwarro.	
		Bilha.	
		Murheedhur.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Regowa—*concluded.*	240		Moothurree.
		Moothurree 2nd.	
		Khyrooa.	
			Kothilgowa.
		Amma Daudee.	
	245		Punsokheer.
		Doondee.	
			Boorghar.
			Nawgowa.
		Tigra.	
	250		Tiksoolee, little.
		Tiksoolee, great	
		Umdurra.	
			Sukra.
			Doongurgawa.
	255	Saupursa.	
		Roheeneea.	
		Khyrooa.	
			Bhynsa Sow, 2 villages.
		Sothantee.	
	260		Goorharree.
		Gudhwa.	
		Benaika.	
		Dhunwaee.	
			Behar.
	265	Mohuneea.	
		Banee.	
		Dhunwarro.	
			Seera.
		Bhurowlee.	
	270	Bhurowlee.	
		Etuhna.	
		Punsar.	
		Kunhwarro.	
Gulloha—		Puthrahta.	
10 Uslee.	275	Subhagunj.	
2 Dakhlee.		Pulla.	
		Pukryeea.	
			Duggurreea.
		Hurdooa.	
	280	Googree.	
		Pulloha.	
		Surra.	
		Nangoan.	
			Sohala.
	285	Googur.	
Jookeehee—		Jookeehee.	
7 Uslee.		Puchpeeree.	
9 Dakhlee.		Dhimmurreea.	
		Kooswee.	

Tuppah.	No.	Names of Villages.	
		Uslee.	Dakhlee.
Jookeehee—*concluded.*	290	Kurra.	
		Kemtarraee.	
		Dhobha.	
		Duddora.	
		Bildurree.	
	295	Dhunneeree.	
		Mohunneea.	
		Kurroundeea.	
		Nyneea.	
		Jummooneea.	
	300	Umawa.	
		Oordanee.	

SOHAWAL.

APPENDIX No. XIII.—*Page 272.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJA OF SOHAWUL 1809.

	No. of Villages.
Sohawul Tuppa	1
Chorburree and Poorah	1
Bhowun	1
Dalowra and Poorwah	1
Bhutgowah	1
Poorgowah	1
Dhundhoor Khoruckbudgekun	2
Laulpore	1
Koorchie	1
Gurlugger Gurluga	2
Gewra Laurah	2
Etawrah	1
Gowrah	1
Rahtee	1
Mahadawah Runggoah	2
Dellourah Culla	1
Dhaworree	1
Soon Bursa	1
Bellinghtah	1
Dellowrie	1
Khundewrah	1
Purrarounth	1
Cheemraha	1
Ummowdhaw	1
Butchbyhi	1
Dhourowah Culla	1
Oommerdura	1
Orhku Chuckbundy	2
Hinnowtah	1
Saristaul	1
Kurha	1
Gindoorei, Chuckbundy	2
Bhuggary, Lumtara	2
Sawhalah	1
Morahah	1
Rahstah	1
Kahrei, Borah	2
Hummeerpore	1
Mungbongawrah	1
Etawrah	1
Jhugrah Jhugree	1
Pantah	1
Tuppah Rygawn	1
Khudlara	1
Carried over	52

	No. of Villages.
Brought forward	52
Dhowrowrah Culla	1
Purrarah	1
Jerwah Chuckbundy	2
Kulhowkie	1
Syparrah Culla	1
Nypuneahah	2
Narunpore	1
Mungowah	1
Zeekur	1
Huckhair	1
Semurreeah	1
Kharsurrah	1
Jumrahu	1
Khutch Chorah	1
Mawtah	1
Bahtara	1
Bardhee	1
Etwah	1
Uchkhurghur	1
Sypora Bhundarawa	2
Nawkhur	1
Tuppa Doorjunpore	1
Ghawrah	1
Muttahah	1
Gunnaraw	1
Duttiah	1
Delowrah	1
Chuckdahir	1
Luckaha	1
Tickoorah	1
Bhahara	1
Utrara	1
Ritchraha	1
Goharee	1
Surahee	1
Murrahon	1
Singowlee	1
Simrah	1
Mungahehaur	2
Khooloowa	1
Burheha	1
Jhunowchie	1
Bawrie	1
Burbusa	1
	100

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Brought forward . .	100		
Godaroa	1	Umeliah	1
Kooreiah	1	Ladarah	1
Nemoorah	1		— 105

In the Elaka of Colun—13 villages, viz.:

Bhugdera	1	Marwajur	1
Paorwah	2	Munggawrah	1
Lillahah	1	Khullasur	1
Birwahu	1	Khurjgarah	1
Gawlawkhur	1	Etowrah	1
Gowrie	1	Mahawah	1
			— 13

Talook Birsingpore Khootahah—25 villages, viz.:

Kootahah	1	Rewary	1
Memgehur	1	Medah	1
Kotah	1	Sillah	1
Tellery	1	Goor Ghunt	1
Luckah	1	Luckawur	1
Puggaur Khoord . . .	1	Bhumtratraw	1
Bareumranie	1	Pomrie	1
Bhutgawn	1	Humray	1
Sojawwill	1	Chumhar	1
Mawmaw	1	Burtah	1
Simrah	1	Betwah	1
Tigrah	1	Currendy	2
Putrah	1	Burhrowa	1
Kurrereah Nirgoornai . .	2	Borrah	1
Khootkerah	1	Lungowra	1
Kurreah	1	Puchlellyhorah . . .	1
Kurraundah (Khoord) . .	1	Munjwar	1
Jhaunta	1	Shudah	1
Dewrahur	1	Doonaoh	1
Purreah	1	Kinatah	1
Ledurrie	1	Soonbusar	1
Burriah	1	Kurkaoty	1
Bhummouree	1	Dhewut	1
Pursaunjah Lashapore . .	1	Khadura	1
Pursaunjah (Khoord) . .	1	Nungwar	1
Gurlagah	1	Huriah	1
Jummahah	1	Ruchmalla	1
Muswasee Khair	1	Teyah	1
Munhah	1		— 59

Burwah—22½ villages, viz.:

Burwah	1	Pappia	1
Juminiah	1	Bo[illegible]net	1
Cawnpoor	½	Bhurkery	1
Jetwa, Chilla, and Buthar . .	3	Bhyrah	1
Bhundy, Pultoy and Sumrah .	3	Bheriah	1
Gulhul	1	Berenah	1
Amurpore	1	Hulleah	1
Goorsany	1	Missgawah	1
Saliah	1	Mohaul	1
Bhelah	1		— 22½
		Carried over .	199½

Padaruk—18 villages, viz.:

	No. of Villages.		*No. of Villages.*
Brought forward .		. . . . .	199½
Hurdawah	1	Seerorah	1
Majein	1	Patna	1
Shewjub	1	Hurdu	1
Burrendah	1	Rajookhun	1
Shersah	1	Puttorah	1
Ijey	1	Sunwarsah	1
Persawdy	1	Purraniah	1
Khonge	1	Ookah	1
Dewraj	1	Puchley	1
			— 18
		Total Villages .	217½

KOTHI.

APPENDIX No. XIV.—*Page 284.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGGHIREDAR OF KOTEE IN 1810.

Statement of villages in Pergunnah Kotee.

Names.	*No. of Villages.*	*Names.*	*No. of Villages.*
Kotee Khass	4	Nawbustah	1
Dewtah	1	Sageree	1
Dewry	1	Goraiah	1
Goolputtah	1	Pungunah	1
Khumrahey	1	Shemree	1
Burrawhey	1	Khankha	1
Woojraundah	1	Ranabie	1
Mungoah	1	Nehrah Mustollah	1
Ghurrandah	1	Bhabroullah	1
Lookheriah	1	Pootry	1
Moon	1	Sanour	1
Authery	1	Banchore	1
Puthur	1	Obkah	1
Aumdauny	1	Punghuttee	1
Chuckur	1	Gooldany	1
Ghorantha	1	Gohanhy	1
Kutteah	1	Tosah	1
Chunday	1	Tagey	1
Sewtah	1	Digry	1
Khadare	1	Pattunghur	1
Bhurgoah	1	Beragel	1
Bhursurwar	1	Kracherry	1
Kuttolah	1	Nundnab	1
Soograh	1	Powiah	1
Pachore	1	Surwar	1
Dudwur	1	Burroundah	1
Moheriah	1	Gullowah	1
Nutchnowrah	1	Gullie	1
Sureah	1	Mudnie	1
Mohoriniah	1	Imliah	1
Choorolee	1	Mohur	1
Neighnah	1	Porah	1
Monkurry	1	Shahpoorah	1
Suggoah	1	Khury	1
Dulound	1	Jhundah	1
Majholah	1	Deurey *	1
Roypore	1	Berenah	1
Jhalie	1		3
Nagawah	1	Total Villages	85
Murgowah	1		

* This village mafee to Lal Gudgeraje Sing.

BARAUNDHA.

APPENDIX No. XV.—*Page 288.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE RAJAH OF BERONDA IN 1807.

Purgunnah Beer Ghur.

	No. of Villages.		No. of Villages.
Barounda Shapoor	2	Rampoorwa	1
Arjuntpoor	1	Cawnpore	1
Pudree, etc.	3	Bunhurree	1
Brehneepoor	1	Rampoor Kishenpoor	2
Nukeila	1	Muchguong	1
Singpoor	1	Mahteinee, etc.	3
Herdee, etc.	2	Telaeechoa	1
Heerapoor	1	Seooroo	1
Mohleeha	1	Umchoa	1
Lalpoor	1	Kultora	1
Sunda	1	Moondkoh	1
Jeree, etc.	3	Pootreechoa	1
Mulgaza	1	Goopha	1
Puddoo	1	Koodlapuhar	1
Pudwuneea	1	Bigdurree	1
Joorhee	1	Kurowla	1
Pedra, &c.	3	Tickoree	1
Oojha	1	Nowbusta	1
Chithowra	1	Keruhnee	1
Dewulha	1	Koodee	1
Putnadooee	2	Kooturba	1
Serussee	1		
Beer Ghur	1	Total Villages	56

Pergunnah Naee.

Puttur Kuchar	6	Kundar, etc.	3
Nurduha	1	Choa	1
Poojwur Badur	2	Khurdha	1
Bukowt	1		
Khoeegungore	1	Total Villages	16

Villages in the possession of the Rajah's Brothers.

In the possession of Sree Baboo Anund Sing—Seeameo	1	Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.	
In the possession of Sree Baboo Koordut Sing—Koolwan	1	Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.	
In the possession of Surneit Sing—Bhugwuntpoor.		Included in the Rajah's Sunnud at the request of the possessors.	

JASO.

APPENDIX No. XVI.—*Page 292.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES GRANTED TO THE JAGHIREDAR OF JUSSOO IN 1816.

Number of Villages.	Villages immediately belonging to Jussoo.	Jumma of 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with 1815, according to Dewan Moorut Sing's statement.	
1	Jussoo Khas		
1	Teelgawan.		
1	Purendah.		
1	Gowrah.		
1	Cownee.		
1	Sukrahut.		
1	Mujgawun.		
1	Bheetoree.		
1	Rankurry.		
1	Chunper.		
1	Kullawul Khord.		
1	Muddunpokruh.		
1	Khurahunda Boozrug.		
1	Khurahunda Khord.		
1	Bhijraha Khord.		
1	Belhuee Boozrug.		
1	Belhuee Khord.		
1	Curhyah.		
— 18			2,767 0 0
1	Bhyraha Boozrug	150 0 0	
1	Jamnatore	60 0 0	
1	Gurrara	250 0 0	
1	Gurraree	100 0 0	
1	Seemree Boozrug	120 0 0	
1	Seemree Khord	40 0 0	
1	Loodadhur	35 0 0	
1	Amseel Khord	80 0 0	
1	Passee	400 0 0	
1	Doondaher Boozrug	150 0 0	
1	Entowrah Boozrug	200 0 0	
1	Entowrah Khord	60 0 0	
— 12			1,645 0 0
3	Kullawul Boozrug, Gurlaga and Gurlagee	.....	450 0 0
1	Khajho	200 0 0	
1	Joogyoh	225 0 0	
1	Curtaiha	60 0 0	
1	Omree	60 0 0	
1	Omerhaee	60 0 0	
— 5			585 0 0
38	Carried over	.....	5,447 0

Number of villages.	Villages immediately belonging to Jussoo.	Jumma of 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with 1815, according to Dewan Moorut Sing's statement.	
38	Brought forward . .	.....	5,447 0 0
	Villages of Dooraho.		
9	Dooraho Khas.		
1	Apooree.		
1	Buhareea.		
1	Mujrah Boozrug.		
1	Mujrah Khord.		
1	Roonehee.		
— 14			1,159 0 0
	Villages of Reechool.		
1	Reechool Khas.		
1	Naigawan.		
1	Mowah.		
1	Khero.		
— 4			1,675 0 0
	Villages of Puthar.		
1	Purra.		
3	Kurreea.		
1	Kallowul.		
1	Bunjher.		
1	Burgurree.		
1	Kukra.		
2	Kulharra.		
1	Soowur Gorra.		
1	Paharee.		
1	Mujgawan.		
1	Wolleechee.		
1	Wolleecha.		
1	Murraee.		
1	Hurdwa Boozrug.		
1	Hurdwa Khord.		
1	Nuzjhur.		
1	Peehowra.		
1	Puoraeena.		
1	Deoree.		
1	Cuttareea.		
— 23			350 0 0
79	Total .	.....	8,631 0 0

KALINJAR CHAUBES.

APPENDIX No. XVII.—*Page 298.*

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES, ETC., IN THE POSSESSION OF DUREEA SING CHOUBEY, FOR WHICH HE REQUESTS A SUNNUD FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Pergunnahs.	*Villages.*
CALLINGER.	1. Callinger Khas, with the Fort.
	Pahie.
	Kunuchsagur.
	Kutrah.
	5. Mushruthpoor.
	Behadurpore.
	Girdhurpoor.
	Musorie.
	Sontah.
	10. Sukutpoor.
	Poorneah.
	Burrooah.
	Budowsah.
	Pursuhur.
	15. Sidowrie.
	Raneypore.
	Loharah.
	Kurthul.
	Kanai.
	20. Goorha Punchomepore.
	Kellaree.
	Chandpoora.
	Pepperah.
	Kaohareea.
	25. Bursakur.
	Naheree.
	Poongerrie.
	Nettooha.
	Chendorah.
	30. Rugowlie.
	Naigoy.
	Kiruthpoor Dhurrumpore.
	Raiwoocha.
	Nerainpoor.
	35. Muzgao.
	Bursendah Mownpoor.
	Chindaul, ½ village.
	Nuygao.
	Burracha.
	40. Zegnie.
	Ramnagur, ½ village.
	Bolakeepoor.
	Loherretah.
	Goorha Boogsook.
CALLINGER—*continued.*	45. Bellurkah.
	Seddeepoor.
	Herdaypore.
	Gudheepoora.
	Muchgao.
	50. Choonha.
	Rampoor.
	Chentainie.
	Cullainpoor.
	Sulliah.
	55. Bisram Gunge.
	Bhogi Baie.
	Bhaismoodah.
	Wodaipoor.
	Bhanpoor.
JEYPORE .	60. Mahaonao.
	Jeytoopoorah.
	Barraik Gurrieks.
	Kissunpoor.
	Chaukie.
	65. Khoherah.
	Beta Behar.
	Bhairaha.
	Sahanpoor.
	Hirahpoor.
	70. Semeerdha.
	Furruswooah.
	Bellahdie.
	Nubustah.
	Bubboorao.
BERHO .	75. Berho Khas.
	Sair of ditto.
	Etowah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Khurkaut.
	Pulliaree.
	80. Dewraho, without the Diamond Mine.
	Hirapoor, ditto ditto.
	Goorha, ditto ditto.
	Lootanpoor.
	Ocklah, without the Diamond Mine.
	85. Deheedaw.
	Burghuttie, without the Diamond Mine.

Pergunnahs.	*Villages.*
BERHO—*continued.*	Koordhunie.
	Cherrie Pooney, without the Diamond Mine.
	Benogepore, ditto ditto.
	90. Lursnoah, ditto ditto.
	Hindooae, ditto ditto.
	Woomrie, ditto ditto.
	Rawrah, ditto ditto.
	Deah.
	95. Sahapore, without the Diamond Mine.
	Hirahpore, ditto ditto.
	Guherah.
	Bhumpah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Kurroolah, without the Diamond Mine.
BERHO—*concluded.*	100. Simmooriah.
	Guznah, without the Diamond Mine.
	Puthooreah.
	Babboopore, without the Diamond Mine.
	Raipaney, with the Diamond Mine.
	105. Khurogaoh.
	Panharey, without the Diamond Mine.
	Chowpara, ditto ditto.
	Kutawniah, ditto ditto.
	Dumchooha, ditto ditto.
	110. Woodapore.
BIRGURH	111. Chettainie.

Names of Diamond Mines.	No.
Seho	1
Saluckpore	1
Jhendah Lallpore	1
Gauziepore	1
Sedheepore	1
Gerrah	1
Chautarah	1
TOTAL	7

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