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# POLITICAL RELATIONS

AS-4397

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EXISTING BETWEEN

## The British Government

*D'cruz Andrew*

(9) AND

## NATIVE STATES AND CHIEFS,

SUBJECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA:

Printed at the Orphan Press, by W. GREENWAY.

1843.





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## ON THE POLITICAL RELATIONS

EXISTING BETWEEN

## THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

AND

NATIVE STATES AND CHIEFS,

SUBJECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

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## ALLAHABAD.

*Her Highness Baeza Bae.*

On the death of Dowlut Rao Scindia without issue, in 1827, his favorite wife, the Baeza Bae, assumed the administration of Gwalior, professedly as Regent, but virtually as Sovereign. She adopted the present Maharaja Junkojee Rao Scindia: and the revolution of 1834, which placed him on the guddee, obliged the Bae to fly the Gwalior territory; and she is now residing as a refugee Princess at Allahabad. She receives from the British Government two lacs per annum, as a commutation grant for pergunnahs Shergurh and Kosee in zillah Muttra.

The Bae, though formerly averse, had lately signified her willingness to receive from the Gwalior Durbar the provision of four lacs of rupees per annum, offered to her by that government in 1836, on condition of her relinquishing all pretensions to sovereignty in that state, and living in retirement at some distant place. This change in her sentiments was casually communicated to the Gwalior government by





the Resident; but the durbar pretended to consider Her Highness not in earnest to partake its bounty, while she possessed independence, and could afford to live in the style she does.

The sum of Rupees 36,93,550, in deposit at Benares, has come into the Bae's possession, under the decision of the Agent upheld by the Government of India; and the Gwalior Durbar has expressed its readiness to allow the Bae four lacs a year, so soon as the above money shall have been expended, calculating its expenditure at the rate of the proposed stipend.

Our protection to the Bae is extended on condition of her not making the British territories the scene of intrigues for disturbing the peace and tranquillity of the Gwalior state.

Our policy is to reconcile the Bae to a retired life, to prevent her residing at any place that may offer advantages to her partisans and adherents to foment disturbances in the Gwalior territory, to hinder her raising troops in our Provinces, and not to permit her to have many armed followers while a refugee. She is at liberty to enter the Gwalior territory, and make her own terms with that government, if she chooses to go unattended by armed followers.

The question respecting the selection of a place in the Dukhin as a permanent residence for Her Highness, is still undetermined.

The Gwalior Durbar has refused to grant Her Highness Hindia and Hurda in jagheer. It has no objection to the Bae's residing in Jungaon as a dependant.

The Bae herself is not amenable to our courts, but her followers are.

#### BAREILLY.

*Nuwab Ahmad Ally Khan, Nuwab of Rampoor.*

This is the only Native Chief at present in Bareilly.

"The grant of the jagheer in the year 1794, originated in the terms of capitulation conceded to the troops of Rampoor, then





in arms against the allied forces of the Nuwab Vuzier and the Honorable Company."

The jagheer is estimated to yield ten  
lacs of rupees per annum. The Supreme Government ruled, on the  
29th of June, 1835, that the British Government has no right to resume it.

The present Nuwab is aged 36 years, and infirm. He has an only daughter, about 14 years of age. He maintains a respectable body of Rohilla infantry and cavalry.

With reference to the expressed wish of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Governor General proposed, in the event of the sudden death of the Nuwab, during His Lordship's residence in these Provinces, to direct the immediate assumption, by British Officers, of the management of his jagheer. The claim of individuals, or of the Oudh Government, as well as the question of right between the British and Oudh Governments, to be afterwards considered.

#### PENSIONS.

*Family of Nuwab Moheeoodeen Khan,  
alias Bumboo Khan.*

Nuwab Moheeoodeen Khan, alias Bumboo Khan, of Nujeebabad, son of Zabita Khan, a Rohilla Chief, had a life pension of 5,000 rupees per mensem granted to him, for his services during the early Mahratta campaigns, when he came over to us from the Punjab with a body of Irregular horse and infantry. This pension was in lieu of the jagheer of Hurreeanah, which had been assigned to him in 1805 ; but which he voluntarily relinquished, owing to his inability to retain it on account of the turbulence of the ryots.

Bumboo Khan died on the 3d of October, 1834, when his pension lapsed ; but in consideration of the rank of the family, the liberal provision made for Bumboo Khan, and the hardship of a sudden change from affluence to abject poverty, an allowance of 1,000 Rupees per mensem was granted in the following proportion :

Proceedings 3rd October, 1838, No. 15.





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„ Mohummud Julalooddeen Khan's	
son,.....	364
„ destitute females of Bumboo Khan's	
household, .....	272

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Rs. 1,000

---

These stipends are to lapse on the death of the incumbents, and a small sum out of the last mentioned item has already reverted to us.

The grant is purely charitable ; and the two sons of Bumboo Khan have been warned to economise with a view to provide for their own children.

*Descendants of Hafiz Ruhmut Khan.*

Hafiz Ruhmut Khan is stated, in a biography written by a member of his family, to have been selected by Ally Mohummud Khan, the Chief of Rohilkhund, as his successor ; but that Ruhmut Khan was content to be Regent, and to manage the territory for a minor son of his benefactor. He was of the Bhuraitch tribe, and owed his rise to the sword.

This noted Rohilla Chief fell in the first Rohilla war, in a battle near the Rubul Nulrah, on April 3d, 1774, in which Colonel Champion commanded the English. His family were carried into captivity, but subsequently released and provided for by the Court of Lucknow, with an annual stipend, according to the biography above alluded to, of 65,000 Rupees, but according to a distribution statement recorded on the proceedings of the 5th July, 1811, of Rupees 43,424.

There is nothing on record to shew the connexion of this family with the British Government ; but I suppose their stipend fell under the 6th article of the Lucknow Treaty of 1798.

Subsequent to our obtaining territory in lieu of the Lucknow subsidy, the Hon-ble the Court of Directors, in consideration





of the rank of Hafiz Ruhmut Khan's family, and the inadequacy of the pensionary support that had been assigned to them by the Lucknow Government, sanctioned an augmentation to the extent of Rupees 30,513 ; and the aggregate amount, Rupees 73,937, was divided into 82 shares among the ten branches of the family, as shewn below.

Male Issue.	Number of Shares.	Amount.	Augmentation how distributed.	
			Rs.	As. P.
Eradsulullah Khan dead issue 13 entitled to	14	12,623	5	4
Mohabbat Khan ditto ditto 18 ditto	19	17,131	10	8
Mohammad Yar Khan living ditto 8 ditto	9	8,115	0	0
Zohdique Khan dead ditto 10 ditto	11	9,918	5	4
Alla Yar Khan living ditto 6 ditto	7	6,311	10	8
Azamutoghla Khan living ditto 2 ditto	3	2,795	0	0
Hoodmut Khan dead ditto 3 ditto	4	3,606	10	8
Omey Khan living ditto 6 ditto	7	6,311	10	8
Mustafab Khan ditto ditto 3 ditto	6	5,410	0	0
Mohammad Abbur Khan ditto 1 ditto	2	1,803	5	4
	82	Received Fraction,	0	5 4 Fraction,
			30,513	0 0





The allowance is hereditary ; but this family have so considerably increased in number, that minute sub-divisions of the stipends of each branch, and the constant squabbles of the descendants, continue, to the present period, to give much trouble to the Government.

The pensions of this family have been, at subsequent periods, variously distributed. The shurra, in the absence of definite family customs, was considered by Government the best rule for distribution : and according to it subdivisions of the pensions of some of the branches were made. In others, the division was by mutual agreement ; and again in others, a double share had been allotted to the head of the branch : but as the existence of this last principle as a family rule, could not be satisfactorily established by those who were most interested for its maintenance, we have discounte-

Proceedings, 22d March, 1837, Nos. 8 to 11. "recasut;" and in sanctioning the system of

tioning distribution according to the shurra in one case, it was remarked, that though in all probability "that rule would be observed generally in "future on similar occasions, it is to be "distinctly understood, that the Govern- "ment in no way compromises its own "claim to regulate at pleasure the distribu- "tion of its own bounty, whenever circum- "stances render another mode expedient."

This family are also possessed of some rent-free land, which, though held under invalid tenure, has been authorized to be continued to them.

Vide Orders of 1st May, 1812.

## BENARES.

*Delhi Royal Family, residing at Benares.*

These are stipendiaries to the extent of 11,000 rupees per mensem. After the death of Khorum Bukht, the last male representative of the family, his senior widow, Zeb Jehan Begum, was recognised as head of the family, the management of its affairs was intrusted to her, and the stipends dis-





tributed through her.\* This became a source of jealousy to the junior widow, Syud Oonisa Begum; each had some of the junior members of the family to side with her, party spirit ran high, and the Government were troubled with constant complaints and representations; but since the abolition of the "recaut" in 1837, and the direct payment of the stipends to the incumbents respectively, less annoyance has been given. The ladies correspond with Government through the Agent, and are regarded as belonging to the first class of nobility.

*Raja Isreepershad Narain Sing Bahadoor,  
Raja of Benares.*

Cheyti Singh's rebellion induced us to set aside the succession of his lineal descendants, and to place on the guddee a collateral branch of the family.†

The present Raja is nephew to the late Raja Ooditnarain Singh, who having no issue adopted him as his heir; and on his death in 1835, Isreepershad Narain Singh succeeded to the raj.

The only political relation in which this Chief stands to the British Government, is "recognition" by the paramount power. His engagements to us belong to the Revenue Department.

*Ex-Raja of Coorg.*

This deposed Chief is under the surveillance of Captain Carpenter. He was sent to Benares from Madras in 1835.

The bona-fide expenses of himself and followers, and the charge for keeping him under surveillance, are borne by the Coorg state. The maximum

Proceedings, 1st February, 1837, No. 1.

expenditure sanctioned is, rupees 46,936 per

annum.

\* The Court of Directors, in their despatch, No. 6, of 1840, dated the 11th February, consider "these stipends to be resumable on proper grounds."

These stipends are paid by us under the 6th article of the Lucknow Treaty of 1798, and inquiries are in progress to ascertain whether they are resumable or not.

† Bulwunt Singh, the son of Cheyti Singh, has a life allowance of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and is under the surveillance of the Magistrate of Agra.





This deposed usurper of Bhurtpoor is under the surveillance of the Magistrate at Benares. He receives a personal allowance of rupees 500 per mensem, and is permitted to visit Mirzapoor and Bindachul, but under police surveillance. His mother and son have also a monthly allowance of 500 rupees for their support.

### BITHOOR.

*His Highness Bajee Rao, Ex-Paishwa.*

This deposed Chief resides in the town of Bithoor, under the surveillance of Major Manson. He has a jagheer in Bithoor, within which he possesses and exercises independent authority, under the provisions of Regulation I. of 1832. He is in the receipt of an allowance of eight lacs of rupees per annum, guaranteed to him for life. He is reputed very rich, has no issue, but has adopted a child, which adoption has not been recognised by us, in consequence of his being a stipendiary for life.

### BUNDELKHUND.

Independent of Rao Benaik Rao of Tiroha, and Nuwab Zooficar Ally of Banda (both stipendiaries), the Bundelkhund province contains ten principal native states and several petty jagheers.

With the principal Boondela states we have treaties, both offensive and defensive; "they have relinquished political relations with one another, and with all other states;" some of them are tributary, but all acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, though independent rulers in their respective territory; they are bound to us by treaty to perform military service whenever called upon; but these obligations of military service have been virtually nugatory, from the utter unfitness of their troops to act with our disciplined armies: and now that a foundation has been laid, by raising the Bundelkhund Legion, it is intended to release the states of their obligation for military service, provided they





( 9 )  
can be induced to contribute willingly towards strengthening the Legion, and making it a "general service corps" throughout the province.

It is remarkable that since the British accession, most of the Bundelkhand chiefs that have died left no issue, and their states have descended to either adopted children or collateral heirs.

Female succession would appear to be barred by the usages of the country; and on the question of right of adoption being mooted in 1837, it was ruled by Sir Charles Metcalfe, that, on failure of heirs male of the body, "those who are sovereign princes in their own right and of the Hindoo religion, have, by Hindoo law, a right to adopt to the exclusion of collateral heirs, or of the supposed reversionary right of the paramount power." But though admitting this right, such is the supremacy we have attained over these states, that our recognition is necessary to render valid every adoption, and to secure the adopted chieftain the respect and obedience of the people.

Although the question may be considered to have been disposed of on general principle, still as the right of adoption or succession must be expected to vary in individual cases, our Government will have shortly to pronounce a decision on the receipt of a detailed report on the subject, called for from the Agent in Bundelkhand, embracing the several princes and chiefs within the range of his superintendence.

With these prefatory remarks, I will proceed to note each state separately in alphabetical order, shewing our relations with, and its obligations to us, as well as its resources, military strength, &c.

### ADJIGURH.

*Maharaja Madho Singh Bahadoor.*

This is one of the states held under suzerainty from us. At the period of our obtaining possession of Bundelkhand, this principality of right belonged to Raja Bukht Singh, grandson of Maharaja Juggut Raj,





## CHUTTURPOOR.

CSL

*Raja Purta Singh.*

On our acquiring Bundelkhund, we found Soonee Sah in possession of this state; he resigned it, and became our feudatory.

In 1808, we granted the state in hereditary tenure to Koor Purta Singh, son of Soonee Sah, agreeable to the wish of the latter.

Soonee Sah died on the 4th May, 1816, leaving five children. Raja Purta Singh provided for his four younger brothers by the grant of jagheers for life, and we renewed our grant to him in January, 1817.

The names of the brothers were Himmut Singh, Pirthee Singh, Hindooput and Bukht Singh. The first three have already died, and their jagheers have reverted to the state. The jagheer of Bukht Singh has been commuted for a money allowance, in consequence of his inability to manage it.

Raja Purta Singh is now about 58 years of age, and has no issue.

Chutturpoor is said to contain 1240 square miles, and 354 villages, with a population of 1,20,000 souls. The revenue was stated in 1832 to amount to four lacs, in 1837 however it was estimated at 2,50,000. The state maintains 200 horse and 1,000 foot. It pays no tribute.

## DUTTEEAH.

*Maharaja Beejye Bahadoor.*

I cannot do better than to state our relations with this principality in the words of Colonel Sutherland.

“The chief of this principality came under the authority of the British Government through the cessions in Bundelkhund, negotiated with the Peish-

Vide pages 142-43  
of Sutherland's  
Sketches.

wa in the treaty of Bas-  
sien. A treaty was sub-  
sequently negotiated with

Dutteeah, and is dated the 15th March, 1804. The Rao Raja submits to the arbitration of the British Government in matters of dispute with his neighbours, pro-





mises to join the British forces with his troops, and to act in subordinate co-operation. The ancient territories of his house are guaranteed, also protection against foreign aggression. By the treaty of Poona of 13th June, 1817, the Peishwa ceded to the British Government certain lands belonging to his Vinchorekar jagheerdar. These were through a treaty dated the 31st July, 1818, transferred to the Dutteeah raja, in reward for the zeal, fidelity and attachment which he had uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former treaty. The vakeel of the former jagheerdar received an assignment of ten thousand rupees per annum on those lands."

Our treaty was concluded with Rao Raja Pareechut, who died on the 13th of August, 1839, without issue. He adopted in 1832 a foundling for his successor, which adoption was recognised by us. The boy was once supposed to be an illegitimate son of the raja; but the late raja's statement of his being a foundling, picked up by a British Officer while passing through the territory, and made over to the commandant of the fortress of Nudeegaon, is generally believed.

This boy, with the title and name of Maharaja Beejye Bahadoor, has succeeded to the principality. He is about 14 years old, and rather dull for his age; but the country is ably administered by an intelligent minister.

On the occasion of his obtaining a khilaat of investiture from the Governor General in January, 1840, it was proposed to this minor raja, "that he should be released from the condition of the treaty, by which he is bound to hold his forces disposable at the requisition of the British Government, upon a contribution being made by him to the support of some increase to the Bundelkhund Legion."

A junior member of the Dutteeah family holds the jagheer of Beronce. Dewan Muddun Singh first claimed that independent jagheer; but on our declining to interfere, and on the demise, almost immediately after, of Rao Raja Pareechut, he





advanced his claim to the raj as next of kin, and remonstrated against the succession of the late raja's adopted son. Mud-dun Singh subsequently advocated the admission of the rights of Runjeet Singh to succeed to the raj, as superior to his own. But the succession of the adopted son having been recognised by us as apparently agreeable to the people, we have, on the principle of "non-interference," not entertained the above-mentioned pretensions.

Dutteeah is said to contain 850 square miles, and 380 villages, with a population of 1,20,000 souls. The revenue was estimated in 1832 at 12,00,000, and in 1837 at 10,00,000. The state pays no tribute, maintains 1,000 horse and 4,000 foot.

## JALOUN.

### *Rao Gobind Rao.*

This principality belongs to a Mahratta family that emigrated from the Dukhin. The original ruler was Gobind Pundit, he was succeeded by Gungadhir Pundit, and he again by Nana Gobind Rao, whom we found in possession. By our treaty of 1817 we guaranteed to this chief, his heirs and successors, the territory of Jaloun as hereditary property.

Nana Gobind Rao died on the 28th October, 1822, and was succeeded by his son Baba Bala Rao Gobind, then a minor, the country being administered to by Naroo Bhuskur, the late chief's minister.

Baba Bala Rao Gobind died on the 13th of January, 1832, without issue; his widow, then about 13 or 14 years of age, adopted as successor to the raj her brother, aged six years, and who is now the minor raja of Jaloun, and named Rao Gobind Rao. We recognised this adoption, because it was agreeable to the people. The widow of the late chief undertook, in capacity of regent, to manage the country during the minority of her brother; but by the opposition of the former minister, who had put forward a relative of his own as having been adopted by the late chief, added to





the mismanagement of the bace's officers, the country had been almost ruined.\*

In 1832, the territory of Jaloun, which comprises 1480 square miles, was said to contain 518 villages, with a population of 1,80,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,00,000. The state then maintained 2,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry.

I subjoin an extract from the Governor General's Minute of the Proceedings, 24th Feb., 30th January 1840, containing a concise, but graphic account of Jaloun before we assumed charge.

"Its raja, at eleven years of age, was under the tutelage of his sister and her minister. In the course of nine or ten years, the lands had been most profusely alienated, debts to the amount of more than thirty lacs had been contracted, extensive districts had been mortgaged as security for them; there was neither order nor security in the territory, every village was exposed to the attacks of plunderers; cultivation was deserted, and a country which had been fruitful and prosperous was day to day becoming desolate."

To rescue this principality from utter ruin, we assumed the management of it in 1838. Lieutenant Doolan, with the designation of Superintendent, is in charge of it, subject to the control of the Agent in Bundelkhund. The territory has been divided into four divisions, the police and revenue duties of each are intrusted to a subordinate uncovenanted Assistant Superintendent; and this new system first introduced in Jaloun has worked well. The revenue amounted last year to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lacs, there is a progressive improvement, and we hope to restore this principality to its chief on his attaining majority, free from debt, and improved under a system of efficient management.

The Bundelkhund Legion, consisting of 1,000 infantry, 300 cavalry and two guns, has been raised at the joint expense of this

\* The bace of Jaloun died at Banda on the 20th of March, 1840. Her pension of 50,000 rupees has lapsed to the Jaloun government. Her private fortune and personal property have been adjudged to belong to the young chief, Gobind Rao.





and the Jhansi state, also under our management. The detachment for Jaloun is stationed at Orai, its cost is two lacs per annum; and the expenses of the young chief's establishment and management of the state, including the pay of the European Superintendent, amount to about three and a half lacs more. The state will now have to meet an additional charge of 15,000 rupees per annum, for Mr. Fraser and his establishment.

The young raja, about 14 years old, resides at Banda, and is under the immediate control of the Agent.

## JHANSI.

### *Gungadhur Rao.*

This state was formed by the Mahrattas in 1745, by partitioning the Oorcha principality, and is still held by the same Mahratta family that originally became its ruler.

"Jhansi was under the Peishwa, a soobah-daree, the last adult tenant of which was Sheo Rao Bhao; whose grandson, Ramchund Rao, a boy of 8 years old, succeeded to the territory on the Bhao's death in 1815; but was unacknowledged by the British Government, pending his confirmation in it by the Peishwa. In 1817, however, when the Peishwa's lands in Bundelkhand were transferred to the Government, a treaty was made with Rao Ramchund Rao in favor of himself, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. By this act Jhansi became, instead of a soobahdaree, an independent state."

Our first treaty with Jhansi is dated 6th of February, 1804. It was a treaty of defensive alliance concluded with Sheo Rao Bhao, as a tributary of the Peishwa. Sheo Rao Bhao by his first wife, had an only son named Krishna Rao; who having died during his life time, he nominated by testament his grandson Ramchund Rao as his successor; who accordingly, on the death of Sheo Rao Bhao in 1815, was declared by the people chief of the territory.

Sheo Rao Bhao left two sons by a second marriage, named Rughoonath Rao and





Gungadhur Rao. Our second treaty with this state is dated the 17th of November, 1817, it was concluded with Rao Ramchund Rao; and by it we guaranteed the territory to him in perpetuity, and protection from foreign aggression, subject to the payment of a tribute of rupees 74,000 Putteh, dated 21st January, 1825. per annum, Jhansi currency.

Rao Ramchund Rao obtained the title of raja from our Government in 1832. He died without issue on the 20th of August, 1835, when no less than four different parties claimed to succeed to this principality.

1st. Krishna Rao, a nephew of the late raja, on the ground of alleged adoption.

2d. Narain Bhao, a descendant of a different branch of the family, on the ground of adoption by the late raja's widow.

3d. Gungadhur Rao, as uncle to the late raja.

4th. Rughoonath Rao, as uncle and next of kin to the late chief.

We recognised the title of Rao Rughoonath Rao to succeed, under the presumption that he was able to establish his authority, and that his right would be acknowledged by disinterested parties at Jhansi. He died on the 27th of April, 1838, without legitimate issue; and during his short-lived reign, had to contend with much opposition, which he was ill-fitted to meet, and repel. This opposition was principally owing to his being a leper, and therefore considered by the other claimants disqualified to rule.

On his death we had again to decide on the pretensions of four claimants.

1st. Krishna Rao, whose claim was supported by Sookhoo Baee, the mother of Rao Ramchund Rao.

2d. Ullee Buhadoor, an illegitimate son of the late chief.

3d. The widow of the late raja; and

4th. Gungadhur Rao.

The first claim had already been disallowed in 1835, and the 2d and 3d were deemed inadmissible. The pretensions of Gungadhur Rao, as brother and next of kin to the late chief, were well founded, and would have been at once admitted, but for





his alleged imbecility. It was proposed to grant him a money provision, and to attach the territory to the British possessions. Sookhoo Bae (the advocate for Krishna Rao's succession) however, supported by her Minister Naroo Gopal, prevented us from giving effect to our intentions. She opposed the Agent's proceedings, and obliged us to make a military demonstration ere she vacated the fort of Jhansi. After establishing our authority in this principality, we, in our capacity of "suzerain," after due inquiry, admitted the right of Gungadhur Rao to succeed. But as we could not, as "conservators of the general peace," and with advertence to Gungadhur Rao's ascertained incompetency to manage the state unaided, intrust the administration into his hands, especially at a time when he would have no common difficulties to contend with, we have placed it under British management. Captain Ross has been appointed Agent, with a salary of 1,600 rupees per mensem, subject to the control of the Agent in Bundelkhund, and the country is administered through native agency, with the view of making as little change as possible in the former system.

This territory once yielded so much as eighteen lacs per annum. The revenue had fallen off in 1832 to twelve lacs, when the following statistical particulars were ascertained:

Area,.....	2,922 square miles.
Villages,.....	956
Population,...	2,86,000 souls.

The state at that time maintained a force of 3,000 infantry and 700 cavalry.

Gross mismanagement had reduced the income in 1838 to three lacs; it rose under our management in the following year to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lacs, and a progressive increase may be calculated upon.

This state bears equally with Jaloun the expenses of the Bundelkhund Legion, and of Mr. Fraser's pay and establishment; the former to the extent of two lacs, and the latter fifteen thousand per annum.

Such of the members of the family as had claims to support upon the principality, have been pensioned.





Gungadhur Rao, the present chief, is about 40 years of age, and has no issue.

## OORCHA OR TEHREE.

### *Maharaja Tej Singh.*

This principality is known by both names. Oorcha is the capital. It ranks first amongst the Bundelkhund states, not with reference to its extent or resources, but because it is the only state in that province that was not held in subjection to the Peishwa. Out of this principality the Mahrattas formed the Jhansi state, and this partition very likely saved it from the supremacy of the Poonah ruler. We found Maharaja Bikrmajeet Mohunder in independent possession, and our treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was negotiated with him on the 25th of December, 1812.

Tehree or Oorcha was estimated in 1832 to contain 2160 square miles, 640 villages, with a population of 1,92,000 souls, and yielding a revenue of 10,00,000 and maintaining a force of 1,200 cavalry and 4,000 infantry. The revenue would seem to have fallen off, as in 1837 it was supposed not to exceed six

Proceedings, 27th  
Oct., 1821. Nos.  
45 to 47.

lacs.\*

Maharaja Bikrmajeet Mohunder died without issue in 1834, and was succeeded by his brother Tej Singh as next of kin, who is the present raja, and is about 67 years of age. He too has no issue, and has adopted a boy; with reference to which, the question of right to adopt is to be considered generally, on the receipt of a detailed report from the Agent in Bundelkhund.

## PUNNAH.

### *Maharaja Hurbunse Rae.*

We found this state in the possession of Raja Kishore Singh, the principal descend-

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\* The Oorcha raja pays through us to the Jhanet chief, rupees 3,000 per annum, as quit rent for the jagheer of Terhowlee.





ant of Raja Chuttur Saul, and our sunnud as usual was granted in favor of Kishore Singh, his heirs and successors.

Kishore Singh, from intemperate and extravagant habits, as well as from a violent disposition, almost ruined his territory, and obliged us to interfere authoritatively on several occasions. In 1823, he intrusted the management of his territory to Koor Purtab Singh, of Chutterpore, for four years, and this mutual engagement between those chiefs was guaranteed by us. But before the expiration of that period, his continual misconduct and commission of murder, led to his banishment from Punnah, and to the appointment of his son, Hurbunse Rae, as regent.

Raja Kishore Singh died on the 24th September, 1834, and was succeeded by his son, the present chief, Maharaja Hurbunse Rae, who is about 27 years of age, and has no issue.

Punnah, in 1832, was stated to comprise 688 square miles, and to contain 1062 villages, with a population of 67,500 souls, and to yield a revenue of eight lacs. But the income was supposed in 1837 to be only one-half of the above

Under a Putteh and Qubooleut, dated respectively the 20th June, 1809, and 31st Oct. 1835.

amount. The state pays a tribute of 11,000 Sreenuggur rupees, and maintains a force of 200 horse and 700 infantry.

### SUMTHUR.

#### *Raja Hindoopul.*

This small principality is ruled by a Goojur family.

Our sunnud was in favor of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, his heirs and successors. He died on the 11th of July, 1827.

Maharaja Ranjeet Singh had no issue till within six months of his demise, and had contemplated the adoption of his second nephew. About this time the junior rancee became *enceinte*, and presented the raja with a son in January, 1827.

The raja died suddenly, and it was suspected that he had been poisoned by the minister, who, owing to the raja's intem-





perate habits, exercised great authority. The raja's known intention in favor of his nephew, the prospect of a long minority, and the suspicions attached to the minister, led to disturbances, and we had to interfere with the internal affairs of this principality.

The infant son of the raja was generally recognised as his successor, and he was placed on the guddee, and named Raja Hindooput. His mother was appointed regent. Hindooput is now about 13 years old.

Sumthur is stated to comprise 175 square miles, and was supposed in 1832 to contain 72 villages, with a population of 28,000 souls. The revenue was estimated at five lacs, and in 1837 at 4,50,000. This state maintains a disproportionate force, viz. 300 horse and 2,000 infantry.

### BANDA.

#### *Nuwab Zoolficar Ally Bahadoor.*

Ally Bahadoor, the illegitimate son of the Peishwa, governed the province of Bundelkhund as his father's viceroy. Ally Bahadoor died at Poonah, and his second son, the present Nuwab Zoolficar Ally, was placed on the musnud, and declared his successor *pro tempore*, in consequence of his elder brother, Shumshere Bahadoor, being at the time absent in Poonah.

Subsequently on the arrival of Nuwab Shumshere Bahadoor in Bundelkhund, he was declared his father's successor, and with him our engagement was executed in 1804, and formally renewed in 1812; by which we guaranteed to him in perpetuity, generation after generation, a pension of four lacs of rupees per annum.

Shumshere Bahadoor died on the 31st of August, 1823, leaving no legitimate issue. He was succeeded by his brother, the present Nuwab Zoolficar Ally, as the next legal heir, in which capacity he had been recognised by a testamentary paper left by his elder brother, and we acknowledged his succession as both just and expedient.

Zoolficar Ally is 40 years of age, and has issue. Like his predecessor he keeps up a military force of all arms, which in dress





and equipment resemble ours—indeed most of the men are our discharged or resigned soldiers. The nuwab's residence in Banda is commonly known as the Nuwab of Banda's cantonment; and His Highness, though not guaranteed by any legal enactment, enjoys the privilege of having his residence, immediate family and blood relations, exempt from the jurisdiction of our courts.

### TIROHA.

#### *Rao Benaik Rao.*

A pension of eight lacs of rupees per annum was settled in 1803, for the lives of Maharaja Imrut Rao and his son Bapoo Benaik Rao.

Imrut Rao was the son of Rughoonath Rao, or as he was commonly called Raghoba.

Holkar, when endeavouring to effect a revolution of the government of the Maharratta empire, with the view of acquiring the greatest power for himself, put forward Imrut Rao and his son, as the professed objects for whom he had been seeking the overthrow of the Peishwa Bajee Rao. But though we ought always to have been sensibly alive to the insincerity of the last named chief, we, in the faith, and in the spirit of our engagements, as well as to prevent a revolution which threatened to cross our line of policy, caused the restoration of Bajee Rao; and this led to the banishment of Imrut Rao and his son, with the princely stipend above noticed.

Seven lacs were assigned as personal allowance to Imrut Rao, and the additional lac was intended for the support of his adherents. Imrut Rao, after residing a short time in Benares, selected Tiroha in Bundelkhund for his permanent residence. Here we gave him a jagheer, which was at the time estimated to yield rupees 4,691. His residence is generally designated the camp or cantonment of Maharaja Imrut Rao, probably from the circumstance of his keeping up the semblance of a cantonment, and maintaining a small force of all arms, equipped after our troops. Within the pre-





dicts of the jagheer, Benaik Rao exercises independent authority in the same manner as his predecessor.

Imrut Rao, shortly before his death, relinquished his affairs in favor of his son. He proceeded to and died at Benares, in September, 1824, and was succeeded by his son Benaik Rao, who is now about 50 years old. He has no issue, but has adopted a boy whom he has named Narain Rao, and in whose favor he solicited the continuance of a portion of his allowance; but the application was refused, Benaik Rao being only a stipendiary for life.

Benaik Rao on his succession declined to receive the lac of rupees intended for his father's adherents, in consequence of several persons, for whom allowances were proposed, never having joined his father. He accordingly draws the personal allowance of seven lacs.

Benaik Rao is second cousin to the Ex-Peishwa.

The four following are independent jagheers or petty chiefships in Bundelkhund.

#### BAONEE.

##### *Nawab Mohumud Hossain Khan.*

This jagheer is estimated to comprise an area of 127 square miles, to contain 52 villages, with a population of 18,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of one lac of rupees per annum: it was originally granted by the

Proceedings, 30th  
Jany., 1840, Nos.  
13 to 17.

Peishwa to Nawab Emadool Moolk Ghazeooddeen Khan, at one time vizier of Alungeer II.

On our gaining supremacy in Bundelkhund, we found Nawab Nusseerooddowlah in possession, and recognised the grant. On the nawab's death in 1815, the jagheer was continued to his son Nawab Ameerool Moolk, who died on the 18th of October, 1838; and the succession of his son Mohumud Hossain Khan has been allowed. He is about 25 years of age.

This chief resides at Calpee, and is stated to maintain 21 horse and 200 foot.



*Raja Surubjeet Singh.*

This petty chiefship is possessed by a family of the Rajbunse caste, and totally unconnected with the chieftains of the province. How the family obtained the raj is not ascertainable, and the succession does not seem to have descended in a right line. On both Raja Pirtheeput and his brother Ulbale Singh being killed in battle about 1790-91, and the former having no issue, Mohun Singh, the second son of Ulbale Singh, succeeded, and his succession was acknowledged by his elder brother.

On our obtaining supremacy in the province of Bundelkhund, we found Raja Mohun Singh in possession, and confirmed his right by the grant of a sunnud in perpetuity, dated 24th June, 1807, subject to the usual condition of fealty to us.

Raja Mohun Singh died on the 4th of January, 1827, without issue; and agreeably to a testamentary bequest of his, we recognised the succession of the present Raja Surubjeet Singh, who is third nephew to Mohun Singh, in supercession of the right of his two elder brothers, who acquiesced in the succession.

Raja Surubjeet Singh is about 42 years of age. His territory is estimated to yield 45,000 rupees. It comprises 275 square miles, and contains 75 villages, with a population of 24,000 souls, and maintains a force of 30 horse and 300 foot.

## JEITPORE.

*Raja Pareechut.*

Our sunnud was granted in favor of Raja Kesree Singh (whom we found in possession), his heirs and successors, subject to the usual condition of subordination, and is dated the 20th of September, 1812. On his death the chiefship descended to his son the present Raja Pareechut, who is about 32 years of age, and has no issue.

Jeitpore comprises 165 square miles, and is stated to contain 150 villages, with a





population of 16,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of rupees 60,000. It maintains a force of 60 horse and 300 foot.

### SUREHLAH.

*Raja Anroodh Singh.*

This petty chiefship is stated to comprise 35 square miles, and to contain only 11 villages, with a population of 4,500 souls. Its revenue is estimated at rupees 45,000 per annum, and it maintains a force of 15 horse and 150 foot.

Raja Anroodh Singh, the present chief, is about 47 years of age.

He pays, through us, to his brother Dewan Boodh Singh, rupees 2,000 per annum, as a pensionary support.

The following five jagheers in Bundelkhand are called the Husht Bhya jagheers.

Proceedings, 24th Feby., 1821, No. 38. "They are so called from the circumstance of their common ancestor, Dewan Rase Singh, second son of Raja Oodeit Singh of Oorcha, who held the raj from the year 1749 to 1794

1693 to 1738 E. S. sumbut, having divided his patrimony (the jagheer of Burragon) among his eight sons, from whom the present holders are descended."

The formation by the Mahrattas in 1745 of the state of Jhansi, by partitioning the Oorcha raj, led in 1821 to claims to supremacy over these jagheers, by both Jhansi and Oorcha; and we decided between the contending parties, by making the jagheerdars directly dependant on ourselves, and declaring the tenure of their estates to be hereditary. The right of

Proceedings, 7th July, 1821, No. 34. Jhansi to a tributary payment was admitted, and Oorcha was to be regarded by the jagheerdars as their nominal head.

### No. 1.—BIJNA.

*Dewan Khundee Rao, and Dewan Beejye Bahadoor.*

Granted to Dewan Soorjun Singh, and Dewan Beejye Bahadoor. This jagheer





originally comprised 15 villages, of which nine had been taken possession of by the state of Jhansi; and the jagheerdars were induced in 1821 to relinquish their claim to these villages in lieu of tribute, which was calculated at rupees 2,500. The area is stated at 27 square miles, containing six villages, with a population of 2,800 souls, and yielding a revenue of 15,000 rupees. Dewan Soorjun Singh died on the 13th of March, 1839, and has been succeeded by his son Khundee Rao. The jagheerdars maintain 250 infantry and 7 horse.

### No. 2.—CHURGAON.

*Rao Bahadoor Bukht Singh.*

Is stated to comprise 25 square miles, and to contain ten villages, with a population of 3,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of 25,000 rupees. It is held by Rao Bahadoor Bukht Singh, subject to a money payment of rupees 7,500 to Jhansi. The jagheerdar is 47 years of age, and has issue. He maintains 400 infantry and 10 horse. This jagheerdar owed the undisturbed possession of his entire jagheer, up to the period of his coming under British supremacy, to the existence of a friendly feeling between himself and the ruler of Jhansi.\*

Proceedings, 25th  
Jany., 1823, Nos.  
72 to 77.

### No. 3.—DHOORWYE.

*Dewan Boodh Singh, Dewan Sutturjeet  
Singh and Dewan Heera Loll.*

Held by Dewan Boodh Singh, Dewan Sutturjeet Singh, and Dewan Heera Loll. This jagheer originally comprised 12 villages, four of which had been resumed by Jhansi; and the jagheerdars were induced in 1821 to relinquish their claim to these

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\* The jagheerdar of Churgaoon holds from us, under an istamrar tenure, the talooqa of Ramnuggur, on a quit rent of Jhansi rupees 10,000 per annum; and he pays through us to Jaloun, a quit rent of Ballashahse rupees 6,500 for lands held from that state.





villages in lieu of tribute, which was calculated at rupees 3,501. Dhoorwe now comprises 18 square miles, contains eight villages, with a population of 8,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 15,000 rupees. It maintains 8 horse and 230 foot. Dewan Boodh Singh is about 42 years of age, and has issue.

#### No. 4.—PUHAREE.

*Isseree Singh Banka.*

This jagheer originally comprised five villages, four had been taken possession of by Jhansi, and the jagheerdar was induced in 1821 to relinquish his claim to these villages in lieu of a tributary payment, to the extent of rupees 1,042. Puharee, a single village, comprising four square miles, containing eight hundred souls, and yielding a revenue of 800 rupees, is now held by Isseree Singh Banka, who is stated to be 32 years of age, and to have no issue. This jagheerdar maintains 50 infantry. Dewan Bahadoor Singh held it formerly in joint tenancy with Isseree Singh.

#### No. 5.—TOHREE FUTTEHPOOR.

Held by Koor Hurlpurshaud. It comprises 36 square miles, contains 14 villages, with a population of 6,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 50,000 rupees. The jagheerdar is about 22 years old, and has no issue. He maintains 25 horse and 350 foot. This jagheer was made subject to a tributary payment of 2,650 rupees, conditionally on the relinquishment, by Jhansi, of the village Kesirpoora resumed by that state.

On gaining supremacy in Bundelkhand, we left the fortress of Callinger and the jagheer attached to it, in the possession of the then commandant of that fort, Chowbey Dureao Singh, confirming the grant of the jagheer to him and his brethren (descendants of Chowbey Ram Kishen), on condition of allegiance and fidelity to us—but in this they subsequently failed; and we found it necessary to eject them from a fortress, which could not with safety to the country be left in their possession.





of the fortress of Callinger. He has been succeeded by his son Chowbey Nuthooram, who is 37 years of age, and has issue.\*

Paldeo yields 10,000 rupees per annum, comprises 28 square miles, and 14 villages, containing 3,500 souls, and the jagheerदार maintains a force of 100 foot.

#### POORWA.

##### *Chowbey Luchmee Purshaud.*

Originally granted to Phokur Purshaud, and now possessed by his son Chowbey Luchmee Purshaud, who is stated to be about 24 years of age, and to have no issue.

This jagheer is estimated to comprise an area of 12 square miles, to contain six villages, with a population of 1,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of rupees 5,000.

#### PUHRAH.

##### *Chowbey Salikram.*

Our grant was in favor of Chowbey Salikram, his heirs and representatives. The original grantee, now 67 years of age, is still in possession. He has a son by name Ram Purshaud. This jagheer is supposed to yield rupees 5,000 per annum, to comprise an area of 10 square miles, and to contain five villages, with a population of 1,600 souls.

#### TURAON.

##### *Chowbey Gyapurshaud.*

This jagheer is also still held by the original grantee, Chowbey Gyapurshaud, who is 42 years of age, and has issue. The jagheerदार maintains a force of 30 foot.

Turaon comprises twelve square miles, and five villages, with 2,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 5,000.

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\* Since this was written information has been received of Chowbey Nuthooram's death on the 1st May, 1840. He will be succeeded by his son Raja Ram, about 12 years old, and the estate will be managed for the minor by Daboo Doss and Khet Singh.



**MUKREE.***Thakooreean Dooleea.*

This, and its four dependent villages, formed originally part of the jagheer of Behut. Dissensions between the joint holders led to a division, and the grant of a separate sunnud, dated 11th January, 1817, in favor of Thakooreean Dooleea (widow of Bhurtjeo Chowbey), her heirs and representatives.

Mukree comprises five villages, and an area of about ten square miles. The population is estimated at 1,600 souls, and the revenue at 5,000 rupees.

Thakooreean Dooleea died in September, 1836, and having no issue, bequeathed the jagheer to her nephew Lala Peetumber. The surviving members of the Callinger family claimed the jagheer, and it was decided that it "must either revert to the family, or the Government; that the widow leaving no heirs, was not competent to bequeath the property to her sister's son."

This is one of the jagheers supposed to have reverted to the Callinger chowbeys. The late jagheerdar maintained a force of 30 foot.

**PETTY JAGHEERS.****ALLYPOORA.***Rao Dowlut Singh.*

We found Dewan Purta Singh in possession of this jagheer, and, on condition of fidelity and allegiance to us, confirmed his possession by a grant, dated 1st February, 1808, in favor of the Dewan and his children.

The jagheer has since descended to Rao Panchum Singh, son of the original grantee.\* Panchum Singh is about 57 years of age, and has issue; his revenue is estimated at 50,000, and he is stated to maintain a force of 30 horse and 200 foot.

\* Rao Panchum Singh died on the 18th of October, 1839, and has been succeeded by his son Rao Dowlut Singh, who is about 40 years of age.





Allypooa is estimated to comprise an area of 85 square miles, and to contain 28 villages, with a population of 9,000 souls.

### BEHREE.

*Dewan Pheerum Singh.*

Dewan Joogul Purshand, one of the chiefs of Bundelkhund, obtained this jagheer as a reward for his fidelity and allegiance to us. Our grant is in perpetuity, dated the 7th of January, 1811; and the present jagheerdar, Dewan Pheerum Singh is the son of the original grantee. He is about 30 years of age, and has issue.

Behree comprises 30 square miles, five villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and yields a revenue of rupees 25,000.

The jagheerdar maintains a force of 15 horse and 45 foot.

### GORIHAR.

*Rajaram Killadar.*

This jagheer stated to comprise an area of 76 square miles, and to contain 19 villages, with a population of 7,500 souls, and yielding a revenue of rupees 65,000, is held by Rajaram Killadar, who is now about 76 years of age, and has issue.

The jagheerdar maintains a force of 30 horse and 100 foot.

### GURROWLEE.

*Dewan Bahadoor Pareechut.*

This jagheer was granted by us to Dewan Bahadoor Gopal Singh, in hereditary tenure, under date the 4th of February, 1812, and it is now held by his son Dewan Bahadoor Pareechut, who is 20 years of age, and has issue.

Gurrowlee is stated to comprise 50 square miles, to contain 18 villages, with a population of 5,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,000 rupees. The jagheerdar maintains 40 horse and 100 foot.





## JIGNEE.

*Rao Bhopal Singh.*

This jagheer is stated at present to be held by a boy, about ten years old, by name Rao Bhopal Singh. It yields rupees 10,000 per annum, and is estimated to comprise an area of 27 square miles, and six villages, with 2,800 souls.

The jagheerदार maintains 5 horse and 40 foot.

## JUSSO.

*Dewan Puhar Singh.*

When we acquired supremacy in Bundelkhund, Dewan Moorut Singh was in possession of this jagheer. We included it in our engagements with the Adjijgurh principality; but subsequent inquiries having shewn that the jagheerदार was not a feudatory to that chiefship, the jagheer was separated, and a sunnud in perpetuity granted to the jagheerदार, who was made directly dependant on us.

On the death of Dewan Moorut Singh, the jagheer descended to his son Dewan Puhar Singh, who is at present in possession. He is about 32 years of age, and has no issue.

Jusso is estimated to yield rupees 15,000. It comprises an area of 180 square miles, and contains 79 villages, with a population of 24,000 souls. The jagheerदार maintains a force of 7 horse and 125 foot.

## KHUDDEE.

*Pursram Bahadoor.*

This jagheer is held by Pursram Bahadoor, who is about 74 years of age, and has issue.

The jagheer is stated to comprise 22 square miles, to contain five villages, with a population of 2,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of rupees 15,000.





## LOGASSEE.

CSL

*Dewan Sirdar Singh.*

Our sunnud for this jagheer is dated 1st February, 1808. We found Dewan Dhiraj Singh in occupancy, and confirmed his possession in perpetuity, making the jagheerdar directly dependant upon us.

The jagheer is now held by Dewan Sirdar Singh, son of the original grantee. He is about 47 years of age, and has issue. It yields a revenue of rupees 15,000, is stated to comprise an area of 29 square miles, and to contain 11 villages, with a population of 3,500 souls. The jagheer maintains a force of 15 horse and 125 foot.

## NYGOWAN.

*Koor Juggut Singh.*

This jagheer is held by Koor Juggut Singh, who is about 37 years of age, and has no issue.

Nygowan comprises 16 square miles, contains four villages, with a population of 1,800 souls, and is estimated to yield rupees 10,000 per annum. The jagheerdar maintains 7 horse and 40 foot.

## BUNDELKHUND.

## PENSIONS.

*Family of Anoop Geer Himmut Bahadoor.*

Himmut Bahadoor, the head of the Goshain family of Bundelkhund, and whose proper name was Anoop Geer, was instrumental in the conquest of Bundelkhund, by Ally Bahadoor, for his father, the Peishwa. Ally Bahadoor became the governor of the province, while Himmut Bahadoor, as his friend and coadjutor, and possessing at the time the greatest military power and influence, helped himself to territory yielding about 20 lacs per annum.

When, by the treaty of Bassein, Bundelkhund came into our possession, we entered into engagements with Himmut Bahadoor, and without actually guaranteeing





did hold out an expectation of the permanent continuance of his lands in jaidad; but on the death of Himmut Bahadoor, our right to resume the lands was not questioned by the family, and we rewarded them for quietly resigning their possessions in the following manner.

To Himmut Bahadoor's son Nerinder Geer, we assigned the jagheer of Secundra in Cawnpore. The capital is named Rusdhan, and the jagheer was estimated to yield about a lac and quarter per annum.

Nerinder Geer died in January, 1840, and the lands have been resumed by the revenue officers; but the question as to whether the jagheer is liable or not to resumption, has not yet been considered and determined upon in the Political Department.

To Raja Oomrao Geer, brother to Raja Himmut Bahadoor, a pension of rupees 1,000 per mensem was granted in perpetuity, on the 25th of August, 1807.

On the death of Oomrao Geer, on the 12th of January, 1809, his pension of 1,000 rupees was divided as follows :

1. To his son Raja Hansraj Geer,...	400
2. Ditto Koonwur Jeewun Geer,...	400
3. To Shetab Koonwur, mother of Raja Delawur Jung and Koonwur Raj Geer,.....	50
4. To Rance Kuralo, mother of Ootum Geer,.....	50
5. To Bebee Mitteh, mother of Gunga Buksh,.....	50
6. To Champa Koonwur, mother of Hansraj Geer,.....	50

Rs. 1,000

The allowances assigned to Nos. 1 and 2 were in perpetuity, and accordingly on the death of No. 1 (Raja Hansraj Geer), on the 7th of May, 1822, the allowance was continued to his son Raja Gujraj Geer, who is stated to have no heir.

No. 2, Koonwur Jeewun Geer died on the 17th of October, 1814, and was succeeded by his son Koonwur Doorga Geer, who has legitimate issue (Koonwur Khooshal Geer), about 16 years of age.





The pensions assigned to Nos. 3 to 6 were for life; and with exception to the 50 rs. of Chumpa Koonwur, who is still alive (aged about 73 years), the other three stipends, amounting in the aggregate to rupees 150 per mensem, have reverted to the Government.

On the 27th of May, 1806, an allowance of Gourshahee rupees 2,000 per mensem was granted to the family of Raja Oomrao Geer, consisting of five sons, &c., on consideration of their being the nephews, &c., of Raja Himmud Bahadoor, and the stipend was distributed as follows :

1. To Raja Delawur Jung, son of Oomrao Geer,.....	573	9	0
2. To Raja Juggut Bahadoor, do.	173	2	0
3. To Koor Raj Geer, ditto,...	403	11	0
4. To Koor Ootum Geer, ditto,	651	12	6
5. To Koor Gunga Buksh, do.	131	13	6
6. To Humeerpooree, brother to the wife of Koor Raj Geer, son of Oomrao Geer,.....	22	0	0
7. To Pareechutpooree, brother to Humeerpooree,.....	22	0	0
8. To Nonepooree, ditto,.....	22	0	0

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Rs. 2,000 0 0

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No. 1.—Raja Delawur Jung died on the 6th of June, 1820, and his pension was continued to his son Raja Judbuns Geer, who, it would appear, provided for his three illegitimate brothers, by giving them, conformably to a private arbitration, a moiety of his stipend.

Judbuns Geer died on the 9th of September, 1833, when his pension of Gourshahee rupees 573-9, or Company's rupees 518-12-8, was equally divided (rupees 129-12-6) between his four minor sons :

Raja Kalkapershaud Geer,  
Koor Golab Geer,  
Koor Dooneaput Geer, and  
Koor Nouruttun Geer.

No. 2.—Juggut Bahadoor died on the 30th of October, 1829, when Gourshahee ru-





pees 57, or Company's rupees 51-8-10, were continued to his widow Gyan Koor, who is now 63 years of age. The balance was resumed under the orders of the 5th of March, 1833.

No. 3.—Koor Raj Geer died on the 10th May, 1836, when his pension was equally divided between his three sons :

Koor Kalee Kirpalee Geer,  
Koor Mohender Inder Geer, and  
Koor Isree Geer :

each receiving Gourshahee rupees 134-9, or Company's rupees 121-11-5.

The eldest has legitimate issue, viz. three sons—the others have no children.

No. 4.—Koor Ootum Geer died on the 12th May, 1815, and his pension of Gourshahee rupees 651-12-6, or Company's rupees 589-8-8, is continued to his son—

Koor Kishore Geer, who has issue—  
Koor Dabeedial, about 19 years of age.

No. 5.—Koor Gunga Buksh is living, and has legitimate issue.

No. 6.—Humeerpooree died on the 7th November, 1829, and his stipend of 22 rupees has since been resumed ; but a claim for the renewal of the allowance has been preferred by his widow Musst. Jurao, on which no decision has yet been pronounced.

Nos. 7 and 8.—Pareechutpooree and Nonepooree are both alive, and have issue.

Koor Kunchun Geer, manager of Raja Nerinder Geer (minor son of Raja Himmut Bahadoor), obtained from the British Government a pension of Company's rupees 2,000 per mensem, under date the 27th of May, 1806; but never drew it during his life, the grant having become void by Kunchun Geer's quitting our protection, but re-acceptance was open to him whenever he chose to return, and remain in allegiance to the British Government.

Kunchun Geer died on the 2nd of October, 1808, when, in consideration of past good services, and overlooking subsequent disaffection, we renewed the grant, and





sanctioned the undermentioned divisions of the stipend:

1. Koor Juggut Geer, chelah of Kunchun Geer,.....	605
2. Akila Begum, alias Chehta Begum, concubine of Kunchun Geer,.....	250
3. Musst. Man Koonwur, mother of No. 1,.....	20
4. Koor Kamta Geer, chelah of Kunchun Geer,.....	325
5. Koor Madho Geer, ditto,.....	300
6. Koor Mohender Geer, ditto,...	300
7. Koor Mukrund Geer, chelah of Ram Geer, who was chelah of Kunchun Geer,.....	200

Rs. 2,000

No. 1.—Juggut Geer is living, and has legitimate issue, Tej Geer, who is about 13 years of age.

The pension of No. 2 is to revert, on her demise, to Juggut Geer. Chehta Begum is now upwards of 70 years of age.

No. 3.—Man Koonwur is alive, and is about 68 years old.

No. 4.—Kamta Geer died on the 12th November, 1827, and was succeeded by his son Koor Dabee Geer, who died on the 4th of October, 1832, and the pension is now continued to Koor Iskund Geer; but owing to family dissensions the stipend has been distributed by the Agent, and a portion retained in deposit for the benefit of Iskund Geer, on his attaining his age.

No. 5.—Madho Geer died on the 22nd July, 1827, and his pension of rupees 300 per mensem lapsed to Government for want of male heirs; but a claim having subsequently been preferred by Tej Koonwur, widow, and Nund Koonwur, his daughter, 150 rupees per month have been continued to them for their lives, as an act of charity; and in this instance, for the first time, the grant was made in this family as one of favor, not of right.

No. 6.—Mohender Geer is living, but has no heirs.

No. 7.—Mukrund Geer has legitimate issue, Sispal Geer, about 6 years of age.





Thus it will be seen that out of the allowance of 5,000 rupees per mensem granted to this family, the sum of rupees 416-2-0 only has, up to the present period, lapsed to the British Government.

It was ruled by the Government on the 7th of December, 1827, that children by adoption might be excluded from succession to pensions bestowed "Nuslan bad Nuslan o Butanun bad Butanun," at least in the Political Department.

This Goshain family in Bundelkhund, are an exception to the tribe generally in India, to whom, as ascetics, marriage is prohibited by their sectarian tenets. Goshains are usually succeeded by their chelahs or disciples ; but as this family " marry and are given in marriage," it has been

Proceedings, 26th  
Aug. 1837, No. 16.

Proceedings, 21st  
Oct., 1837, No. 1.

determined to confine succession to real issue, to disallow the right of adopted children, and to provide for females as a matter of favor.

Besides the above stipends, the only other pensions payable from the Agency treasury, are the following :

Dulput Dowah, . . . . .	100 per month.
Thakoor Doss Dowah, . . . .	50 ditto.
Musst. Man Koonwur, ..	4 ditto.
Musst. Dhurma, . . . . .	4 ditto.

The two former rendered good service to our Agent, during the rebellion of Luchmun Singh, of Adjijgurh.

#### DELHI.

#### *King of Delhi and the Royal Family.*

His late Majesty Akbur Shah, whom we released in 1803 from the captivity of the Mahrattas, died on the 28th of September, 1837, at the good old age of 80 years ; and was succeeded, on the same day, by his eldest son, the present king ; who, on ascending the throne, assumed the titles of Abool Mozuffer Surajooddeen Mohumud Bahadoor Shah Badshai Ghazee. His Majesty's age is now nearly 67 years.





The heir apparent is named Mirza Mo-humud Dara Bukht Bahadoor : the best feelings do not exist between his Majesty and the Prince, who is 48 years of age, and has issue.

The king is on the receipt of a monthly stipend of 1,00,000, rupees, for the support of himself and the members of the royal family. We do not directly interfere in the distribution of this stipend; though the nature of our connection with this court, justifies not only direct, but authoritative, interference with the internal affairs of the palace.

His late Majesty had appealed to the King of England, through the late Raja Ram Mohun Roy, respecting the inadequacy of his allowance: the result was, the condi-

Vide letter from Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 13th February 1833. tional grant, by the Honourable the Court of Directors, of an augmentation to the extent

of three lacs per annum: this augmentation, however, has not yet been issued. First, in consequence of the king declining to accept it on the condition on which it had been granted by the Honourable Court, viz. "In full satisfaction of all claims of every description that he may be supposed to possess;" and secondly, from his Majesty being dissatisfied with our proposed distribution of the increase amongst those members of the royal family, who are in the receipt of an inferior allowance, with reference to their rank and station, and amongst others who are altogether unprovided for.

This last measure was determined upon, in consequence of his Majesty being considered in his present stipend to possess abundant means for reasonable expenditure, and sufficient to admit of considerable extravagance, or of amassing wealth, if those who had the control of the royal purse were so disposed. The augmentation was declared by Sir C. Metcalfe to be unnecessary, and an useless waste of the public resources, uncalled for, and ill suited to the state of the public finances.

The payment of the augmentation is to commence from the date of the king's





qualified acceptance of the boon.\* His Majesty is not to receive arrears, and a portion of the increase is to be appropriated towards the repairs of the palace, and the establishment of a college within its precincts, for the education of the sultanees.

The heir apparent receives 5,000 Rs. per mensem from the king; and it is proposed to raise this allowance to 7,000, whenever the augmentation may be issued.

The king's movements are confined to the environs of Delhi: all proposed distant excursions are discouraged, probably owing to the homage his Majesty would, on such occasions, desire to exact from British authorities: and with the view of preventing the members of the royal family from quitting Delhi, it

Vide letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 13, of 1834, dated 20th August, Para. 18. has been ruled by the Honourable the Court of Directors,

that the Delhi princes shall not be held entitled to any distinction when travelling, nor should they have permission to leave Delhi except on the above understanding.

Though reduced to a mere cypher in the political world, the king still entertains the most ridiculous notions of his importance—hence his disinclination to meet the Governor General of India on a footing of equality.

We do not recognise the right of the Court of Delhi to confer titles on any chiefs or princes dependent upon or in alliance with the British Government, or upon any British Officers. We have also disallowed the king's proposition for introducing his measure

Vide orders of Govt. of 27th February, 1828. and currency. These are privileges attached to sovereignty, which we now possess: and it is expedient that the powers formerly

\* The Honourable the Court of Directors, in their despatch, No. 6, of 1840, dated the 11th February, remark, that the king having refused to accept the augmentation, on the condition of executing a formal renunciation of all further claims upon the British Government, must be considered as having declined the offered benefit; and that there is no sufficient reason for granting to the poorer members of the family, that portion which it was intended to assign to them out of the additional provision.





exercised by the crowned head of Hindoostan, should gradually be reduced to the scale becoming the present dependant state of the Tymoor dynasty.

Presentation of nuzzurs to the king is now confined to the Agent of Delhi, the commandant of the palace guards, and the assistant, who, during the absence of the Agent, may have the charge of the palace affairs; assistants on their presentation at Court offer nuzzurs; nuzzurs to the Queen have been entirely discontinued.

His Majesty and several members of the royal family possess crown lands, besides their money allowance; these possessions are denominated "taool," and are not interfered with.

It was decided on the 1st of February, 1828, that all jagheer and taool lands in the actual possession of the king of Delhi, or the members of the royal family, on that date, were to be continued in perpetuity, without reference to the tenure under which they may have been held. But these lands are sadly mismanaged and rack-rented by farmers, and it would be a blessing to the cultivating class, if we undertook the revenue management of these estates.

### BULUBGURH.

#### *Raja Nahur Singh.*

When we took Delhi, Raja Heera Singh and Raja Bahadoor Singh held the pergunnah of Furreedabad, in virtue of the offices of foudjar of the environs of the imperial city and killehdar of the fort of Bulubgurh.

Sir David Ochterlony ejected Raja Heera Singh, and by a sunnud, dated 12th December, 1804, confirmed Raja Bahadoor Singh in the possession of Furreedabad and the fort of Bulubgurh, as also in the office of foudjar of the environs of Delhi. Thus Furreedabad was considered a grant for the maintenance of a police establishment for the environs of Delhi.

General Lord Lake subsequently—i. e. on the 11th of November, 1805, granted per-





Pergunnah Palee Pakul to Raja Bahadoor Singh for life, to cover the expense of a police establishment to be maintained for the protection of person and property, on the road between Delhi and Pulwul. This pergunnah, though expressly granted for the life of Bahadoor Singh, was, on the recommendation of the residents at Delhi, continued to Rajas Narain Singh, Unroodh Singh, Saheb Singh, and Ram Singh, and was only resumed in 1827, when the Magistrate of Delhi undertook the charge of the police of the environs of that city. It does not appear when and how Palee Pakul, granted specifically for the road police, was substituted for Furreedabad, which was held by this family for the support of the police of the environs of Delhi. The change however was made, and probably owing to the latter being considered the hereditary estate of the family, the chieftain was left in possession, chargeable with the care of the police of the highway from Delhi to Pulwul; which was sub-

Vide proceedings 18th April, 1835, No. 4, and order. sequently committed to the charge of

maintaining the road police within the limits of his jurisdiction, viz. from Boorecaka-pool to mouza Phuthalla, between Sikree and Pulwul, on the high Muttra road.

Raja Bahadoor Singh, the original grantee, was succeeded by Raja Narain Singh, who died in July, 1812, and was succeeded by Unroodh Singh; on whose death in 1819, Saheb Singh, his infant son, succeeded—and Koor Raj Singh, grand uncle to Saheb Singh, was appointed guardian to the child, and manager of the estate.

Hitherto the succession was in a direct line, but Saheb Singh dying in tender age in 1825, his uncle Ram Singh, brother to Raja Unroodh Singh, succeeded to the chiefship; and on his death in 1829, was succeeded by his infant son, the present chief, Raja Nahur Singh, who is still a minor.

Pergunnah Furreedabad is estimated to yield about rupees 1,80,000 per annum, and the chief maintains a small body of infantry, dressed and disciplined like our native troops.





Whatever grants the chief of Bulubgurrh may hold from former rulers are not known, but he possesses no grant from the British Government of an hereditary nature, though it appears from the records that it was intended to assign to him the pergunnah of Furreedabad in perpetuity ; but this intention was not carried into effect, because the Agent, who had been called upon to submit a draft of the sunnud, never did so.

Although the title of this raja to be regarded as an independent chief is questionable, still our never having exercised any control within the territory, either in civil or criminal matters, must be held as a negative admission of independent right.

Claims were preferred by Koor Madho Singh and Koor Beejye Singh, grand nephews of the original grantee, Raja Bahadoor Singh, to share in the Bulubgurrh jagheer ; but as our grant of the domain was to Bahadoor Singh in sole property, and it had descended exclusively to his offspring, none of his six brothers having had any share therein, the claims were deemed inadmissible ; but the right of the parties to a provision from the chief was admitted, and they are now in the receipt of an allowance of 2,000 rupees per annum, besides a house at Delhi.

#### DOOJANA.

##### *Nuwab Doondee Khan.*

This jagheer is held by an Afghan family on condition of military service.

Nuwab Ubdoos Summud Khan was a rissaldar in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and came over to the British Government during the Mahratta war in 1804 ; and for the attachment he evinced to us, obtained from His Excellency General Lord Lake the grant of the Tuppa Bohoo Nahur Jul in the pergunnah of Dadree, district Delhi, for the lives of his sons Gholam Mohummud Khan and Doondee Khan.

This life-grant was dated the 10th of March, 1805. On the 4th of May following, the then Governor General, Sir G. H. Barlow, altered the grant to perpetuity,





and added to it several estates in the Hurreeanah territory; subject to the condition, of fidelity and allegiance to the British Government, and of furnishing 200 horse, on demand, for the public service.

Ubdoos Summud Khan, however, having failed in his attempts to manage the jagheer assigned to him in the Hurreeanah territory, voluntarily relinquished it, and on the 25th of June, 1811, obtained in lieu the grant of the villages of Doojana and Mebrana in the Rohtuck district; and these with Tappa Bohoo Nahur Jul, originally granted, now comprise the jagheer of this family.

Ubdoos Summud Khan, as has already been remarked, had two sons Gholam Mohummud Khan and Doondee Khan; the former died in 1823, during the life time of his father; on whose death in 1825 Doondee Khan, the second son, succeeded to the possessions, and is at present the jagheerdar.

A claim was advanced to the jagheer by Ameer Mohummud Khan, son of Gholam Mohummud Khan; but as Doondee Khan's succession was in strict conformity with the tenets of the Mahomedan law, Ameer Mohummud's pretensions were deemed untenable.

## FEROZPORE AND LOHAROO.

*Ameenooddeen Khan and Zeaooddeen Khan.*

Nuwab Ahmud Buksh Khan was in the confidence of the chief of Ulwur and Macherry. He joined Lord Lake as vakeel on the part of Rao Raja Bukhtavur Singh; and in his negotiations gave so much satisfaction to both his employer and the General, that on the cession by us of 14 pergunnahs to the chief of Ulwur, Bukhtavur Singh granted the pergunnah of Loharoo (which had thus become an integral portion of the Ulwur principality,) to Ahmud Buksh Khan in perpetuity; while Lord Lake bestowed upon him the pergunnah of Ferozepore, &c. in similar tenure, subject to the condition of his furnishing 50 horse whenever called upon, and supporting the relatives and dependents of





Mirza Nusseeroolla Beg Khan. This grant was renewed and confirmed by Government on the 4th of May, 1806.

Ahmud Buksh Khan subsequently played a high political game in Ulwur, and an attempt at assassination only induced him to fly that territory. He died in 1827, and was succeeded by his eldest son Shumsooddeen Khan.

Ahmud Buksh Khan, during his life time, took a renewed grant from the Ulwur chief for pergunnah Loharoo, in the name of his eldest son Shumsooddeen, and caused him to execute a document ceding it to his two younger brothers, Ameenooddeen Khan and Zeaooddeen Khan, as an equivalent for their claims on the family property. But after Ahmud Buksh Khan's death, much family dissensions took place, pergunnah Loharoo was restored to Shumsooddeen in 1833, and these young men had to put their claims into Court. Shumsooddeen Khan's implication, however, in the murder of the late Mr. W. Fraser, Agent at Delhi, and the consequent attachment of his jagheers, led to these junior members of the family obtaining justice without having to wait the result of the tedious process of a law suit: conformably with the engagements above alluded to, Loharoo was made over to Ameenooddeen Khan and Zeaooddeen Khan on their withdrawing their suit in court.

Pergunnah Ferozepore was confiscated. The Rao Raja of Ulwur claimed the reversion of Loharoo so soon as he was apprised of the seizure of Shumsooddeen's estate; and on learning that pergunnah Loharoo had been made over by us to the younger sons of Ahmud Buksh Khan, he desired to have Ferozepore in exchange; but as the grants both by his father and himself were in perpetuity, his pretensions were considered undeserving of notice.

### FURUÇKNUGUR.

*Nuwab Mozaffer Khan.*

This independent chiefship, comprising a few villages situated in the heart of the Jhujjur ilaqa, is held by a Beloch family.





On our acquiring supremacy in the Delhi territory, we found Mozuffer Khan in possession, and respected his rights in subsequently giving away Jhujjur to the Bhuraitch family. Mozuffer Khan is still living.\*

The undermentioned three jagheers are held by the Bhuraitch family, on condition of military service.

### JHUJJUR.

#### *Nuwab Fyze Allee Khan.*

Our grant was originally in favor of Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan and his relatives,† who had come over to General Lord Lake during the Mahratta war, and obtained from His Excellency this jagheer, which, on the 4th May, 1806, was assigned in perpetuity to the grantees by the then Governor General, Sir G. H. Barlow, on condition of fidelity and the furnishing of 400 horsemen, on demand by the British Government on emergencies.

Notwithstanding the above condition, the nuwab appears to have placed 400 horse at the disposal of the Civil Authorities at Delhi, and the entire Bhuraitch contingent, until very lately, were employed in the ordinary police and revenue duties of the territory. This objectionable practice has been partly put a stop to by the concentration, at Hansi, of a portion of the contingent, which has been placed under the command of Colonel Skinner, with the view of their being maintained in a state of military discipline. The residue still continues to be employed as before.

On the death of Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan, Fyze Mohumud Khan, his son, succeeded to the jagheer. He died on the 16th of October, 1835, and was succeeded by his son Fyze Allee Khan, the present chief, to whom the family titles have been continued. He is considered a chief of

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\* Nuwab Mozuffer Khan died on the 6th December, 1842, and was succeeded by his eldest son Yakoub Ally Khan.

† Mohumud Ismael Khan brother, vide Bahadoorgurh; Fyze Tulab Khan, brother-in-law, vide Patowdhee; Fyze Mohumud Khan's son.





the 3rd class, and his titles are "Usudood Dowlah Moomtaz ool Moolk Nuwab Fyze Allee Khan Bahadoor, Huzube Jung." He is about 23\* years of age, and has three sons by two wives; the eldest by the first wife is named Abdool Rahman Khan, and is stated to be 12 years old.

This jagheer is estimated to yield about six lacs of rupees per annum, and independent of the 400 horse placed at our disposal, the nuwab maintains a respectable force in his territory which is creditably managed.

### BAHADOORGURH.

#### *Nuwab Bahadaor Jung Khun Bahadoor.*

This jagheer was included in the Jhujur grant, but specifically in favor of Mohumud Ismael Khan, brother to Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan.

Ismael Khan had certain other villages granted to him and his nephew Fyze Mohumud Khan conjointly, for the maintenance of their respective horse, but the present chief only possesses the personal jagheer of his father. The Jhujjur nuwab, agreeably to a private arrangement, furnishes the quota

Vide Con. 27th June, 1828. (125) of Bhuraitch  
Nos. 36 to 38. horse, and retains

the territory (Pergunnah Dadur) specially granted for its maintenance.

Mohumud Ismael Khan died when his son, the present chief, was under age; the territory accordingly was intrusted to his cousin Fyze Mohumud Khan. Bahadoor Jung Khan, on attaining majority, obtained possession of his paternal estate in January, 1823. Subsequently in 1824 the disarrangement of his affairs led to the territory being a second time transferred to Fyze Mohumud Khan for eleven years; but as it appeared that the rights and interests of Bahadoor Jung Khan had not

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\* Such would appear from the Agent's report of the 16th of October, 1835. Vide proceedings of the 11th of that month, No. 7. But I have learnt from private sources, that the nuwab is about 30 years of age; and this is probable, with advertence to the asserted age of his eldest son.





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been sufficiently consulted in the above arrangement, it was cancelled by us in 1828, and ever since Bahadoor Jung Khan has been in possession. He is now about 36 years of age; and having no issue, is supposed to entertain the intention of adopting one of the sons of his second cousin Fyze Ally Khan, the chief of Jhujjur.

Our grant was in favor of Mohummud Ismael Khan and heirs of the body, "Nus-lun bad Nusul." The right of succession, therefore, of the adopted son of Bahadoor Jung Khan (should the adoption take place), will be questionable.

Bahadoorgurh, situated within 24 miles of Delhi, on the high road to Hansi, Hissar, &c., possesses great commercial advantages, and is a flourishing town. The chief maintains some state and force, not incompatible with his income, which is estimated at about a lac and thirty thousand per annum.

Bahadoor Jung Khan has an only brother by name Shere Jung Khan, who has a money allowance from his brother of Rs. 14,000 per annum.

#### PATOWDHEE.

*Mohummud Akbur Ally Khan.*

This jagheer, though included in the Jhujjur grant, was personal to Fyze Tulub Khan, brother-in-law to Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan. Its revenue is estimated at about fifty thousand rupees, and like Furruk-nuggur it is situated in the heart of the Jhujjur territory.

On the death of Fyze Tulub Khan, his son Mohummud Akbur Ally Khan, the present chief, succeeded to the jagheer. He is stated to be about 30 years of age, and had a son born to him in 1839, whose recognition as his successor he was anxious to obtain; but the application being unprecedented in cases of petty jagheerdars, was not complied with.

#### DEYRAH DHOON.

##### GURHWAL.

*Raja Soodursun Sah Bahadoor.*

This is the only chief under the Deyrah Dhoon Agency: the extent of his territory





is about 4,500 square miles, and it is estimated to yield about a lac of rupees per annum : the raja has fixed his residence at a place called Teerree.

During the first Goorkha invasion, Purdeewun Sah was the raja of Gurhwal, he was slain, and his son Soodursun Sah fled with his family to the plains. At the termination of the Goorkha war, waged with the British Government in 1814-15, Soodursun Sah was restored by us to the sovereignty of a portion of the hereditary possessions of his family. The portion of the Gurhwal territory retained by us, is the districts situated to the eastward above the confluence of the river Mundagunnee with Alikanunda, also the Deyrah Dhoon and the pergunnah of Raeengurh.

Our grant to Soodursun Sah is a free gift in perpetuity, and dated the 4th March, 1820. By it we guarantee to him undisturbed possession and protection from enemies, subject to the undermentioned conditions.

1st.—The abolition of the slave trade.

2nd.—The furnishing of begaurs and supplies for British troops to the extent of the raja's ability.

3rd.—To allow free trade ; and

4thly.—The raja not to alienate or mortgage any part of his possessions, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

The first condition did not appear to have been strictly attended to, as the subject was urged upon the raja in 1835-36. But on the second point the raja has more than once evinced a disposition to be of service.

The raja's right to the forest lands of Sunkote was admitted in 1837 ; but with the view of limiting his jurisdiction to the foot of the hills, we have made him a money allowance in lieu of manorial dues, arising from the forest produce of that pergunnah.

The raja twice made overtures in 1831 and 1839, to obtain the farm of Sreenuggur, professedly because the place was once his family possessions and seat, but virtually on account of the Hindoo shrines it contains, which, as the ruler of the place,





would attach a degree of sanctity to his name, and tend to his fame being spread far and wide. This, however ostentatious, is a harmless desire; but as the solicited grant was barred by our recognition of the rights of the occupant land-holders, the raja's application was refused in both instances.

### FURRUCKABAD.

### NUWAB RAEES.

#### *Tijummool Hossein Khan Bahadoor.*

Our treaty with the nuwab of Furruckabad, Imdad Hossein Khan, is dated the 14th of June, 1802. By it the nuwab ceded to the Honourable the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Furruckabad and its dependancies, in commutation of the tribute formerly payable by him, and in lieu of an allowance of Rs. 9,000 per mensem settled upon him, his heirs, and successors, with a guarantee that the stipend shall not be subjected to any diminution from any cause whatsoever. This was the full extent of the pecuniary benefit we contemplated in favor of the nuwab in our engagements.

We further provided for the relatives, dependants, and servants of the nuwab, by stipends to the extent of nearly a lac and eighty thousand rupees per annum. Out of this sum upwards of forty-four thousand were charitable allowances, subject to revision like other revenue pensions under our Regulations; and sixty-eight thousand rupees were called "zeehug pensions." These are of two classes, with and without condition of service; the former is resumable on lapses or at the pleasure of the nuwab, the latter is hereditary. Notwithstanding that such could not have been originally intended, lapses of service-stipends have been appropriated to the benefit of the nuwab. The former class of stipends having been granted with the view of conciliating the Puthan families to the transfer, have been decided not only to be





## REWAH AND MOOKUNDPORE.

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*Maha Raja Bishonath Singh Bahadoor.*

Our first treaty with this independent state is dated the 5th October, 1812, and was concluded with Raja Jey Singh Deo. It was styled a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance. By it we acknowledged the raja's right to, and supremacy within, the territories possessed by him, and guaranteed his possessions from foreign aggression. The raja can claim the aid of British troops for the protection of his territory, and he is bound to meet our requisitions for his troops, who are to act in subordinate co-operation. The delivery of enemies, rebels and criminals were made binding on the raja, without this condition being mutual.

The raja having failed to fulfil his engagements, we had recourse to arms, and having expressed his contrition, a second treaty was negotiated on the 2nd June, 1813, by which the raja relinquished political relations with all foreign states and native chiefs, &c.

Our third treaty with this state is dated the 11th of March, 1814, by which we restored to the Rewah Raja, certain lands which had been forfeited by the opposition our troops had experienced. The guarantee we had promised to the chief of Semureea, was subsequently withdrawn at his own request; and we have now no right to interfere between the raja and his feudatories, the principal of whom are the chiefs of Mhowgunge, Singrowlee, Semureea and Chourhat.

Raja Jey Singh Deo abdicated in favor of his son the present Raja Bishonath Singh. Jey Singh died in 1834. For further particulars relative to this state, vide Sutherland's Sketches, pages 140 to 142.

## KOOTEE.

*Laul Dooniaput.*

Our grant in favor of Laul Dooniaput for this jagheer, comprising 82 villages, is dated the 17th of August, 1810. We found





him in possession on acquiring Bundelkhund, and confirmed his tenure in perpetuity, subject to the condition of attachment and fidelity to us. This jagheer is situated above the ghats or passes leading from Bundelkhund into the Rewah and Saugor territories.

### MYHEEUR.

*Thakoor Bishun Singh—Thakoor Prag  
Doss.*

This jagheer, comprising 700 villages, and situated above the passes from Bundelkhund into the Saugor and Rewah territories, was originally granted by the Punnah Raja to Benee Huzooree. When, by the treaty of Bassein, the Bundelkhund province came into our possession, we found Thakoor Doorjun Singh, the youngest son of Benee Huzooree, in possession of Myheeur, and confirmed\* the grant to him in perpetuity, on the usual condition of submission and allegiance.

Doorjun Singh died in 1826, when his two sons Thakoors Bishun Singh and Prag Doss disputed the succession, and appealed to arms. We put an end to the feud by partitioning the territory equally between the two brothers, and they continue in separate possession to this day.

Thakoor Bishun Singh has the town and fortress of Myheeur, with 300 villages; and his younger brother Prag Doss had 400 villages, in consideration of his having relinquished all claim to the fort and buildings in Myheeur. Our grants to these brothers are dated in 1827.

### OCHEYRAH.

*Raja Rughobind Singh.*

When the province of Bughailkund, under the treaty with the Peishwa, became an integral portion of the British territory, we found Lal Sheoraj Singh in possession of this jagheer, and confirmed it to him in

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\* By Captain Bailie in 1806, and by Government in 1814.





perpetuity by our grant, dated the 20th of March, 1809, on condition of obedience and allegiance to the British Government.

Sheoraj Singh was succeeded by his eldest son Bulbhudder Singh. He had a younger brother by name Juggutdharee Singh, who possessed the separate jagheer of Kurhaee. Actuated by the most fiend-like passion, Bulbhudder instigated the assassination of his brother. For this crime he was tried by his peers, found guilty, deposed, and condemned to banishment. He is now residing at Allahabad under the surveillance of the Magistrate, and on a life allowance of 500 rupees per mensem made to him out of the revenues of Ocheyrah.

His son Rughobind Singh being a minor at the period of his father's deposition, we assumed charge of the territory, and directly superintended the education of this young chief. The result has been most satisfactory. The jagheer has improved under careful superintendence, and its successful management may be augured from the good education and unassuming character of the young chief.

Raja Rughobind Singh attained his majority in December, 1838, when he was formally put into possession of the chiefship. Our sunnud is dated the 27th of December, 1838. By it we confirm the grant of the jagheer in perpetuity, subject to the usual condition of obedience and allegiance.

The Ocheyrah jagheer comprises 404 villages.

The dependant jagheer of Kurhaee, which, since Juggutdharee Singh's murder, had been under British management, is now in the possession of the late jagheerdar's elder widow, who provides for Futteh Singh, the illegitimate son of her husband.

#### SOHAWUL.

*Laul Aman Singh.*

This jagheer, comprising 217½ villages, and situated in the pass from Bundelkhund into the Rewah territory, is the hereditary possession of Laul Aman Singh. When the





treaty of Bassein gave us a right to the provinces of Bundelkhund and Bughallkund, we found Aman Singh in occupancy, and confirmed his jagheer in perpetuity, on account of his submission and allegiance to us, and in reward for the friendly and correct conduct he had invariably manifested since the annexation of the Bundelkhund province to our territories.

Our grant is dated the 18th of July, 1809. Under it the chief, in all essential matters, both internal and external, is to be guided by the decision of the British Government, and he engages to guard the passes within his jagheer, facilitate the movements of our troops, and to deliver up any British subjects or criminals who may take refuge in his jurisdiction, &c.

### SUBATHOO.

Before noticing the several hill states between the Sutledge and the Jumna, now under the superintendence of the Political Agent at Subathoo, it is necessary to premise that the Goorkhas had successfully ravaged those states, during the years 1811-12 and 13. In 1814 British troops first made their appearance in those regions; and by Sir David Ochterlony's proclamation, dated the 17th of October, 1814, we promised the several chiefs who would cordially espouse our cause, and assist us to the utmost of their ability in the expulsion of the Goorkhas, to confirm them in their hereditary possessions, and to protect them from future aggressions. But owing to some having fled from the oppression of the Goorkhas, and others being in too great an awe of the Nepalese Government, or perhaps distrustful of our intentions, very few of the chieftains entitled themselves to claim the recovery of their ancient lands under the promise made by us at the commencement of the war. All, however, (though most possessing no claim,) returned on the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and partook of the British liberality. A large portion of this region was at our free disposal at the close of the war, and we might have retained it, but a more liberal policy was adopted; and every petty chief-





tain—however much he had espoused the cause of the Goorkhas, however much he had hung back at the hour of need—was restored to his ancestral possession, and confirmed in it by our grants in perpetuity, on condition of fealty-subordinate military co-operation whenever called upon, and of making good roads throughout their territories. This policy was necessary to disabuse the minds of those chieftains who regarded us and our measures with distrust. Besides, we could not at that time reserve the conquered lands for ourselves, without incurring an expense in its management, disproportionate to the revenue.

At the present day, a higher value is set on territorial possessions in the hills; and as those petty states can be advantageously managed by our Political Agent on the spot, it is intended to avail ourselves of all lapses, when no other consideration intervenes to induce a departure from such a course of proceeding; and with the view of determining upon the political expediency of the measure, inquiries have been instituted as to the rule proper to be adopted in the case of the claims of collateral heirs.

Colonel Tapp, without questioning the right of the paramount power to dispose of all lapses at pleasure, observes, that the Hindoo law of inheritance is generally held good in the hills, and that during the Goorkha usurpation, the lapsed territory was generally given to the nearest of kin, it not being a part of Goorkha policy to undertake the direct management of any of these petty states. But this policy was adopted for the simple reason, that the sovereignty was merely nominal; the chiefs being made to pay the enacted tribute, which in all cases amounted to as much as could possibly be raised from a rude race of people, then under complete military subjugation of a still more barbarous race.

The revenue of the protected hill states was estimated in 1836 at rupees 3,44,200. The gross revenue from the lands reserved by us was estimated at 24,000, and deducting pensions and charges of collection, the net revenue at rupees 14,000.

The total amount of tribute receivable by us from the protected hill states, is ru-





pees 26,528. It was originally fixed in a stated number of porters to be in constant attendance, but was subsequently commuted to a money payment, calculated at 3 rupees per man per mensem.

Bussahir is the only principality in the hill states, subject to the Subathoo Political Agency, the rest are thakooras or petty lordships, divided into two classes, and commonly known as the bara (twelve) and uthara (eighteen) thakooras.

Independent of Burowlee, Sewah, Subathoo, Sundoch, and Simla, which we had retained after the conquest of the hills, and Kotkhai, which we subsequently resumed, the state of Bughat has escheated to us, and we are now managing Koomharsain and Joobul for the disqualified ranas of those states.

The cost of managing the hill territories, greatly exceed the revenue derived from them.

The office of wuzer or minister is hereditary in most of these states; the consequence is that the minister is the virtual ruler, and the rana mere nominal chief, uneducated and uninformed; the very circumstance of his not being either expected or required to take an active part in the administration of his territory, making him apathetical to acquire knowledge.

## BAGHUL.

*Rana Kishen Singh.*

Our grant was in favor of Rana Sheosurum Singh, who died on the 29th of January, 1840, leaving three sons, and has been succeeded by the eldest, the present chief, Kishen Singh.

Baghul, in extent and resources, ranks second amongst the hill states. It comprises 12 pergunnahs, is supposed to contain 40,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rs. 50,000 per annum. The number of armed retainers of the rana is estimated at 3,000, and this state pays a tribute of Rs. 3,600 to the British Government.





## BEEGAH.

*Rana Purtab Chund.*

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This is a small hill state, comprising only three pergunnahs, supposed to contain 3,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rs. 4,000. It pays a tribute to us of Rs. 180, and the number of the rana's armed retainers is estimated at 200.

## BUDGEE.

*Rana Roodurpaul.*

This territory comprises 10 pergunnahs, and pays a tribute of Rs. 1,440. Its supposed revenue is 30,000, and therefore ranks fourth in point of income amongst the hill states. The population is estimated at 25,000 souls, and the number of the rana's armed retainers at 1,000.

## BUGHAT.

Three-fourths of this hill state, comprising 6 pergunnahs, and estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 14,000, was separated from the chiefship after the expulsion of the Goorkhas, and sold by us to the raja of Putteeala, for one lac and eighty thousand rupees. The remaining fourth, comprising 4 pergunnahs, and supposed to yield a revenue of Rs. 5,000, was granted to the expatriated chief, Rana Mehender Singh, for himself and heirs; but by his death without issue in 1839, the territory has lapsed to us.

Territorial possessions in the hills have so greatly risen in value, since those regions came under our protection, that the Putteeala raja was willing to purchase the lapsed portion of Bughat for a lac and half.

Bughat contains the lofty range of hills named Kussolee, which overlook the valley of Pinjore; and now that this territory has lapsed to us, it is proposed to grant individuals allotments of land in these hills for locations. There is not sufficient room for the cantonment of a regiment.

The land revenue alone amounts to rupees 2,855, out of which provision has





been made for the relatives of the late rana's family to the extent of rupees 1,282. Fines and all forced contributions have been abolished.

### BULSUN.

*Rana Jograj.*

This state originally included Burrowlee. Our grant for the latter was in favor of Raja Ram Singh, or Ram Surrun, and is dated the 20th October, 1815. Burrowlee is now retained for our military post of Subathoo. It was considered best to adopt this plan, to obviate the inconveniences resulting from divided authority. The tribute formerly payable for both Bulsun and Burrowlee was 1,800 rupees. It is now for Bulsun alone rupees 1080. Burrowlee and Bulsun comprise 5 pergunnabs, with a supposed population of 5,000 souls, and yield a revenue of rupees 6,000. The rana was stated in 1832 to have 500 armed retainers.

### BUSSAHIR.

*Raja Mohender Singh.*

This is the only principality amongst the hill states subject to the Subathoo Agency. It includes the thakooraes or manors of Kimaitoo, Delaitoo, Nawur, Doodoo, Koo-war, and Kunaor, comprises 22 pergunnabs, is supposed to contain 1,50,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of rupees 1,40,000. This hill chief is styled "raja." His armed retainers are estimated at 15,000, and the state pays a tribute of 15,000 rupees.

Bussahir originally belonged to Raja Oogur Sain, who died in 1811. Our grant is dated the 16th December, 1815, and is in favor of his son, the present chief, and his descendants. We did not hesitate in giving away this territory to Mohender Singh, then a minor, although proofs were adduced of his spurious birth.

The chief of Bussahir, under existing engagements, is to afford subordinate military co-operation whenever called upon,





and to furnish begarees for the construction of roads throughout his territory.

On the occasion of our grant, the thakooras of Kotegurh and Koomharsain were dismembered from this state, and declared dependant upon us. We also retained the forts of Ramgurh Suludan, Wurtoo, Bagee, and Kurangool, as convenient military posts, together with the pergunnahs of Raden and Sundoch, on the left bank of the Pabur river.

### DHAMIE.

*Rana Goburdhun Singh.*

This state comprises 7 pergunnahs, is estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 3,500, and to contain a population of 3,000 souls. It pays a tribute of Rs. 720, and the rana is supposed to maintain 100 armed retainers.

### DHOORCATEE.

This is the smallest of the hill states. It is comprised of a single pergunnah, containing about 200 souls, and yielding about Rs. 400 per annum. It is free from the payment of tribute.

### JOOBUL.

*Teeka Kurrum Chund, Minor.*

Our grant was in favor of Rana Poorun Chund. This was one of the grossly mismanaged states in the hills. The chief was a mere cypher, completely under the sway of his wuzeers or ministers. These ministers, possessing an hereditary right to the office, find it their interest to convert the reigning chief, by administering to his foibles and passions, to a mere tool in their hands. Such was the state of Poorun Chund when he applied to the Political Agent at Subathoo, to undertake a settlement of his territory. His application was unfortunately viewed in the light of abdication; the territory was taken charge of by us in 1833, settled, and a money allowance of rupees 4,480 per annum assigned





to the chief: this stipend the rana persisted in declining up to the period of his death, and was constant in his importunities to be re-established in his authority. The very circumstance of his refusing, for upwards of seven years, to receive a money allowance, and preferring to live upon his own resources, although such a determination subjected him to distress—added to his repeated asseverations of never having even intended to abdicate, and his applications to be reinstated—are proofs, if any were needed, beyond his original application, that he did not positively abdicate; but just as the Government were satisfied on this point, and were prepared to mete out justice, the rana died. His death took place on the 14th of February, 1840, and we are now managing this territory in behalf of a son left by Poorun Chund. This child was born in November, 1835.

The late rana was generally considered imbecile, and his having issue was much doubted. Inquiries are still being made on this point, but the result of the investigation conducted in 1836-37, leaves no doubt as to the legitimacy of the birth of the child alleged to have been left by him.

Joobul in 1832 was supposed to contain 18 pergunnahs, and 15,000 souls. Its revenue was estimated at 20,000 rupees, and the tribute was stated at rupees 2,520.

In 1839, the extent of this state was stated at 330 square miles, containing 490 villages, and 2,652 houses, with a population of 15,000 souls, and yielding a revenue of rupees 14,136-11-7.

## KEYONTHUL.

### *Rana Sunsar Singh.*

This state in extent ranks third in the hills. Keyonthul Proper comprises 11 pergunnahs, is estimated to yield a revenue of rupees 20,000, the population is supposed to be 14,000 souls, and the number of the rana's armed retainers is calculated at 1,500.





The following six thakooras or petty chiefships are tributary to Keyonthul:

	No. of Pergas.	Estimated Revenue.	Supposed Population.	Supposed No. of armed retainers.
Poonder, .....	1	3000	3000	400
Ran, .....	1	2000	2000	150
Kortee, .....	5	4000	3000	100
Goond, .....	1	1000	1000	40
Madhan, .....	6	1500	1500	500
Theog, .....	8	4000	3500	150

The chief of this state is ill-qualified for a ruler. He has been treated harshly, in expectation that a reform in his life and conduct would thereby be effected; but that course having failed, it is now proposed to adopt mild measures and conciliatory bearing, to attain the object we have in view.

The territory of Keyonthul was dismembered by us after the conquest, and a portion, comprising 9 pergunnahs, and estimated to yield a revenue of rupees 21,000, was sold to the raja of Putteecala. In consideration of this alienation, the remainder of the Keyonthul state is excused the payment of tribute.

We have obtained from this chief certain lands in exchange in and about Simla.

### KOOMHARSAIN.

#### *Preetum Singh.*

This was one of the hill states, which, from the commencement of the war, co-operated with us to the best of its means for the expulsion of the Goorkhas.

Our grant was in favor of Rana Kehur Singh, and his posterity. Kehur Singh died without issue, on the 11th of May, 1839, and according to the strict letter of the grant, this territory lapsed to us; but in consideration of the early attachment of the late rana to British interests, of the circumstance of there having been no succession in this family since the conquest of the hills by us, and with the view of





preventing the appearance of too great an eagerness in our desire to take advantage of escheats in these regions, the grant was ordered to be renewed in favor of Preetum Singh, a collateral heir, on the payment of a nuzzurana equal to an year's rent, or on a proportionate addition to the tribute.

Before, however, this favorable determination was made known to the party concerned, a revolt took place, supposed to have been instigated by Preetum Singh; and the territory, pending inquiries as to the degree of his participation and his fitness to rule, is managed by our Political Agent.

There will be found much to palliate the insurrection of the inhabitants of Koomharsain. An obnoxious individual had been set over them as collector of revenue by the Political Agent; and independent of the dislike to him for rumoured fraudulent conduct in the management of the finances, positive hatred was engendered against him from his supposed improper connexion with the ladies of the rana's family: the ebullition of feeling therefore which led to the collector's incarceration, and subsequent tumult of the ryots, must be considered as proceeding from good cause, and in a great measure palliating what at first appeared as an outrage against the authority of the paramount power.

Koomharsain pays a tribute of rupees 1,440, was stated in 1832 to contain 11 pergunnahs, with 12,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 12,000 rupees. This must include fines and forfeitures, as the land revenue was in 1839 estimated at only 10,000 rupees. The late rana's armed retainers were computed at 1,000.

### KOONYHAR.

*Rana Kishun Singh.*

This is a small hill state, comprising 2 pergunnahs, with a population of 2,500 souls. Its revenue is estimated at Rs. 3,500, and it pays a tribute of 180 Rs. The number of the rana's armed retainers is stated to be 200.





Our grant was in favor of the father of the present Rana Poorun Deo, who died in October, 1835.

### KOTHAR.

*Rana Bhoop Chund.*

This hill state comprises six pergunnahs. Revenue estimated at 7,000. Population at 4,000. The rana's armed retainers at 400. Kothar is subject to a tribute of Rs. 1,080.

### KOTKHAI.

*Rana Bhugwan Singh.*

Our grant for this territory was in favor of Rana Runjeet Singh and his descendants. Runjeet Singh died in 1821, and was succeeded by his son Bhugwan Singh. From that period this thakoorae presented such a scene of anarchy and confusion, owing to the vicious disposition and deficient understanding of the ruler, as well as to the tyranny and rapacity of the wuzeers, that to protect the inhabitants from further oppression, and to prevent the contagion spreading to the neighbouring states, we were forced in 1828 to cancel our grant, and to annex the territory to the British possessions.

Rana Bhugwan Singh is allowed 1,300 Rs. per annum, and his relatives have a further allowance of 700 Rs. for their support.

After meeting the charges of management and the stipends, the sum of Rs. 3,556 is the surplus revenue. The tribute formerly payable was Rs. 1,100.

### MAAIGUL.

*Rana Parthee Chund.*

This small hill state comprises 2 pergunnahs. The revenue is estimated at 1,000, and the population at the same number. It pays a tribute of 72 Rs., and the rana is supposed to maintain 50 armed retainers.





## MUHLOG.

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*Rana Sunsar Chund.*

This territory is estimated to yield Rs. 10,000 per annum. It is subject to a tributary payment of Rs. 1,440. The population was calculated in 1832 at 13,000 souls, and the number of the rana's armed followers at 500.

## OOTRACH ALIAS TUROCH.

*Rana Seyam Singh.*

Our grant was in favor of Rana Jhooboo.

In 1838-39 an insurrection broke out, which had in view Jhooboo's deposition, and the raising to the chiefship Preetum Singh, son of an elder brother of Jhooboo, who was alleged to have been alive at the time of our conquest of the hills. The tumult was put down; Preetum Singh had a money allowance assigned him; and as rana Jhooboo had certainly lent himself to fraud, in endeavouring to substantiate his claim as superior to that of his late elder brother, although his right (having been recognised by us at the conquest) was unquestionable, he was permitted to abdicate in favor of his son, the present Rana Seyam Singh.

This state pays a tribute of Rs. 288. Its revenue is estimated at 3,000, the population at 2,500, and the rana's armed retainers are computed at 100.

## SIMLA.

We obtained this territory by exchange from the Raja of Puttecala and Rana of Keyonthul. It now forms almost entirely the locations of European visitors to the hills. The net revenue derived from this pergunnah in 1836, was Rs. 607.

## SUBATHOO.

*Including Sewah and Burrowlee.*

Subathoo and Sewah were retained by us after the conquest of the hills, and Bur-





rowlee was subsequently resumed for the Bulsun Rana. The cantonment of the Nusseeree battalion is at Subathoo. The old fort at that place has been converted into a jail, and convicted delinquents of both Simla and Subathoo are imprisoned there.

The retained territory comprises 3 pergunnahs, and is supposed to contain a population of 5,535 souls. The net revenue in 1836 amounted to Rs. 5,699.

We have transferred three villages in pergunnah Burrowlee, to the raja of Puttecalah in exchange for Simla.

### SUNDOCH.

This pergunnah has also been retained by us. It yielded in 1835, a net revenue of Rs. 1,145. The population was estimated at upwards of 1,200.

### UMBALA.

The estate of Umbala lapsed to us on the death of Sirdarnee Dia Koonwur, on the 13th of January, 1824. She was the widow of Goorbuksh Singh, who, and his brother Laul Singh, came from Manjha, a country south-west of Umritsur and Lahore, and conquered the present Sikh protected territory from Zya Khan, the governor of Sirhind, in A. D. 1763.

The acquisition was parcelled into five divisions : 1st, Umbala ; 2nd, Thurwa ; 3rd, Punjhokrah ; 4th, Bubbeal ; and 5th, Boh ; and distributed amongst the brethren and followers of the conquerors, all owing obedience to Umbala, which became the seat of Goorbuksh Singh and Laul Singh.

On the death of the brothers, Dia Koonwur, the widow of the elder, was acknowledged the paramount head of the confederacy ; but sex, age and seclusion made her a nominal chief, and misrule of necessity followed ; nevertheless she held her position for no less a period than 38 years.

The rivers Chortee, Oonbala, Ghuzzur, Tangree, and Markhunda intersect these territories.





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We selected Umbala as the head quarters of our Political Agent, because it is centrally situated with respect to these Sikh states, which came under our protection, when by the treaty of the 25th of April, 1809, we restricted the ruler of the Punjab to the right bank of the river Sutledge.

This Political Agency has also under its control some few hill states, which we conquered from the Goorkhas in 1814-15, such as the territories of Nahan or Sirmoor, Khhlloor or Belaspoor, Hindoor or Nulugurh, and Mance Majra.

The principal chiefships amongst the Sikh protected states are Puttseala, Jheendb, Kythul, and Nabah. The chiefs are of the Phoolkean tribe, and with respect to these states, the rule of succession

has been determined  
Proceedings, 8th Feb.,  
1837, Nos. 5 and 6. by the Supreme Government as follows:

“The estate to devolve entire to the nearest male heir, according to the Hindoo law, and to the exclusion of females.”

Captain Murray, formerly Superintendent of the hill territories, in treating upon the rules and customs of the Sikhs, remarked, that “the rules of succession to landed property in the Sikh states are arbitrary, and are variously modified in accordance to the usages, the interests and prejudices of different families; nor is it practicable to reduce the anomalous system to a fixed and leading principle.”

The truth of the above observation was substantiated by subsequent experience; and it has been determined, that with exception to the four principal chiefships noticed above, the rule of succession in all other Sikh chiefships or estates, will be, to ascertain the custom of the family in each instance by the best evidence procurable, and to be guided in our decision thereby.

Female succession is valid amongst some of these tribes, and so is the ceremony of Khuraiwa or “Chadur Undazee.” This form of marriage is held legal, not only with sisters-in-law, but with strange females, and the offspring of such connexion is legitimately entitled to succeed to the parent's patrimony.





The Sikh and hill protected territory subject to the Umbala Political Agency, was stated in 1832 to comprise 6,911½ villages, yielding a revenue of rupees 55,22,490, and to be capable of furnishing 10,447 horse, calculated at the rate of one horse to a revenue of rupees 500.

These states pay no tribute, and we do not interfere with their internal affairs, though interference for generally beneficial purposes would be justifiable. We, as the paramount and controlling power, benefit by escheats. The lapses up to the close of 1,247 fusly, yielded a revenue of rupees 2,15,316-14-3 as follow :

1. Belaspore,.....	13,739	0	0
2. Jugadree,.....	26,248	5	3
3. Khadwa Booreah,.....	21,158	0	0
4. Majrah,.....	11,984	4	0
5. Morudah,.....	35,320	4	0
6. Rudhour,.....	43,901	8	0
7. Umbala,.....	62,965	9	0

Rs. 2,15,316 14 3

Besides the above, the small estate of Tehree, comprising 7 villages, and estimated in 1832 to yield a revenue of rupees 5,600, escheated to the British Government in 1838, on the death of Mace Dhurmoo, widow of Sirdar Jumyut Singh, without male heirs. We also possess two-thirds of Thanessur, which lapsed to us in 1830, on the death of the last male heir of the original proprietor Bhag Singh. This escheat was estimated in 1832 to yield rupees 34,000.

With respect to the revenue administration of these lapses, the Political Agent is subject to the control of the Agent at Delhi, but in political matters connected with the protected Sikh chiefs, he possesses independent jurisdiction.

JHEEND.

*Raja Surroop Singh Bahadoor.*

On the death of the last chief Raja Sun-gut Singh, we took possession of this territory as a lapse; but, subsequently made





over the greater portion to a collateral heir, the present chief, Raja Surroop Singh.

Our relinquishment in favor of Surroop Singh comprised the tracts of country generally which belonged to his great grandfather Gujput Singh, the founder of this chiefship. All possessions granted by Maharaja Runjeet Singh, subsequently to the treaty of 1809, were restored to His Highness. Loodéanah, and all the other possessions acquired by the descendants of Gujput Singh, subsequently to the death of that chief, and before the year 1809, lapsed to the British Government.

The widows and family of the late chief have been provided for by Surroop Singh.

The widows and Sookha Singh, a cousin of Surroop Singh, advanced their claim to the chiefship, but it was negatived.

The Jheendh revenue was estimated in 1832 at rupees 2,24,800, and the territory was stated to contain 281 villages.

### KYETHUL.

#### *Bhaze Oodey Singh.*

This territory comprises 516 villages, and is estimated to yield rupees 4,12,800.

The chief is of the Phoolkean tribe, and there has been no succession since the territory came under British protection.

Oodey Singh is a paralytic, and has no issue.

### NABHA.

#### *Raja Juswunt Singh Bahadoor.*

This chief is also of the Phoolkean tribe. Nabha comprises 313 villages, and the revenue is estimated at rupees 2,50,400. The raja has issue.

Interference between this chief and his feudatory has been exercised.

### PUTTEEALAH.

#### *Maharaja Dhīraj Rajeshur, Maharaja Rajgan Kurrum Singh Mohendur Bahadoor.*

This is the largest of the Sikh protected states, and the chief is looked up to by his





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neighbours as the head of the Phoolkean tribe.

Puttecalah proper comprises 2,450½ villages, and the revenue is estimated at rupees 19,60,400, but the chief has added to his principality by purchase. Three-fourths of the hill state of Bughat were dismembered by us after the expulsion of the Gorkhas, and sold to Maharaja Kurrum Singh for a lac and eighty thousand rupees. We also disposed of to this chieftain 9 pergunnahs, formerly belonging to the hill state of Keyonthul. These two lots were estimated in 1832 to yield a revenue of 35,000 rupees.

In 1830 we obtained from this chief the hill territory of Simla, in exchange for 3 villages in pergunnah Burrowlee, which we had retained with Subathoo.

Kurrum Singh has issue, his brother Ajeet Singh, who had long contended for a share in the principality, has now quietly settled down as a pensioner.

This chief maintains a respectable force.

The four following are the hill states subject to the Umbala Political Agency.

#### HINDOOR.

*Raja Ramsurun Singh.*

Vide Nalagurh.

#### KUHLOOR.

*Raja Juggut Chund.*

The capital of this state is Belaspore, and Raja Ajmere Chund was the founder of this chiefship. Our grant was in favor of Raja Kurruck Chund and his posterity. Kurruck Chund died without issue on the 29th of March, 1839, when we conferred the territory on Meea Jungee, who, like Kurruck Chund, was the nearest of kin to the deceased, being great grand-son of the common ancestor Raja Ajmere Chund. Meea Jungee was installed in the principality on the 17th of May following, with the title of Raja Juggut Chund. He was subsequently pronounced imbecile, and incompetent for the charge.





The late chief (Kurruick Chund) was married to two of the sisters of the raja of Nahun, who advanced a claim to the principality in behalf of his sisters, but which claim was negatived.

Subsequently the birth of a posthumous child by the youngest widow was reported; but on inquiry it proved to be an attempt at imposition by the Nahun raja, and he was reprimanded.

Foiled in his attempts to set aside the succession of Juggut Chund, and encouraged no doubt by his asserted imbecility, the Nahun raja would appear to have secretly aided and abetted his sisters in creating an insurrection in Belaspore.

The insurrection was quickly put down, and the authority of Juggut Chund (who had fled at the very commencement) re-established. The government of the Punjab evinced a commendable solicitude to maintain order by restraining and compelling its subjects, who had joined the insurgents, to recross the Sutledge, although the Lahore durbar (owing to this chief having also trans-Sutledge possessions) claimed to be consulted on the question of succession.

The alleged utter helplessness of character of Raja Juggut Chund, induced the local officers to renew a proposition first made in 1838, to intrust the superintendence and management of this state to a European officer; but adverting to the insignificance, both in point of extent and revenue of this chiefship, the measure was not considered necessary: with the view, however, of introducing hereafter, if absolutely requisite, an efficient rule through other available Native agencies, the attention of the Agent has been ordered to be kept carefully directed to the state of this chiefship, and the appointment of an able minister is contemplated.

Inquiries are in progress to ascertain the suspected participation, or otherwise, of the Nahun raja in the hostile designs of the ranees against Raja Juggut Chund; and if proved guilty, it is proposed to mulct him; and on failure of payment, to occupy that portion of his territory which was the scene of the late disturbances.





Kuhloor or Belaspore was stated in 1832 to comprise 93½ villages, and to yield a revenue of Rs. 74,800. The chief is of the Kerora tribe.

### MANEE MAJRA.

*Raja Goverdhan Singh Bahadoor.*

The territory of this chieftain is situated about the base of the hills, and adjoins the valley of Pinjore. It comprises 59 villages, and is estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 47,200.

### NAHUN.

*Raja Futteh Purkash.*

This hill state is also known as Sirmoor. The chief is of the Rajpoot caste. Our grant was in favor of the present chieftain, and is dated the 21st of September, 1815. The revenue of the territory is estimated at about 50,000 Rs.

We also granted to this raja in perpetuity the lands commonly called the Keardadhoon, subject to the following conditions.

1st. Rights of the people to be respected, and justice impartially administered.

2nd. No transit or custom duties to be levied.

3rd. Roads to be made, and existing ones to be kept in repair.

4th. Protection to travellers and merchants by the maintenance of an efficient police.

5th. Abolition of all arbitrary exactions under the denomination of roomalee, nuzuranna, &c. Our grant is dated the 5th of September, 1833.

"The Keardadhoon is a valley bounded on the north by the state of Sirmoor—on the south by the hills which divide it from the Belaspore talooq—on the east by the Jumna and Girree rivers, which separate from the Deyrah Dhoon—and on the west by the Kutharun Teruth, which bounds it towards Nahun. The Dhoon is 22 miles long, and varying from 13 to 6 miles in breadth. The celebrated "Raj Bun" or





royal forest, which yields saul timber, is situated in the north east angle of the Dhoon, and wild elephants range the skirts of the valley, and are often entrapped in pits."

The small stream called the Battah, running east to west, intersects the Dhoon, and disembogues into the Jumna. The pasturage in this valley is exceedingly rich.

We took the Dhoon from the Goorkhas in 1814-15, and farmed it to the Sirmoor raja for ten years, at Rs. 450 per annum. Subsequently it improved under our direct management, and eventually we gave it away to Raja Futteh Purkash.

Vide Kuhloor, for the ungrateful conduct of this chieftain.

### NALAGURH.

*Raja Ram Singh alias Raja Ram Surrin.*

This territory is also denominated Hindoor. Our grant is dated the 20th of October, 1815, and is in favor of Raja Ram Singh *alias* Raja Ram Surrin, who is still alive.

This old chief, on the breaking out of the Belaspore insurrection, evinced the utmost devotion to our cause. His territory is stated to comprise 136½ villages, and to yield a revenue of rupees 1,09,200.

I now proceed to notice separately, some of the largest and peculiarly constituted of the petty independent states.

The rest are so numerous, and insignificant in point of extent and revenue, that I will enter them in a tabular form, embracing all the information I can immediately glean from the records.

### CHICHROWLEE.

*Sirdar Sobha Singh Kulseca.*

This chief is of the Kerora tribe. His territory comprises 133 villages, and is estimated to yield a revenue of rupees 1,06,700.

### CHOOLEEN SIKHS.

This tribe or fraternity, from not having a chief, were incessantly quarrelling and





fighting. Their possessions were divided into five shares or puttees, and they had voluntarily placed themselves in subjection to the raja of Puttecala. They afterwards became dissatisfied with this arrangement, and in 1836 were emancipated from the superintendence of the raja of Puttecala, and transferred to the control of the Political Agent at Umbala. Each puttee now appoints headmen for the arbitration of its disputes, and the Government has not been troubled by these people, during the past three years.

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## INDREE.

*Nuwaab Gholam Moheooddeen Khan Bahadur, and Sirdars Nehal Singh, Soodh Singh, and Jowahir Singh.*

This is now a Sikh town, but was originally acquired by the Koonjpoora family.

On the irruption of the Sikhs, they were conciliated by the payment of "chout," literally one-fourth revenue. This "black mail" was gradually doubled, till at last the Sikhs came to be regarded as co-sharers.

Indree has six dependant villages, and is estimated to yield Rs. 4,800.

Goolshere Khan, former chief of Koonjpoora, gave this estate to his second son Gholam Moheooddeen Khan; and as his eldest son Ruhmut Khan, the then chief of Koonjpoora, joined Lord Lake during the Mahratta campaign of 1804, his family possessions may be considered to have come under our protection from that period.

After the death of Goolshere Khan, Gholam Moheooddeen Khan disputed the succession of his elder brother Ruhmut Khan to the undivided principality of Koonjpoora, and the differences between the brothers were adjusted by the transfer in 1811 to Moheooddeen of one-third of Koonjpoora, yielding an estimated revenue of 14,000.

With the view of preventing as much as possible the evils of divided authority, the following arrangement was sanctioned by Government, on the 25th of July, 1833.





1st. "The powers of government in Indree and its dependant lands, including the right of administering justice, and of collecting the land and custom revenue, to vest exclusively in Moheecooddeen Khan.

2nd. "An officer on the part of the Sikhs to attend on all occasions, when arrangements are made for the settlement and collection of the revenue derived from the town lands, and to take copies of all papers connected with the subject. One-half of the revenue of the town lands to be paid to the Sikh sharers, and the other half to be retained by Gholam Moheecooddeen Khan.

3rd. "An officer on the part of the Sikhs to remain in attendance at the chubootera, and to take copies of all papers relating to the collection of the custom revenue, one-half of which is to be paid to the Sikh sharers, and the other half to be retained by Moheecooddeen Khan.

4th. The Sikh sharers, their relations and immediate dependants to remain independent of Moheecooddeen's authority, who will have no power to imprison or fine them, or to meddle with the bona fide property they possess in Indree, in houses, gardens, goods, &c. In case they misbehave themselves, application must be made to their chiefs for punishment and redress, or the Political Agent at Umbala may be appealed to.

5th. "The Sikhs and the people of the town to have the right of appeal to the Political Agent at Umbala, against acts of injustice or oppression on the part of Gholam Moheecooddeen Khan.

6th. "In case Gholam Moheecooddeen Khan, by misconduct in the management of the trust thus reposed in him, shews himself unworthy of its further continuance, some other arrangement will be adopted for the government of the town.

In 1835, Sirdar Nebal Singh complained against Gholam Moheecooddeen Khan of mal-administration, and was directed to substantiate his charges before the Political Agent at Umbala. On that occasion the Supreme Government remarked, that "if it be deemed unadvisable that we





should exercise any direct jurisdiction over the affairs of Indree, it nevertheless behoves us to see that the party whom we have excluded from a share in its administration, should receive his full rights in all other respects; and failing this, that we should restore him to his proper share in the administration, notwithstanding the evils of a divided administration."

As during a period of nearly four years nothing more has been heard, it is very probable that the disputes between the parties have been amicably adjusted.

### KOONJPOORAH.

*Nuwab Gholam Aliy Khan Bahadoor two-thirds, Nuwab Gholam Moheecooddeen Khan Bahadoor one-third.*

This principality was established by a Puthan family, who retain possession up to the present period.

At the commencement of the present (19) century, Goolshere Khan was the chief of this principality. He had two wives, and by them five sons, as herewith shewn.

*By 1st wife, Ruhmut Khan and Gholam Moheecooddeen Khan. By 2nd wife, Gholam Russool Khan, Gholam Mohummud Khan, and Shere Ullee Khan.*

Ruhmut Khan, as the eldest, was intended to succeed him in Koonjpoora; and Gholam Moheecooddeen Khan, the second son, was provided for by the grant to him of the separate estate of Indree.

Gholam Russool Khan, the first child by the second wife, had also (conformably to a family usage) five wells assigned to him, i. e. lands capable of being irrigated with five wells, cultivation in these parts being dependent on irrigation. The two remaining children being infants at the time of Goolshere Khan's death, were not specifically provided for.

Goolshere Khan died in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ruhmut Khan, who, during the Mahratta campaign of 1804, joined General Lord Lake, and was re-





ordered for his good will and services to us, his family possessions being placed under British protection, and by the grant of a jagheer of 7 villages\* in the district of Paneput, for the life of his son Bahadoor Jung Khan. The grant was dated the 3rd of March, 1806, and the jagheer lapsed in 1828 on the death of the grantee.

Ruhmut Khan's succession led to disagreements between him and his brother Gholam Moheooddeen Khan, the chief of Indree, and the Resident at Delhi was obliged in 1811 to appoint arbitrators for the adjustment of the differences; agreeably to whose decision the principality was divided, two-thirds to Ruhmut Khan, and one-third to Gholam Moheooddeen Khan.

Ruhmut Khan died, leaving four sons, named Bahadoor Jung Khan, Gholam Ally Khan, Shah Baz Khan, and Jan Baz Khan. He was succeeded by his eldest son Bahadoor Jung Khan.

Bahadoor Jung Khan died without issue, on the 2nd of August, 1838, and his eldest surviving brother, Gholam Ally Khan, (the present chief) as next of kin, succeeded to the principality. His uncle Gholam Moheooddeen Khan, of Indree, possessor of one-third of the principality, endeavoured to obtain a controlling authority over the management of Koonjpoora, but it was not permitted.

Jowahir Beguin, widow of Bahadoor Jung Khan, claimed certain villages alleged to have been granted to her by her brother-in-law Gholam Ally Khan at the period of his succession; but our interference in behalf of the widow was not called for, as the usages of the family did not sanction the grant of villages to female members.

Shah Baz Khan, next brother to Gholam Ally Khan, the present chief, had also advanced pretensions to one-third of the principality; encouraged, no doubt, by the precedent afforded by the decision of the arbitrators appointed in 1811, to adjust the differences then existing between Ruhmut Khan and Gholam Moheooddeen Khan; but this claim was

Vide Orders, 7th Decr., 1836, and 9th June, 1838.

\* Ramour, Jumyutgurh, Ooncha Sewana, Keylas, Ra-eenpoorah, Peepulwala, and Deh Kumbhaua.





negated. He is on the receipt of a money allowance from his brother; but having recently complained of its inadequacy for his support, inquiries are being made to ascertain the justness or otherwise of the complaint.

Vide Orders, 6th April, 1840.

Gholam Russool Khan, Gholam Mohummud Khan, and Shere Ally Khan, step-uncles to the present chief Gholam Ally Khan, first advanced their claim to territorial possession in 1821. The Government considered them entitled to a provision; and the communication of this sentiment obtained for them an annual allowance of rupees 2,400 : two-thirds payable by Ruhmut Khan, and one-third by Gholam Moheesooddeen Khan, being in proportion to the shares they respectively held in the principality.

This money pension was in excess of the land given by Goolshere Khan to Gholam Russool Khan, as stated in a preceding paragraph.

Subsequently Gholam Moheesooddeen Khan, on the plea of the income of his step-brothers being adequate, refused to continue his quota of the above allowance of rupees 2,400; and the Agent at Delhi was obliged in 1822 to fix the provision for these three brothers at rupees 2,000, including the produce of the lands held by Gholam Russool, which was estimated at 500, the balance 1,500 being paid entirely by Gholam Ally Khan. Thus the land and money allowance were intended to be divided equally between, or enjoyed in common by, the three brothers; they have, however, each repeatedly claimed land yielding 500 rupees besides one-third of the stipend of 1,500; but as such an arrangement was not contemplated in 1822, these claims have been invariably thrown out.

Koonjpoora comprises 53½ villages, and is estimated to yield a revenue of rupees 42,800 per annum.

#### LADWA.

##### *Raja Ajeet Singh*

This chief is of the Dullehwalleh tribe, he is connected with the present ruler of the Punjab. He was created raja by the





Earl of Auckland, during His Lordship's sojourn on the hills in 1839.

Ladwa comprises 178 villages, and is estimated to yield a revenue of rupees 1,42,400.

The raja holds from us in fann, the villages of Dhurur Rundul and Rumbha, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Kur-naul cantonments, under a grant dated 22d June, 1817. We had retained the police administration of these villages, but have subsequently made it over to the raja, reserving our right to re-assume it, in the event of his inability to restrain the ryots who are noted for turbulence.

#### *Maharaj Keen Sikhs.*

The rajas of Putteeala, Nabha, and Jheend have all claimed supremacy over the Sikhs, though equally devoid of any title to it. The Maharaj Keens are an independent community; but in the internal dissensions by which they had long been distracted, different parties had called in the aid and mediation of the above named rajas, between whom and this tribe there exists a connection founded on consanguinity.

This people are now governed by their headmen, or representatives elected from the several puttees or divisions, and the Political Agent at Umbala possesses the appellate jurisdiction.

#### MULAIR KOTELA.

##### *Ameer Ally Khan.*

This state comprises 96 villages, and is estimated to yield rupees 76,800. It is held by a Pathan family, the descendants of Jumal Khan, a former chief. These descendants are now divided into four branches, and their constant squabbles have long disturbed the harmony of the family, and have uselessly taken up the time of the Government.

The rules of succession have been variously stated.

1st. Primogeniture for the chief. Equal division amongst the four houses of Jumal Khan in cases of default of heirs, and next of kin to succeed in cases of default of issue.





2ndly. The chief to receive two shares of all lapses, and the remaining brethren one share each branch.

Owing to existing anomaly on the above point, it has been ruled that future cases of dispute will be decided, as may seem to

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be most equitable with reference to the laws and customs of the fraternity.

## MUSTUFABAD.

*Sirdar Ruttun Singh.*

This chief is of the Dullehwalleh tribe. The estate comprises 31 villages, and is estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 24,800.

Ruttun Singh obtained the estate from us in 1837. It was originally possessed by his father Muhtab Singh, who died in 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son Joodh Singh, who was killed shortly afterwards, leaving his brother, the present chief, Ruttun Singh, a minor.

Muhtab Singh had two widows, viz. Saluknee and Gouran : these divided their husband's possession between themselves, and Mustufabad fell to the share of the latter.

Saluknee, and her son Ruttun Singh, resided on a portion of the territory of Muhtab Singh on the Sutlej, which had fallen to the lot of the former. Subsequent anarchy and confusion drove Gouran from Mustufabad, and obliged her to seek refuge with Saluknee. The estate, however, was defended by her brother Goordut Singh, and her authority was afterwards re-established in Mustufabad.

Things were in this state when British protection was extended to these Sikh territories. In 1812, after the establishment of our supremacy, Ruttun Singh claimed this estate; but was told by Sir David Ochterlony, that Gouran was in possession—and that as we had guaranteed existing rights, his pretensions could not be entertained. On Gouran's death, the estate was first considered to have escheated to the British Government ; but Ruttun Singh having afterwards revived his claim, there were no grounds which could justify its rejection, and Mustufabad was made over





to Ruttun Singh, together with the collections made by us, minus expense of management.

## RAMGURH.

*Meean Dabee Singh  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Narain Doss  $\frac{1}{2}$ .*

This domain is held by a Rajpoot family. It comprises 30 villages, and is supposed to yield a revenue of Rs. 16,000, per annum.

On our assumption of the protection of the Sikh states, Ramgurh was held by two brothers, Maldeo and Narain Doss; they disagreed a short time afterwards, and divided the estate; but the dispensing of justice, with the knowledge and concurrence of Narain Doss, was vested in Maldeo.

Maldeo died leaving two sons, Dabee Singh and Duleep Singh; the former was recognised as the head of the family, and the latter had lands assigned him yielding Rs. 2,000 per annum.

The customs of this family sanction division of territory, instead of the succession of the eldest son, with a provision to the younger.

Duleep Singh lives in subjection to his brother Dabee Singh, who has been recognised as chief.

## SONTEE AND LADHAR.

This is possessed by a fraternity of Sikhs of the Phoolkean tribe, the possession comprises  $64\frac{1}{2}$  villages, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 51,600.

This fraternity were originally independent, but had afterwards voluntarily submitted to the vassalage of the raja of Nabha. This they subsequently endeavoured to throw off; but it has been decided that they shall render feudal service to the Nabha chief, to the extent of sending to Nabha a certain number of mounted followers, on occasions such as the following:

Birth of a son to Nabha.

Marriage of a son or daughter of Nabha.

Death of the reigning raja, and War.





## THANESSUR.

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*Two-fifths British Government, three-fifths Sirdarnees, Chand Koonwur and Roop Koonwur.*

Thanessur, in the belief of the Hindoos, is one of the most holy of places, and was originally conquered and possessed by Meit Singh; whose two nephews, named Bhunga Singh and Bhag Singh, partitioned the territory between themselves, in the proportion of three-fifths to the former, and two-fifths to the latter.

Bhunga Singh, the possessor of three-fifths, was succeeded by his only son Futteh Singh, who died without issue in 1819; when his mother Mae Jan assumed charge of the estate, in capacity of regent, and on behalf of her daughters-in-law, (Chand Koonwur and Roop Koonwur,) who were at the time under age, and to whom she transferred her charge in 1830, and who are at present in possession.

Mae Jan died on the 10th of June, 1836, and it has already been ruled that on the death of Chand Koonwur and Roop Koonwur, this portion of the territory is to lapse to us as the paramount power. It comprises 99½ villages, and is estimated to yield Rs. 79,600.

When the Sikh states came under our protection, we found Gholab Singh (second son of Bhag Singh) in possession of two-thirds of Thanessur, which had not descended in a direct line; and by the demise, without issue, in 1830, of Janyut Singh, the last of the male heirs of the original proprietor Bhag Singh, this portion of the territory lapsed to us. It comprises 42½ villages, and was estimated in 1832 to yield revenue of rupees 34,000; but a number of villages, yielding the greater portion of the revenue, has been from time to time assigned away to female members of the family for their lives, and the amount coming to us is comparatively small.

The river Surressuttee runs below Thanessur, and the Ladwa chief intends to throw a bridge across the river.

The population is mostly Hindoos, and the followers of the Moslem faith, as might be expected in such cases, are under some restraint.



As the information I possess in regard to the following petty protected Sikh states, is alike in every case, I enter the states in alphabetical order in a tabular form, premising that the particulars here given were collected by the local officers in 1832.

STATE.	NAME OF CHIEF.	TRIBE.	No. of Villages.	ESTIMATED REVENUE.
Balah and Manowlee, } Beyree Saul, .. Beir or Bhurree, .. Bheer Coot, .. Bhurutgurb, .. Boh, .. Booriah, .. Bubeal, .. Budhour, ..	Sirdar Hurdial Singh, Sirdar Gopal Singh, Khooshal Singh, Ruttun Singh, Nund Singh, and Chund Singh, Sirdar Amur Singh, Sirdar Golab Singh, Sirdar Kharruck Singh, Khizan Singh, Nidhan Singh, and Juggut Singh,	Singpooreea, Dullehwallah, Phoolkeean, Ditto, Singpooreea, Nishanwalla, Nishanwalla, Nishanwalla, Phoolkeean,	37 5 15½ 3 33½ 23½ 60½ 43 61½	29,600 4,000 12,400 2,400 26,800 18,800 48,400 34,400 49,000
Balaee, .. Burwalleah Singhs, .. Bussee, .. Cheloundee, .. Choomee Muchlee, .. Daon, .. Dawnoura, .. Fureedkote, .. Hullahur, .. Jhuksiwalla, .. Jombhavalah, .. Jugdowlee and Lal-pore Nuglee, ..	.. .. Sirdar Dewah Singh Kulseea, Sirdarnee Mace Ram Koonwur, .. Gooroo Bishun Singh, Sirdar Sahab Singh, Sirdar Pahar Singh, Futteh Singh, .. .. Golab Singh, Mohur Singh, Mehr Singh, and Futteh Singh, Wazeer Singh, and Humeer Singh, Sham Singhees, ..	Dullehwallah, Phoolkeean, Kerora, Kerora, Ditto, .. Kerora, .. Kerora, Phoolkeean, Ditto, Kerora,	2 36 66½ 25½ 24½ 6 18½ 60 10 3 39 78½	1,600 28,800 53,200 20,540 19,600 4,800 14,800 48,000 8,000 2,400 31,200 62,700
Kharree or Keira, .. Kotla, .. Kootya or Kotaha, .. Khurrur, .. Kumanoo, .. Ladoo and Ledeh, .. Lushkur Khan Se-raee, .. Mahlee Sohun and Sewarah, ..	Sirdar Golab Singh, Nehung Khan, Bulwunt Khan, Gholam Moheecooddeen Khan, and Gholam Kadir Khan, .. Syad Jaffer Ally Khan, Sirdar Nehal Singh, .. Sirdar Jeet Singh, .. .. Sirdar Bhoop Singh, and Ulbale Singh, Bedwans, Sirdarnee Jussa Koonwur, widow of Jussa Singh,	Dullehwallah, Mahomedan Pathan, Ditto, Kerora, Dullehwallah, Kerora, Nishanwalla, Bydwan,	19 12 13 18 53½ 34½ 2½ 16	15,200 9,600 7,100 14,400 42,800 27,650 2,000 12,800
Mulodh, .. Punjokhra, .. Phoorkhalee, .. Rae Kote, .. Rampoor Dhoona, .. Raepoor, .. Ropar, .. Rutunpore, ..	Sirdar Fetteh Singh, and Mith Singh, .. .. Ranee Nooroonnissa, .. Rae Goordial Singh, and Natha Singh, Sirdar Bhope Singh, ..	Phoolkeean, Nishanwalla, Shahced Nahung, .. Phoolkeean, .. Dullehwallah, Kerora,	44½ 20½ 12 1½ 5 12 68 9½	35,400 16,400 9,600 5,000 4,000 9,600 54,400 7,600





STATE.	NAME OF CHIEF.	TRIBE.	No. of Villages.	ESTIMATED REVENUE.
Sayalbah,	.. Sirdar Daweh Singh,	Dullehwalleh,	65	52,000
Seekree,	.. Sirdar Muhtab Singh,	Ditto,	8	6,400
Shahabad,	.. Sirdar Shan Singh, Sirdar Runjeet Singh, Sirdar Purtab Singh, and the widow of Khurruck Singh, ..	Nishanwalla,	109½	87,600
Shamguri,	.. Daweh Singh, and Futteh Singh,	Dullehwalleh,	6½	5,200
Shahzadpore,	.. Sirdar Golab Singh,	Shauheed Mahung,	67½	54,000
Turgaur or Tunkore,	.. Sirdar Dya Singh,	Ditto,	26	20,800
Turweh,	..	Nishanwalla,	36	23,800
Urnouly,	.. Bhaces Golab Singh, and Sangut Singh,	Phoolkeean,	41	32,800
Utnlguri and Gunowlee,	.. Sirdar Goordial Singh, and Sirdar Bhopal Singh,	Singpooreea,	41	32,800

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bhaces of Phoolkeean, Maharajkeean, Rajookeekans and Jheendwalla,	.. Phoolkeean, ..	31	24,800
Chundaneh Singh,	.. Dullehwalleh,	2	1,600
Dhamsee and other Singhs,	.. Ditto,	17	13,600
Gurangan Singhs,	.. Ditto,	17½	14,000
Jebaleean and Burkan Singhs,	.. Kerora,	39	31,200
Koomeree and Bural Singh,	.. Ditto,	48	38,400
Nondh Singh Kakur,	.. Ditto,	14	11,200
Soodhees,	.. Soodhees,	150	120,000

Agra, 1st June, 1840.

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BENGLI LINGUA

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