NOTES
NOTES

LETTERS FROM COURT

No. 3—4 March 1767.

1. Black writers—The black writers were generally Indian Christians, probably some of mixed Portuguese and Indian blood.

2. Bettiah-country—Northern sub-division of Champaran District, Bihar. Sir Robert Barker was sent from Patna to the Bettiah district in Bihar to demolish the forts and subdue the turbulent zamindar Jugal Kishore Singh. He succeeded in his mission and wrote in a letter dated 5 March 1766, “Bettea will, I think, be of considerable consequence to the Company. Its Firs will afford masts for all the ships in India, which must produce a new and considerable trade with the other nations in India as well as advantage to our shipping. Gold and Cinna- mons are also here; Timbers as large as any I have seen; Musk and Elephant’s teeth besides many other commodities I have not yet got the knowledge of.”—Long, the Revd. J., Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1869) p. 464.

3. Burjaut—The practice of selling goods by force for more than the current market price.

No. 5—4 March 1767.

1. Malwan—Port and chief town of Malvan taluka, Ratnagiri District, Bombay, situated 70 miles south of Ratnagiri town. Malvan was for a long time the stronghold of Maratha pirates known as the “Malvans”.

In 1765, the Bombay Government sent an expedition which reduced Malvan and Rairee (about 20 miles south of Malvan), the former belonging to Kolhapur and the latter to Savantwadi.—Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. X, Ratnagiri and Savantwadi, (Bombay, 1880) pp. 346—51, 441—42.

2. Morung country—near the Coochbehar—Bhutan frontier; Kamdat Singh was at that time the Rajah of Morung—Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1914) No. 85.

3. Noquetah—Nakhuda i.e., Captain of a ship or owner though not so in this case.

4. Ingeram—Injaram, village in Coconada taluka of Godavari District, Madras, situated 5 miles south of Coringa on the Injaram Canal. The place was well known for its fine cloth and the English established a factory there as early as 1708—Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XIII, (Oxford, 1908) p. 365.

5. Tuncaw money—An assignment of revenue for a specific purpose.

6. Mr. Parry—See Fort William—India House Correspondence, Vol. III. “The offending marriage had been solemnised on the 9th September and what makes the affair more curious is that the bridegroom was one of the members of the Council... from October 7th, 1765 to the date when this letter was received, say August or September of 1767, Mr. Parry continued at Calcutta in an anomalous position; for though
formally dismissed he never appears to have ceased to exercise the functions nor to participate in the temporal privileges of his office". — Hyde, Henry Barry, *Parochial Annals of Bengal*. (Calcutta, 1901) p. 135.

7. **Revd. Mr. John Thomas**—When Mr. Parry was incapacitated by illness for public duties the council secured the services of Revd. Thomas from Madras. He officiated until the arrival of Revd. Thomas Blomer. During the months he officiated, Mr. Thomas conceived a preference for Calcutta—hence this request. But when after Revd. Blomer’s death on 15 June, 1767, the Calcutta Council wrote to Madras for him, he did not come—Hyde, *op. cit.*, pp. 137.

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**No. 7—20 November 1767.**

1. **Outcry account**—i.e. auction account, referring to bids for revenue farms or for imported goods of the English Company made at public auctions.

2. **John Cooke**—He began his official career as member of Dacca factory, rose to be Sheriff of Calcutta, Military Paymaster, Military Store Keeper and ultimately Secretary, Select Committee. He was at this time President of the “quorum” of zamindars of 24-Parganas.

3. **Adrian Bisdom**—See *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, Vols. I, II and III. He was the Dutch Director of Hooghly and Chinsura.

4. **William Watts**—Famous for his intrigues at Murshidabad that ensured the inactivity of Mir Jafar, Roy Durlabh and Yar Latif Khan at Plassey—not to be confused with Hugh Watts who was Resident at Midnapur.


6. **Rajah Tiluckchand**—Tilakchand of Burdwan—Kirtichand (died in 1740), Chitra Sen Rai (died in 1744), Tilakchand, his cousin (died in 1770).


8. **Committee of Lands**—In their general letter to Bengal of 1 April 1760 (para 96), the Directors constituted the Committee of Lands for the management of the Company’s new acquisitions, which was to consist of five persons (the second for the time being to be the head together with at least two others of the Council). The President was to take the lead whenever he found it necessary.

9. **Barnagore**—Baranagar town in Barrackpore sub-division of the District of Twenty four Parganas, Bengal, situated six miles from Calcutta up the river Hughli. It was for some time under Dutch occupation. It was at this time one of the most important *aurungs* of the British.

10. **Pachet Passes**—The Pachet or Panchot hill is in the headquarters sub-division of Manbhum District, half-way between Raghunath—
pur and the junction of the Barakar and Damodar rivers. The hill is in a commanding position near the Barakar beyond Raniganj.

No. 11—16 March 1768.

1. Cossaes Cogmaria fine FBB POSC and Humbums Superfine SFHM—Sortments of cloth; Cogmaria in Dacca District; Cossaes (Khassa) i.e. fine muslins; humbums—flowered fabrics.

*2. Gaut of Duan Gange—In the district of Burdwan. Ramdulal Tagore was the Daroga of Diwangang when this disturbance took place there—See Press List of the Public Department Records, 1748-1800, Vol. VII, p. 77.


4. Buddaul—In the zamindari of the Raja of Santosh in Mymensingh District. It was famous in those days for its fine plain muslins.

* 5. Anthony Polier—Of French Protestant extraction and Swiss domicile, he came to India in 1757 and rose in five years to be the Chief Engineer of Calcutta. The Court of Directors refused him further promotion after he had attained the rank of Major on account of his foreign nationality. He resigned in 1776 and entered into the service of the Nawab of Oudh—Sen, S. N., “A Note on Major Polier’s Resignation”—Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings. Vol. XX, (1943) pp. 75-78.

No. 11—18 March 1768.—Enclosure list.


2. Lewis Doxat—A Captain in November 1778, he died in August 1781 at Ramnagar. He was possibly there in connection with the Chait Singh affair.—Hodson, op. cit., Part II, (London, 1928) p. 83.


No. 13—11 November 1768.


2. Island of Balambangan—Off the north coast of Borneo, ceded together with a portion of Borneo by a Sultan of Sulu, who was a prisoner at Manila but was released by the English. The Company’s first settlers were expelled by the Sulus. A second settlement was abandoned as a failure. See Press List of the Public Department Records, 1748-1800. Vol. IX, p. 6.


4. Chakeran lands—Lands exempted from revenue on the plea of being appropriated to maintain the public officers and servants.—Wilson,

5. Gentil—The celebrated French adventurer, who was in Shuja's service for many years and was a personal friend of Shuja-ud-Daulah. He was the author of the famous *Memoires sur l'Indoustan*—Buckland C. E., *Dictionary of Indian Biography*, (London, 1906), p. 161.

6. Tilly Kettle—A portrait painter (1740-86), was in India from 1770 to 1777 where he made his fortune. His portrait of Warren Hastings is in the National Portrait Gallery. He died in 1786 at Aleppo.—Buckland, *op. cit.*, p. 234.


No. 13-A—9 December 1768.

1. James Grant—He is not to be confused with James Grant, the revenue expert, who was appointed writer in May 1778. This James Grant assisted in the attack on Warren Hastings in 1775 and was included by Hastings in his list of wretches. He went home in 1776 and was not permitted to return to India.—Firminger, W. K., *The Fifth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1917), p. xxx.

No. 16—17 March 1769.

1. Ingelee—Hijili, a village in the Contai subdivision, Midnapur District, Bengal, situated on the left bank of the Rasulpur river close to the sea, three miles from Kedgeree (Khejiri). The most important event in the history of Hijili was its capture by Job Charnock in 1687 and its siege by the Mughal troops. The Kunjpure Khal cut off Hijili and Khejiri from the mainland and the two were separated from each other by the river Cowcolly no trace even of the channel of which is now visible.—O'Malley, L. S. S., *Bengal District Gazetteer, Midnapore*, (Calcutta, 1911) pp. 182-191.

2. Baftas, Cossaes, Emmerties, Gurrahs—36 different denominations of cotton cloth were made at Dacca even in 1840—Birdwood, George, C. M., *Industrial Arts of India*, (London, 1880), p. 249. Textile fabrics took their names very often from the place where they first acquired excellence and retained these long after the local manufacture had been transferred to some other place. Bafta—a cloth called bafta is made in Bhagalpur division of tasar silk in the warp and cotton in the weft; Cossae—Khasa, see *ante* p. 623; Gurrahs—a rather coarse sortment of cloth. Bafta means woven.—Birdwood, *op. cit.*, p. 240.

*Enclosure No. 1—*

3. Sultan of Xolo—The Sulu archipelago in Philippine Islands is situated between North Borneo and Mindanao. The inhabitants were very much given to piracy in those days.

No. 18—30 June 1769.

1. King of Sooloo—The same as Sultan of Xolo.
Additional Notes

No. 13—11 November 1768, page 149.

William Boughton—Assistant to the Chief and Council of Revenue at Murshidabad in December 1771.

Richard Phipps—Appointed at Rangpur in 1771 where he continued at least up to 1774.

Frederick Farrer—The only entry in the Press List of Public Department Records is in Volume VIII, p. 135, 14 October, 1771.—"Register of bonds granted drawn up by Mr. Frederick Farrer for Mr. George Bright, sub-treasurer."

Richard Sumper—Secretary to the Board of Revenue in 1774, Chief of Chittagong factory in 1778 and Collector of Chittagong.

Lewis Crusius Laplant—A Cruss Laplant was Secretary to the Chief and Council at Patna in 1779.

Tilman Henckell—He became Collector of Jessore and later Collector of Rajshahi. He was in the service of the Company in India at least up to 1800—Press List of Public Department Records, Vol. XVII, p. 312.

Thomas Kirkman—He rose to be Paymaster of the 2nd Brigade. He died in 1780.

John Champain—He became Magistrate of Dacca and Collector and Magistrate of 24-Parganas.

John Bristow—He should not be confused with the better known Resident at the Court of Oudh who must have come much earlier.

Matthew Day—Appointed assistant at the factory at Dacca, he rose ultimately to be the Collector of Dacca.

Charles Graeme—He was for a long time the Collector of Sarkar Saran in Bihar.

Peter Speke—He began as Assistant to the Supervisor at Rangpur, then became Resident at Jangipur, Collector of Rajshahi, Resident at the Court of Murshidabad, President of the Board of Trade and ultimately Vice-President and Deputy Governor of Bengal in January 1797.

George Herbert—He was the Paymaster of the Third Brigade from 1772 to 1786.

William Cowper—He became a member of the Board of Revenue in 1786 and rose ultimately to be President, Board of Revenue.

Henry Richardson—He began his official career under the Chief and Council at Patna, became one of the Jamadars of Chandernagore and Chinsura and later Collector of Hooghly.

Matthew Gunning—We find in the records that he was acting as Commissary-General in September 1776.

William Augustus Brooke—Appointed Paymaster of the First Brigade in 1771, he rose to be Revenue Chief of Patna, Collector of Shahabad and Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan. The Board of Revenue paid him a gratuity in April 1797.

Samuel Charters—He was known as one of the most successful collectors in the service of the East India Company. He was one of the four covenanted servants selected in 1781 to form the Central Committee of Revenue. He was paid commission on the excess of collec-
tions in 1192 B.S. 1193 F.S. (1785-86 A.D.) In November 1791 he wanted the Secretary to pay him the allowance usually paid to servants out of employ—Press List of Public Department Records, Vol. XIII, pp. 38 and 352.

Joseph Lloyd Harris—He rose to be the Commercial Resident at Chittagong.

Peter Moore—He was Collector of Calcutta in 1782, one of the Commissioners of Police of Calcutta in 1784 and Member of the Committee of Revenue in 1788.

Thomas Graham—Resident at Benares from 1777 to 1780, was for some time Persian interpreter to Sir Eyre Coote, became Acting President of the Board of Revenue in 1791 and was soon after confirmed in his appointment. In 1798 his claim to a seat in the Supreme Council was considered. Not to be confused with John Graham who was Resident at Burdwan and Midnapur, a member of the Controlling Council at Murshidabad and a member of the Committee of Circuit in 1772.

George Hatch—He began as an Assistant in Dacca factory and rose to be Paymaster of the First Brigade and then of the Third Brigade. He was later Collector of Dinajpur. The last reference to him is to be found in the Bengal Public Consultation, 18 December, 1800, No. 22 in which he claimed that he was entitled to some compensation.

Charles Steynsham Collinson—He was Resident at Rampur Boalia in 1784; resigned in 1797.

Edward Smith—He rose to be Resident at Rangpur.

William Wroughton—In the official hierarchy the highest position which he eventually occupied was that of the Collector, first at Mymensingh and then at Bhulua. In 1791 when he was on board the Transmondroff, a writ was served on him and he was delivered up to the officers of the Sheriff for settlement of a debt.

No. 21—7 December 1769, page 261.

George Bogle—Commissioner of law suits in 1778, Collector of Rangpur in 1779, he is famous for his celebrated mission to Tibet. He was one of the members of the Amini Commission of 1776.

Robert Adair—He was for some time Commissary at Chinsura and rose to be Collector of Bhagalpur.

Robert Tomlinson—Accountant to Board of Trade and later Salt Agent at Bhulua and Chittagong. The last recorded entry about him in the Press List of the Public Department Records, is dated 24 April, 1792.

George Hodgson—in 1779 he was Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Richard Griffith—His name is mentioned in 3 documents from one of which he appears to be an opium contractor in 1776-77.

Sir John Doily—Assistant to Persian Translator, Bengal Army, he became Translator in 1775. He was later Sheriff of Calcutta and then Resident at the Court of Murshidabad for about a decade from 1780 to 1789.

David Burges—He was paymaster at Dinapore in 1799.

James Peter Aurlol—He rose to be Agent for supplies to the Presidencies.
George Cumming—Collector of Ramgarh, then Additional Divisional Judge of Burdwan, he was also for some time Registrar and Assistant Magistrate of Rangpur and later of Shahabad.

John Carmichael—He was Paymaster of the garrison at Fort William. He had an estate on Borneo Island.

William Bruere—He became Agent for supplies to the Presidencies, a Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and later Paymaster of Works.

John Haldane—He began as Resident at Khirpai and Haripal and rose to be Collector of Customs at Calcutta. He was occupying this position in June 1799.

Henry Lodge—The last important post that he held was that of Accountant General to the Mayor’s Court.

George Richard Foley—He rose to be Custom Master, Calcutta, and Civil Paymaster.

John Hannay—He was Import Warehouse Keeper and rose to be Paymaster of the Third Brigade.

William Taylor—All that we know about him is that he wanted leave of absence for three years in October 1785.

Nathaniel Middleton—He became Resident at the Court of Oudh and Collector of Asaf-ud-Daulah’s assignments.

Isaac Baugh—He rose to be Secretary to the Board in Revenue Department and Secretary to the Board of Ordnance. He resigned towards the end of 1781.

Richard Johnson—He became Member, Board of Revenue, in 1786 (occupying a deliberative seat), was Chairman, General Bank of India in 1787, became Accountant General, Board of Revenue, and Church Warden.

John Evelyn—He became one of the Commissioners of Police, which post he resigned in 1782. He became Member, Board of Revenue, in 1786.

John Kneller—Secretary to the Board, he solicited passage back to England and leave for three years in 1785.

Edward Burges—He became Judge of Murshidabad Diwani Adalat, Judge and Magistrate of Murshidabad and later of Nadia. He resigned on account of ill health in 1798.

John Dyneley—He became Deputy Postmaster at Murshidabad. He was Resident at Radhanagar factory in 1776.

Thomas Pottenger—Appointed in 1772 as an assistant at the factory at Cossimbazar.

Joseph Barnard Smith—He rose to be the Judge and Magistrate of 24-Parganas.

James Lally—All that we could glean about him is that he wanted to go in 1776 to the Malabar Coast for recovery of his health.

Robert Burgh—He became Paymaster of the Second Brigade.

Lewis Pictet—He was assistant in the factory at Cossimbazar in 1774. He perhaps proceeded to Europe in 1779.

Charles Wilkins—He learnt Bengali, Persian and Sanskrit and translated the Bhagvod Gita and Hitopadesha. Halhed’s Grammar of the Bengali Language was printed in 1778 with types cast by Wilkins. He
also prepared a Persian fount of types. He played a very distinguished part as a visitor and examiner of the Haileybury College. His glossary of revenue terms is a very valuable contribution. It was published contemporaneously with the celebrated *Fifth Report*.

**Archibald Montgomery**—He was Collector of Saran in Bihar from 1788 to 1792.

**Samuel Touchet Junior**—Clerk to the Military Committee, he rose to be Assaymaster and Civil Paymaster.

**Charles Williams**—He began as an assistant at Chittagong factory. Nothing more is known about him.

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**LETTERS TO COURT**

No. 1—20 January 1767.

1. **Strait of Dryen Banka and Sunda**—The Strait of Sunda is the channel separating Sumatra from Java and Banka is an island of the Dutch East Indies off the east coast of Sumatra from which it is separated by Banka Strait.

2. **Ghaut of Duan Gunge**—See *ante* p. 623.

3. **Gheerpay**—Khirpai in the Ghatal sub-division of Midnapur on the road between Chandrakona and Ghatal. There was a weaving factory here for cotton and silk cloths. After 1763 the French also had a small factory at this place. The Dutch used to send agents here for purchase.

No. 5—12 March 1767.

1. **Manapar**—Manapad lighthouse, south of Kulasekharapatnam, almost halfway between Cape Comorin and Tuticorin.

2. **Government of Salangore**—Sultanate of Selangor, now one of the Federated Malay States on the Western side of the Malay Peninsula.

3. **Noquedar**—See *ante* p. 621.


5. **Coringa**—Village in the Coconada *taluka* of Godavari District, Madras, at the mouth of the northernmost branch of the Godavari 8 miles from Coonada. Coringa was an early Dutch settlement and was formerly the principal seaport and shipbuilding centre on the Eastern Coast.

No. 6—17 March 1767.

1. **Serajepore**—Sheorajpur, an old village in Khajuha *Tehsil*,
Fatehpur District, U. P., lying on the shore of the Ganges, 10 miles north of Bindi and 14 miles east of Kora.

2. Raghu Nath Rao at Navagast—Raghu Nath Rao, uncle of Peshwa Madhava Rao, went out on an expedition to Hindustan. He failed to take Gohad after a protracted siege and had to remain content with a payment of 3 lakhs. He then proceeded to the south. Navagast is most probably Nanaghat pass east of Kalyan.

No. 9—26 August 1767.
1. Barabulla—At the mouth of the Hugli near Hijili.
2. Kedgeree—Khejiri, a village in the Contai subdivision of Midnapur District, Bengal, situated on the right bank of the river Hugli, 16 miles north-west of Contai. It was in those days an important anchorage for disembarkation of passengers who wanted to go to Calcutta. The journey up the Hugli being considered dangerous for the larger vessels, these lay at Kedgeree and loaded or unloaded their cargo. The passengers were taken to Calcutta or brought from Calcutta in sloops. With the shifting of the channel, this place ceased to be important.

No. 10—14 September 1767.
1. Commercially—Kumarkhali, a town in the Kushtia subdivision of Nadia District, Bengal, on the left bank of the Garai river. During the days of the E. I. Company a commercial resident was stationed here and a large business in silk was carried on at this place.

No. 11—10 December 1767.
1. Covelon—Covelong (Kovalum) village in the district and taluka, of Chingleput, Madras, on the east coast about 20 miles south of Madras city. This place depended greatly on the manufacture of salt.—Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. XI, p. 54.
2. Jangipur—Jangipur, headquarters of the subdivision of the same name in Murshidabad District, Bengal. During early years of the British rule it was an important centre of silk trade and the site of one of the Company’s commercial residencies.
3. Dussmassa rupees—10/11 of a Current rupee; the exchange, however, fluctuated.
4. Fulta—Falta, village in the Diamad Harbour sub-division of 24-Parganas, Bengal, situated on the bank of the Hooghly nearly opposite to its junction with the Damodar. The British took refuge here after the capture of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756.
5. Surman’s garden—It marked the southern part of the British settlement just as Perrin’s garden marked the northern. The Kidderpore docks have been established in this place. Surman’s garden was purchased from Mr. Edwards Handle in November 1767 for 10,000 Arcot rupees.
6. Luckypore—Lakhipur, a village in Noakhali District, East Bengal. A factory was established here by the East India Company in 1756.
7. Bartholomew Plaisted—See Fort William—India House Correspondence, Vol. I. Plaisted, Engineer and Surveyor of Works, originally member of the Bombay establishment of the Company, accepted the post of Engineer at Fort William in 1752. Three
years later he was appointed as Master Attendant at Calcutta, but was shortly afterwards suspended from service for his objectionable behaviour towards the President and Council. In consideration of his sufferings during the calamity which befell the English in Calcutta in 1756, the Directors allowed him to be reinstated in 1758 as Surveyor of Works. In 1759 Plaisted was nominated as a Commissioner of Restitution.

8. Ely Rupees—Hali rupees i.e. current rupees or sicca.

No. 14—22 February 1768.

1. Monhur Muckerjee—A contractor under the Committee of Works, also responsible for works at Berhampore. There is a reference to one Monhur Mukherjee, the Diwan of a certain Mr. Bateman. His name is on the list of 95 principal native inhabitants of Calcutta who petitioned Governor Spencer against sentencing Radhacharan Roy to death for forgery.

2. Dhees—Dih (deh), a village comprehending not only the actual village, but also the lands belonging to it.—Wilson, op. cit., p. 220.

3. Tushkees—Tash-khis meaning assessment.

No. 15—14 March 1768.

1. Bandemalancka—Bandarmurlanka village in the Amalapuram taluka of Godavari District, Madras, at the mouth of the Vainteyam, a branch of the Godavari. It was an important English factory.

2. Survels—Swivels.

3. Coureys—Kori, a small shell which passed as money.

No. 17—28 March 1768.

1. Zabita Khan—This estimate of Zabita Khan was entirely wrong. After Najib’s death he failed to hold his own and his territory dwindled to the average size of a modern collectorate. He tried to make friends with the Sikhs and the Mughals alternately. There is a saying still current in Saharanpur district “Ek Guru Ka do Chele Adha Sikh Adha Rohile.”


No. 18—13 September 1768.

1. Narraindoo (Deo)—Article IV of the treaty concluded between the British and the Nizam on 23 February, 1768 concerns Narain Deo. “Narraindoo one of the Zemindars of the Circar of Chicaole having lately raised disturbances in the Elecheapour Country and refused......to pay his rents......the Nabob Ausph Jau agrees......to pay letters to pay his rents......the Nabob Ausph Jau agrees......to write letters not only to Narraindoo but all the Zemindars in the Circars......acquainting them that they are in future to regard the English Company as their Sovereign.”—Select Committee Proceedings, 27 April 1768, p. 212.

2. Kimedy—The Kimedy estate is now part of Ganjam District, Madras.
No. 19—13 September 1768.

1. Meyepore—Mayapur situated midway between Budge Budge and Falta on the left bank of the Hugli.
2. Burrabulla Sand—See Barrabulla ante p. 629.

No. 21—25 September 1768.

1. Maundy—Mandi Ghat in Fyzabad District, U.P. It was a very important calling station for boats on the Gogra.
2. Shew—Rajepore—Shivrajpur, headquarters of the tehsil and pargana of the same name in Cawnpore District, U.P., situated on the Grand Trunk Road about 21 miles, n. w. of Cawnpore.
3. Jagemou—Jajmau, the ancient town of this name formerly gave its name to the Cawnpore pargana and tehsil, but is now a decayed place standing on the bank of the Ganges about 4 miles from the city to the east of Cawnpore cantonment.

No. 26—6 January 1768.


No. 28—2 February 1768.

1. Chintz—a printed or spotted cotton cloth. The word "is derived from chint or chete, Hindu words for variegated, spotted, whence Chita"—Birdwood, *op. cit.* p. 240.
2. Bauléah pykars—dalals dealt with pykars, who were the lowest set of brokers. Bauleah refers to Rajshahi or Rampur Boalia.
3. Sootanooty—Northern part of Calcutta extending from China Bazar to Bagbazar.
4. Simlah—Now a part of Ward VI of the Corporation of Calcutta on the northern side of the city. On 8 August 1754 the proprietors rented it to the East India Company.
5. Narrain Sing and Ringheer—Is it possible that these names refer to Narran Singh and his brother, Rogeram, mentioned in Hill—*Bengal in 1756-57*, Volume I. p. 100? Narayan Singh had before the capture of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-Daulah tried to see the Governor with a letter but the latter had refused to see him.
6. Rachbehary Seat instead of Bahjabenaat Seat—"Bungnaut and Rosebehari Seat" were two of the 95 prominent native inhabitants of Calcutta who petitioned the Governor against hanging an Indian for forgery.

No. 35—5 April 1769.

No. 37—30 September 1769.

1. Serfers Kotombo country—Siris and Kutumba parganas in Aurangabad sub-division of Gaya District.—O'Malley, L. S. S. Bengal District Gazetteers, Gaya, (Calcutta, 1906) pp. 174-75, 200. This part of Bihar to the west of Gaya is on the Son; we find this area included in the list of rebellious parganas in June 1768.

2. Lands taken from the Goorka Raja—The expedition which was undertaken by Captain Kinlock in 1767 for the relief of Raja of Nepal against the Gurkha Chief Prithi Narain failed because the necessary reinforcement could not be provided due to the heavy demands made by Madras Presidency in connection with the First Anglo-Mysore War. However, the Company annexed the Tarai lands bordering on Bettiah the income from which was sufficient to cover the expenses of the expedition—Long, op. cit., pp. 537–42.