

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Indrial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1076	Press
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35-36		
Dated	9-8-1918	19/18P

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Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 10th August 1858.

No. 35. Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Magistrate of Bellary; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Gootty, 19th July 1858, No. 43.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Extract Minutes Consultation, No. 856, dated 26th June, in which I am directed to procure from the rebel prisoner Bheemapah (or Marol Bheemrow) all the information I can in regard to matters connected with the disturbances at Copal; and to state what reliance can be placed on his statements, and my particular attention is called to those parts which relate to the Annagondy Rajah.

2. I have accordingly had M. Bheemarow before me. This man was formerly in Bellary, when Moondreghee Bheemarow was Tahsildar, and obtained occasionally some temporary employment.

3. I beg to enclose translation of his deposition given before me. It will be found to correspond generally with the statement he gave before the Deputy Commissioner of Raichore, copy of which I had the honor to receive with the Extract Minutes Consultation now under reply. The statement as it affects the Rajah of Annagondy shews that Bheemarow was in communication with that Rajah. A Jemadar came once to Bennihully (Bheemarow's village) from Annagondy, and again when Bheemarow and the body of rebels with him took up a temporary position in the Comara Ramana Coomptah Hills, which immediately adjoin Annagondy, the same Jemadar came from Annagondy to Bheemarow's encampment, and Bheemarow's confidential attendant Narahari (killed I believe at Copal) went to Annagondy. I have no reason whatever to suppose the deponent is stating an untruth. It is quite true that the Rajah was guilty of no overt act, and there is nothing to prove that he himself was cognizant of the acts of the Jemadar, and it is certain that he treated with civility 2 officers and a body of H. M.'s 74th Regiment who happened to be on a pleasure party in the Rajah's estate at the time that Bheemarow must have been in the hills adjoining, viz., on the 26th and 27th. But on the other hand, while he politely sent them a present of game, he gave them no intimation of the vicinity of the rebels, neither did he send word to me or my talook authorities. From these circumstances, I am disposed to coincide in the

* No. 1070, of 1858, dated 5th July 1858.

opinion expressed in the letter* to your address, from the Resident of Hyderabad, copy of which have been forwarded to me by that gentleman.

Extract Minutes Consultation, Judicial Department, No. 869, 29th June 1858.

4. I am authorized by Government, at my discretion, to stop the Rajah's pension if I should see sufficient cause for the measure. But I think I should be acting hastily, were I to do so at present without further information or fresh instructions from Government.

5. With respect to the rest of the statement given by Marol Bheemarow, I think that great reliance may be placed on its accuracy. The man was not apparently in the entire confidence of Moondreghee Bheemarow, but I think he has fairly stated all he knows. He is in ignorance of the details of the intrigues of Bheemarow, when that man was at Dharwar, with the Nargoond Rajah and others in those parts, and can give little information about them. But Colonel Malcolm, Commanding the Southern Maratta Horse and Commissioner in those parts, has earnestly requested me to let Marol Bheemarow be sent to him as it is possible that he may be able to give further information when confronted with others. I have therefore, in compliance with his request, sent Marol Bheemarow under a safe guard to Kulladghee. This measure will further test the truth of Bheemarow's statement, and will assist the Government in deciding as to his fate.

6. I would point out, that this man is not, I fancy, strictly within the jurisdiction of the Madras Government. There have been no treasonable acts committed in the Madras territory. The rebellion commenced in the Dharwar district and then passed into the Raichore Division of the Assigned Territories of H. H. the Nizam, where the rebels were destroyed; some, including Marol Bheemarow, being sent over for imprisonment in the Bellary Jail.

7. I have to add that M. Bheemarow gave his deposition apparently in all sincerity, occa-

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sionally saying that he believed he had told every thing he knew, but that if I could suggest any particulars that he might have omitted, he would state what he knew, and this he did. He had no hopes held out to him of pardon, as I had no authority to do so.

Translation of a Deposition given by Maravali Bheem Row, Goomashta of the late Moonderghy Bheemrow, before the Magistrate of Bellary, on the 1st July 1858.

*24th May 1858.

Previous to the insurrection* of Bheemrow, about 2½ months, the Nurgood Jugeerdar sent a messenger Basapah Sower to Bheemrow to tell him that the Circar are imprisoning all persons found in possession of Arms and ammunition, that he had some and that Bheemrow had some, and therefore that the Circar would put them both in prison and proposed that they both should raise a rebellion. I heard this, but did not hear Basapah tell Bheemrow. I saw Basapah at Binnihully the village of M. Bheemrow. Bheemrow returned word that he was ready to do as Nurgood chief did. After this the following persons intrigued with Bheemrow about an insurrection, viz.

1 Hummagee Desayee.

1 Dumbul Desayee.

1 Annagoondy Rajah.

1 Toragul Desayee.

Hummagee is distant from Binnihully only one coss, and the Desayee and Bheemrow used frequently to meet and converse in the hills between their villages.

The Dumbul Desayee has a tope near the village of Dhonee which is distant 2 coss from Soratoor.* There also (at Dhonee) Moonderghee Bheemrow has a tope. At that place the Desayee and Bheemrow on pretence of looking at their topes used to meet 2 or 3 times and then concert about the rebellion, so I heard. Besides before this Bheemrow had been sent for by the Circar to Darwar, and there met the Dumbul Desayee, and conversed with him there for a month.

Toragul belongs to Nurgood, and the people of that Desayee did not come to Bheemrow but concerted with the Nurgood Jagheerdar.

A Brahmin named Narahari was employed by Bheemrow to carry on his intrigues.

Eight days before the insurrection, this Narahari went to Nurgood and returned with a horse for Bheemrow from that chief.

Previous to the Nurgood chief sending messages to Bheemrow, he Bheemrow, was disposed to rebellion, but had no assistance, and did not attempt it, but after Nurgood chief sent to him he was encouraged to rise.

About 1½ month before Bheemrow rose, a Mussulman Jemadar came from the Annagoondy Rajah and stopped one day at Binnihully at the house of Bheemrow, Jemadar Bavani Sing, and visited Bheemrow at his house and conversed with him and departed. I did not hear what passed. But Bheemrow's Jemadar told me that the Jemadar had come from the Annagoondy Rajah to speak with Bheemrow about the insurrection. This Jemadar Bavani Sing is a great confidant of Bheemrow's and knew all the secrets. But I was only Bheemrow's Carcoon, and he did not tell me his secrets.

Moonderghee Bheemrow went to Comara Ravanah Coompta in expectation of being joined by the people of the Rajah of Annagoondy.

One day, the day before Bheemrow went to Copul; while they were at the Comara Ramana Coompta, the same Jemadar of the Annagoondy Rajah who had before been to Binnihully came and said if Bheemrow would come to Gangawutty and loot it, the Annagoondy people would assist him. This I heard from Bheemrow's Jemadar the next day; and it was rumoured that Bheemrow intended that day to go to Gungawutty, but he did not, but went that night to Copul, where his wives and family, having been apprehended, were.

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I did not see the Annagoondy Rajah's Jemadar, but only heard he had come in the night.

No assistance was received from Annagoondy. No people from Annagoondy joined at Comara Ramana Coompta.

Bheemrow had not been collecting ammunition previous to the Nurgood chief sending to him. He had 4 or 5 guns and about 20 swords, &c.

Last year the Dharwar Magistrate at the time of Moharum sent for Bheemrow and the authorities searched for arms and ammunition in the jungle near Bhennihully where Bheemrow was building a tank, but found none. After the message from the Nurgood chief, Bheemrow made 3 or 4 maunds of powder, but did not collect any more weapons.

The plan of operations concocted between them was, that Bheemrow, the Nurgood chief, the * 17th May or 16th June. Desayees of Dumbalum and Hummagee should assemble about the 5th* of Jeshta Shoodda (don't know whether Aduca Jeshta or Nija Jeshta,) or else after the † In September. month of Shravanah,† and commence the rebellion, by looting Guddue, and then proceed to Dharwar, loot it and get into the forest in that direction, and to join Harêra (Mahratta) Hanoomunta who is now there, and remain there some time looting villages, and then join Nâna Saib when he should come to Poonah. I did not hear it was their intention to go towards Copul.

Before the time arrived for rising, the Circar people discovered the arms of the Hummagee Desayee who ran off and told Bheemrow, and so Bheemrow raised the rebellion. They two went to Dumbul to join with that Desayee, but he did not come, he was at Sooratoor. So they not having a safe place there, went to the Comara Ramana Coompta and remained there a few days with the intention of collecting people and then going to the Darwar side. But in mean time the Copul Amildar had seized Bheemrow's wives and children and so they went to Copul.

The Nurgood, Dumbul and Hummagee Desayees had promised to collect some men.

Bheemrow gave to a Fakeer of Hospett 500 Rupees at Binnihully, about 1½ month before the outbreak, for the purpose of collecting people at Hospett, but none came at the time of the rebellion.

One Muddee Kentsappah at a village near the Comara Ramana Coompta promised to collect some people. He came to Binnihully about 1½ month before the outbreak, and spoke with Bheemrow.

I heard that Bheemrow went occasionally to the Heri Adivee, and sent for some people from Hesaroor and Shincatalloor and told them to collect people for the insurrection. This was about 1 or 1½ month before the outbreak. But these persons were his confidants and it was not made public. He intended to keep the people collected on his pay. The Hummagee Desayee promised to procure the funds.

I don't know the name of the Jemadar who came from Annagoondy. I don't know what has become of Narahari who was Bheemrow's confidant. He was probably killed with him at Copul.

No persons of consequence in Bellary district promised assistance to Bheemrow. But Bheemrow's Jemadar told me that the Sower army at Kulladghee in Belgaum Zillah would assist the Nurgood chief. No one belonging to the army of this (Bellary) country were concerned with Bheemrow.

The man Gosay Hanamopah, a Brahmin of Hurpunhully, was a friend of Bheemrow when Bheemrow was Tahsildar of Hurpunhully. He is a sportsman. I never heard that he promised to collect men for Bheemrow, he has not such influence. I saw him 3 months ago at the Moonderghee Jâtra.

In consequence of the discovery of Arms at Hummagee, Bheemrow suddenly commenced the insurrection, otherwise he would have waited for the Nurgood and other chiefs.

Muddi Kentsappah before mentioned, met Bheemrow about a coss from Comara Ramana

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Coompta, and accompanied him to the fort there, and then returned to his village. Next day I heard that he had been seized by the Copul Tahsildar.

A ryot named Goorappah in a small village near the Comara Ramana Coompta, received 100 or 150 Rupees from Bheemrow, and supplied him with grain. Bheemrow did not collect any supplies before.

I heard that the Mahratta Hanoomuntoo (before mentioned) had collected some men and looted some villages in the vicinity of the jungle near Darwar.

The explanation of a discrepancy on one point between his statement now given and that given before Mr. Taylor, Deputy Commissioner of Raichore, he states as follows:—Bheemrow it is true did, about 1½ month before the insurrection, contemplate taking possession of Copalum, and he sent for Bunna Naick of Copul to Bennihully, and asked his assistance in getting possession of Copul, to which he assented, but as he did not again come, Bheemrow did not trust his word; and so abandoned the project of seizing Copul, when he went to Dumbalum. But when he arrived at Comara Ramana Coomptah, sent for Bunni Naik, who agreed to assist him in getting possession of Copul, and conducted some of Bheemrow's party through a breach in the wall and also opened the gate to admit the rest, the Circar since seized Bunna Naik, but I don't know what was done with him.

In reply to a question put respecting some persons mentioned in a letter from the Commissioner of Nurgood to the Magistrate, the prisoner says, I know Cullapa, and Raojee, they are may have joined with the Dumbalum Desayee. They did not join in Bheemrow's insurrection. They

There was a report that the Nana Saib was coming (to Poonah) and Bheemrow, &c., intended joining him, but there was no connection between him and Bheemrow. There was no communication between them. I don't know whether the Nurgood chief had any.

Narahari (the confidant of Bheemrow) went one evening to Anagoondy when we were at Comara Ramana Coomptah. The same night the Jemadar came from Anagoondy to Comara Ramana Coomptah. They probably missed each other on the road by taking different routes. Next morning at 7 o'clock, Narahary returned and told me he had been to Anagoondy. I concluded that Narahary had been to Anagoondy to get men, because Bheemrow's Jemadar had before told me that the Anagoondy Jemadar had come and said that if Bheemrow would attack Gungawutty, he would be joined by the Anagoondy people. But I did not ask Narahary why he went to Anagoondy.

I don't know that any persons from Darwar were implicated with Bheemrow in the rebellion, when Bheemrow returned from Darwar last year, about the Cartic or Margaserum month. I went to Guddue about a civil suit, and as Guddue is about 30 or 40 miles from Darwar, I went to Darwar to visit Goorow, late Moonsiff of Hawery, who is an old acquaintance of mine. I was 2 days in his house, and I never heard that he was implicated with Bheemrow. Bheemrow went 2 or 3 times to Darwar, but I don't know whether any people there were partizans with him.

Note. The name of Goorow is mentioned by the Commissioner of Nurgood, hence these questions.

I heard the Nurgood chief's rising, but don't know who joined him. Bheemrow's maternal uncle Goorow was at Moonderghee. He did not join in Bheemrow's rebellion and I don't know that he knew any thing about it.

Bheemrow when he rose went first to the village of Ratee and called his uncle Vencutrow,* he did not come, and the people said he was not in the village. Bheemrow left that village and went on to Corlahully and took some Boya caste fellows, and on his way to Singatalloor met the Joint Police and seized him and took him with him to Singatalloor. There he sent for Baubana and threatened to beat him, because he said he had slandered him to the Hoovinhadagaly Tahsildar. Thence he went to Hummagee and found there the Desayee who had collected some men there, and had seized some 3 or 4 Police peons and had cut off the Curnum's nose and after Bheemrow's arrival that Desayee had a man killed there. Thence they

*Now at Hoovenbudgalee.

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went to Killoor and next day to Dumbalum. I was a little behind and as I approached the village gate, Bheemrow came out; there was a Sowar horse lying dead, having been shot. I heard that they had taken the arms in the Cutcherry. They went thence to Cowloor, took rice and then went to Comara Ramana Coomptah. On the road from Kelloor to Dumbalum they went to Haravagerry and levied a fine of 1000 Rupees on the Reddy of that village, because he had once before opposed them. The only murder committed was the one at Hummagee. Bheemrow made no attempt to cross the Toombadra and had no intention of doing so. He only threatened Shentalloor Baubana, but did nothing more to him. When he went to Copul, he looted the talook Cutcherry Treasury. I know nothing more. Given before me this 1st of July 1858.

(Signed) C. PELLY,
Magistrate.

2nd July 1858.

Question.—Look at the two persons before the Court and state if you know any thing regarding them. (*Note.*—One Kayserigerry Bhavah and one Lingah are shewn to the Deponent.)

Answer.—I have looked at them, I know nothing of the Gosai, (*Note.*—The Gasai alluded to is Kayserigerry Bhava) the other individual who calls himself Lingah* is an inhabitant of Hes-

Note. This man was found making enquiries about Bheemrow at Comara Ramana Coompta and denies what is here stated. Enquiries are making. aroor, a village about a coss distant from Bennihully, the village of Moonderghee Bheemrow, this man's name is Giddah. I have known him for the last two years, he has within this period been cultivating Moonderghee Bheemrow's lands in a jungle called Hirraadavi near Bennihully.

I saw him at Bennihully about 8 days previous to Bheemrow's rising in insurrection, but not after, he was in the habit of visiting Bheemrow at Bennihully every 3 or 4 days, he was Bheemrow's cultivation. He did not join Bheemrow in the insurrection, and I am not aware if he knew any thing about the insurrection. His relations may have been at Hesaroor, but I did not know them. I am certain as to his being an inhabitant of that village.

5th July 1858.

Question.—Had Bheemrow a person by the name of Soobbiah with him?

Note. These questions were put to ascertain what he knew respecting parties mentioned in the statement before the Nurgood Commissioner. Those only are here entered of whom he knew any thing, of the rest he knew nothing.

Answer.—One Soobbiah was in the service of Bheemrow, he was an inhabitant of the village of Luckauly in Seemoga, and was called "Natah Mootsuddy Soobbiah," (*Note.* Timber Goomashta) he was lame in one leg, as Bheemrow had a coffee plantation in the jungle of Luckauly, he employed the said Soobbiah to wait upon the Superintendent of Seemoga with a petition for a puttah for the land on which the plantation stood, as also for other land which he required for the purpose of planting coffee, and Bheemrow paid the said Soobbiah wages for his services. I do not know whether Soobbiah was concerned in Bheemrow's insurrection or not, but he did not accompany Bheemrow.

Question.—Are you aware of the Rajah of Soondoor or the Poligars of Jeremala took any part in Bheemrow's insurrection.

Answer.—I never heard or knew that the Rajah of Soondoor had any hand in the said insurrection, nor do I know that the Poligars alluded to had any thing to do with it.

Question.—Was there a person named Fakeerodeen with Bheemrow, and do you know a person by the name of Rajay.

Answer.—Fakeerodeen was a servant of Bheemrow and he took part in the insurrection, accompanying Bheemrow, and he may have been killed in the fight at Copul. I do not know who Rajay is.

Question.—Do you know two persons named Dhaudlaya and Bhavani Sing.

Answer.—I do not know who Dhaudlaya is, but there was a person by the name of Dowlaya in the service of Bheemrow. Bhavani Sing was a Jemadar under Bheemrow, regarding whom I have already made mention, the said Bhavani Sing, Fakeerodeen and Dowlaya were

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Bheemrow's confidants, and carried all sorts of news to him. I think the whole 3 of them died in the fight at Copul.

Question.—Do you know one Annappah?

Answer.—Annappah was the superintendent of Bheemrow's provision godown. I do not know if he ever went to Nurgoond, he may be one of the prisoners now at Lingsoogoor.

Question.—Did any one of Sownoor intrigue with Bheemrow?

Answer.—I am not aware if any one of Sownoor was concerned with Bheemrow.

Question.—It is said that the Dewan of Sownoor, the Desayee of Hummagee and Bheemrow had a rendezvous at a garden on the 18th May or about 6 days before Bheemrow's insurrection, what do you know about it?

Answer.—I know nothing about it, Bheemrow left Bennihully on horse-back occasionally previous to his insurrection, but I do not know where he went nor can I remember the days on which he so went out.

Question.—Do you know any thing of a person called Gosai Gullabathy Shah?

Answer.—I have never seen Gosai Gullabathy Shah nor do I know any thing about him.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. PELLY,
Magistrate.

No. 36.

ORDER THEREON, No. 1076; dated 9th August 1858.

The Magistrate of Bellary is requested to continue in communication with the Dharwar authorities, and to submit any further information he may obtain about the Annagoondy Rajah. Government are of opinion that the rebel prisoner Beemapah alias Marol Bheemrow, may be employed to identify the Jemadar who visited Bennihully referred to in para. 3 of the above letter.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Judicial Department

No. 1076

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Dated 9th August 1858

Read the following letter
from the Magistrate of Bellary.

(Here enter 19th Aug 1858 No. 43)

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is requested to continue in communication with the Dharwar
authorities, and to submit any
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Govt. are of opinion that the rebel
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in para. 3. of the above letter.

Copy to Magistrate of Bellary. Dis. per 12th

1741-1742

Charles Cotton to Eng. 73
13th Decr 1742 of 1858
Para 2.

1800

In 1742 to 1743
in Decr 1743 of 1858

1742

Charles Cotton to Eng. 73

1742 of 1858.

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1742 of 1858.