

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 830.

Dated 23rd Apr 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

EX-MUTTADAR OF GUDUM.

Declining, with remarks, to comply with the request of Sobilan Dora, ex-Muttadar of Kottairdhi Gudum Hills, Golconda taluk, Vizagapatam Agency, to be permitted to return to his own home from the present place of confinement.

md.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

(1895) DEPARTMENT.

From *C. F. Mac Carthe Esq. J.C.*
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT,

DEPARTMENT.

Dated 8 January 1895.
Received 10 January 1895.

Chief Secretary
ENCLOSURE 23 Se
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Subject.

TRANSFERS a petition from *Tobitau*

Dora requesting that he
may be permitted to return
to his own home from the
present place of confine-

ment.

12/11

*PL: see if
there are any
papers in connection
with Santa Bhupat
Tibuti - or any
other papers re:
this man. Pl:
have it implese*

*Se
By
For order*

Albion 1895

Endorsement 44-2-95 10-213

*Referred to the Agent to the
Govr in Vizayapatam for remarks.*

(By order)

Abutterworth

Under Secretary

*To
The Agent to the Govr in Vizay^m.*

MR 31/1

*PSK
Send with ref to Krishna Rao -
Paras 13 to 24 are a mass of
falsehood. The Petition shows the
blame on Godawan Police who
whereas he admitted his guilt*

TO BE RETURNED

RECEIVED

19/2

Petition from Sobilam Dora Ex-
-Muttadar of Kottavidhi, Gudem
Hills, Golgonda Taluk, Vizaga-
-patam Agency.

DATED 19 December 1894.

TRANSFERRED to the Chief Secretary to
Government for disposal.

(By Order.)

Imudali

Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Madras.
8 January 1895.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD WENLOCK G. C. I. E.,

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

*The humble Petition of Sobilam Dora, Ex-Muttadar
of Kottavidhi, Gudem hills, in the Talug of
Golugonda, Vizagapatam Agency.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY!

Your most humble Petitioner begs leave, to throw himself prostrate at the feet of Your Excellency, and beg that Your Excellency, may be pleased to condescend to hear his humble grievances, and redeem him from his unmerited degrading condition after taking into consideration his continued and unswerving loyalty to the British Government, and the facts of his unfortunate case.

2. That Your humble Petitioner is the scion of an ancient family, who were the ever devoted and loyal subjects of the British Government, and distinguish themselves for obtaining their esteem and confidence from the time of their settlement.

3. That during the Rampa rebellion, Your Petitioner's late father was though living as the Muttadar, and in consequence of his not being able to render any active service to the Government on account of his extreme old age, (75 years) the duty devolved upon Your humble Petitioner, who thence forward distinguished himself by rendering useful and important services to Government as hereunder shewn.

4. That Your humble Petitioner's services in the suppression of the above mentioned rebellion, were graciously acknowledged by the Government, and they were pleased to award him certain rewards for capturing the under mentioned renowned rebels..

(1) Madakam Chinnigadu ...	Rs. 200 0 0
(2) Muttadam Bodi Dora ...	... 100 0 0
(3) Machehala Borradu ...	... 200 0 0
(4) Lakey Koppala Rayudu ...	... 500 0 0
(5) Budi Pandudu ...	... 50 0 0
(6) Virazu Sannyasi ...	... 50 0 0
(7) Karri Karridu ...	... 50 0 0

5. Further that Your humble Petitioner took an active part in helping the Police in capturing the proclaimed rebel Peddaviran Dora, but on failing to capture him alive was ultimately shot down dead. For which a reward of Rs. 1000 was given to Your humble Petitioner and the Police.

6. Another rebel, the brother of the above said Peddaviran Dora, surrendered himself to Your humble Petitioner whom he handed over to the authorities. But when a reward for this was offered to him by the Government he most respectfully declined with thanks to receive the same stating that in handing over the prisoner to the Government, he merely performed his duty and deserved no reward for capturing him.

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19-12-1894

7. Your most humble Petitioner most respectfully begs to draw Your Excellency's kind attention to the fact that the above mentioned No. (2) rebel Bodi Dora, although he was Your Petitioner's nearest relative and a resident of his Mutta, Your Petitioner did not shrink from doing his lawful duty in capturing the offender and delivering him up to the authorities.

8. During the enquiry conducted by Mr. Carmichael as the High Commissioner of Rampa rebellion, some of the above mentioned rebels including Bodi Dora, made false assertions against Your humble Petitioner, on account of the ill feeling and animosity towards him, and stating that he helped the rebels with ammunition and other supplies.

9. But that honorable gentleman received their statements very cautiously, and after carefully examining statements which proved so contradictory and conflicting in themselves, and also considering the unswerving loyalty and valuable services rendered by Petitioner to the Government, he utterly discarded and disbelieved their statements as he found the same to be the outcome of their vindictiveness and malice evinced towards Your humble Petitioner, and was pleased officially to recognise his services by renewing the Patta of his Mutta, upon his aged father and also presented him with a head cloth.

10. 2ndly.— In the Feturi of 1886 known as Zamma Kakari, Your humble Petitioner took an active part with his men and he successfully opposed the Feturidars and drove them away.

11. His honor, H. G. Turner Esquire, agent to the Governor, appreciating Your Petitioner's aforesaid services, wrote the following letter dated 22nd June 1886 No. 622.

From

H. G. TURNER ESQUIRE,

Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam District.

To

MOTTADAM SANNYASI DORA GARU,

Muttadar of Gudem, Kottavidhi.

We are much gratified to learn that you have by sending your men, successfully opposed and driven away certain Feturidars who have recently attacked the Gudem station, taken guns and ammunition and burnt the station.

You should watchfully stay in Gudem only and make proper arrangements to prevent the Feturidars from attacking the village.

NARISIPATAM,
22nd June 1886. }

(Sd.) H. G. TURNER,
Agent to the Governor.

12. Your humble Petitioner further begs to bring to notice that he also captured the undermentioned proclaimed rebels who were concerned in the above mentioned Fituri and also received the undermentioned rewards.

(1) Murla Balayya Reward Rs.	...	50	0	0
(2) Murla Latchmayya Do.	...	50	0	0
(3) Kopuru Latchmudu Do.	...	25	0	0
(4) Chitukula Balayya Do.	...	25	0	0

మొత్తం రూపాయలు 150
19-12-1894

13. 3rdly and lastly.— In the Fituri of 1891, known as Santabupati Fituri, one Madakam Chinnigadu was captured and handed over to the Government by Your humble Petitioner in the late Rampa Rebellion and for which Your Petitioner received a reward of 200 Rs. He was made a prisoner and released after the expiration of the term of imprisonment. This man joined again in the above said Fituri, with an avowed object of avenging himself against those by whom he was apprehended formerly.

14. About 15 days previous to the coming of the above said gang of rebels to Gudem, Your humble Petitioner heard, that the released convict Madakam Chinnigadu not only joined the rebel party, but also became the leader of the gang and arrived at a place called Krishnadavipett (about 2 days journey from his place) which they attacked and looted and determined to march upon Kottavidi in order with a view to oppose and kill Your humble Petitioner and the other members of his family and also destroy his village.

15. Your most humble Petitioner, soon after he received the above information, immediately forwarded his report to the local authorities, and also requested them to send a police force to help him to put down this insurrection.

16. Your humble Petitioner soon after learnt that the Feturidars were fast approaching his village, and finding himself unequal to meet this infuriated and vindictive gang of rebels, and the re-inforcement of the Police force not having come in as desired, Your humble Petitioner, had to seek protection by a flight to the hills and so concealed himself until he heard that the gang of rebels left the village and passed away. If there is any fault attributable to Your humble Petitioner in this flight, it can be only said owing to his extreme weakness rather than wilful disloyalty.

17. Immediately after, on the 16th June, Your humble Petitioner sent his Bariki to the Police station at Chintapalli, with his report stating that the rebel gang arrived there and passed towards Balreo.

18. On the same day after Your Petitioner forwarded the above said report, to the Police station, a party of Godavery Police came to the place, to whom he also informed the same about the rebels.

19. The village servant who went to the Police station with his report returned on the same evening and informed Your humble Petitioner that his honor, Laffan Esq. was about to come to Chintapalli for further enquiry.

20. Your humble Petitioner on the next day morning went to Chintapalli. The Collector on his interview most cordially welcomed Your humble Petitioner and congratulated him on his narrow escape from being killed by the rebel gang.

21. On the 18th instant his honor Laffan Esq. took Your humble Petitioner's statement and those of several other residents in Gudem. He then questioned, Your humble Petitioner how it was that the party of the Godavari Police said that he did not give them any information about the rebels?

22. He then most respectfully submitted to his honor, that he could have had no motive whatever of withholding the information which so closely concerned himself and the security of his family and safety of the Government. But that he did report the matter to the Police at Chintapalli just little before their arrival to Gudem, as stated above, but the Godavari Police fearing their conduct being questioned and being brought into trouble denied having received the information, and for not having followed the track of the rebel gang.

మొత్తం రూపాయలు 150

19-12-1894

23. Your humble Petitioner most respectfully begs leave to submit for Your Lordship's consideration and to judge for Yourself, the above facts whether the statement of the Godavery Police Party, could be consistently and reasonably believed that Your humble Petitioner did not give them any information about the movement of the rebel gang, (not withstanding that he had reported to the Police at Chintapalli) and that it was only a few minutes before their arrival, Your humble Petitioner therefore begs leave to lay the above said fact to Your Lordship's impartial and unprejudiced judgment for a reconsideration of the same.

24. Shortly after the above event Santabhupati died, and the Fituridars including their leader Madukam Chinnigadu and others were pursued and arrested by the Police with the assistance of Your humble Petitioner, and the offenders were finally brought to justice and punished. Thus the Fituri of Santabhupati ended.

25. In December 1893, His Honor Willock Esq. the Agent to the Governor, directed Your Petitioner to meet him at Chintapalli, but unfortunately he was then seriously ill with fever and was unable to meet him as desired.

26. On the 16th February 1894, Mr. Lansdale, Assistant Superintendent of Police directed Your humble Petitioner to meet him at Chintapalli, which he did accordingly. But to his utmost surprise and astonishment, he was arrested by that officer in that place and deported to the District Jail at Vizagapatam, without any explanation or cause assigned, or giving Your humble Petitioner a chance of refuting or vindicating himself of the charge for which he was apprehended.

27. In March 1894, Your humble Petitioner was released from Jail and sent to Ankapalli on condition that he must not leave that place, and that he must present himself daily at the Police station.

28. On the 1st July 1894, Your most humble Petitioner, submitted a Petition to the Governor's Agent, Vizagapatam, stating that he was at a loss, and could not possibly conjecture the cause of his unmerited, degraded and deplorable condition and begged of him to enlighten him on that subject.

29. With reference to the above said Petition, Your most humble Petitioner received the following order from the Governor's Agent, dated 9th July 1894.

"Petitioner assisted the Fituri gang with supplies and gave false information regarding their movements, to public servants. The latter is an offence, for which he is liable to be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in Jail, under Indian Penal Code. He should therefore keep quiet."

30. On reading the contents of the above said order, Your unfortunate Petitioner, was quite overwhelmed with sorrow, and bewilderment. He was not aware of giving any supplies to the Fituridars nor of helping them.

31. Your most humble Petitioner, all along conducted himself as a devoted and staunch loyal vassal and subject of the British Government. He imperilled his life cheerfully often, in performing his duties as would be seen on reference to the facts above recorded in all the above mentioned Fituries and captures of offenders and having obtained the rewards as therein shown.

32. To the best of Your humble Petitioner's belief and knowledge, he would assure Your Excellency, that there is no one who could even whisper about his disloyalty or

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that of his family. His loyalty was fully proved in dealing with the offenders who were his own kith and kin. An instance, of this description is here given. Who was the proclaimed rebel Bodi Dora of the Rampa rebellion? He was Your humble Petitioner's own cousin and a resident of his Mutta. He and others in consequence of their having been apprehended by Your humble Petitioner as informed gave damaging statements against him, such as giving supplies of ammunition and food as mentioned above.

33. Such was the unquestionable loyalty of Your humble Petitioner. It is presumed by the above recital of undoubted facts will prove that he was held high in esteem by the authorities all along and the unchallenged and arbitrary disposal of Your humble Petitioner's case is very unfair and an unconstitutional proceedings of trying an approved and faithful vassal, and loyal subject in the manner shewn unauthorized by law, and without himself being present at a formal enquiry, nor being confronted nor allowed the liberty to cross examine, the so called accuser or accusers.

34. Your most unfortunate humble Petitioner first of all was not aware of who his accusers were. If there were any, he presumes none will have the audacity of accusing him with foul charges except the arch-traiter his bitterest enemy Madakam Chinnigadu and his associates who had been apprehended by Your humble Petitioner and got them convicted for concerning themselves in the former rebellion of Rampha as above mentioned.

35. Your humble Petitioner most humbly begs to draw Your Lordship's attention to the fact above adverted to, that Your humble Petitioner had forwarded his report to the local authorities, that Madakam Chinnigadu joined the Fituri gang and became himself its leader and also declared that he vowed to kill Your humble Petitioner and his family on account of his former spite and grudge towards him.

36. But as Madakam Chinnigodu did not succeed in his blood thirsty attempt according to his determination when he marched with his men towards Gudem. Your unfortunate Petitioner firmly believes, that he so far succeeded in tarnishing and disgracing the good and unblotted name of Your humble Petitioner, which he prized above his life and so endeavoured to bringing ruin upon him and his unfortunate and forlorn family.

37. Your humble Petitioner now most humbly craves Your Excellency may be pleased to direct a fair retrial bringing the accusers and witnesses together and so afford Your humble Petitioner an opportunity to vindicate himself, his innocence, and unswerving fidelity and devotion to the British Government a course which it is believed not denied even to the lowest and commonest of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

38. Your most humble Petitioner further begs to state that if Your humble Petitioner should be so fortunate, as to have his innocence clearly established and obtain an honorable acquittal by means of a Public tribunal and that Your Lordship does not like to send him back to his country, he will be very glad and content to escape, with his good and stainless reputation, to any other part of the country in the plains, and live with his family provided that His Lordship will be pleased to endow him, some landed estate equal to the extent of his land which he relinquishes.

39. Or if your Lordship think it desirable to send Your Petitioner back to his native place, he is quite willing either now or after his acquittal to give sufficient guarantee for his continued fidelity and loyalty and good conduct from such respectable and approved person or persons, whose guarantee the Government will have no objection to accept.

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40. Your humble Petitioner further begs to assure Your Excellency, that he and his people though not possessing so called civilization of the men who live in the plains and cities, yet their confidence and devotion to the British Government are unbounded and surpass that of their brethren elsewhere.

41. Under these facts and circumstances explained, should Your Lordship be pleased to grant Your unfortunate Petitioner a fair trial in view to establishing his innocence in a public tribunal, and if he is so fortunate as to be permitted to return to his home, after obtaining an honorable acquittal, Your humble Petitioner and his forlorn family will not only be restored to their happiness and contentment but always, as heretofore, do his utmost to have a continuance of the confidence of the British Government.

42. For which act of pure benevolence and charity, Your most humble Petitioner and his unfortunate and forlorn family shall ever pray for Your Lordship's long life and prosperity as in duty bound.

19th December 1894.

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19-12-1894

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
CURRENT NO. 268
From
THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
VIZ APATAM.

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT MADRAS.

Madras

and 1726/94 2624 2090
722/94 2197 10990
965 10090

CHIEF SECRETARY
Dated 13 March
Despatched 13 MAR 1895
Received 18
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Page 14

J. 7. 8 No. 60

ENCLOSURES. are 174

Subject.

Reporting on the petition
of Gobila Sora requesting
that he may be permitted
to return to his own home
from the place of confinement.

11/25/3
US28/3.

Ro
papers
presented 17/2/95
15/1/53
Papers

Goode

J. F. D. No. 60
Agency.

VIZAGAPATAM GOVERNOR'S AGENT'S OFFICE.

Dated 7th March 1895

From

F. D'A. O. WOLFE-MURRAY ESQ^r.

Ag. Agent to the Governor,

Vizagapatam District.

To

THE HONORABLE J. J. PRICE C. I. J.

Chief Secretary to Government

Madras.

Sir,

Referring to the Government Endorsement No. 213 dated 4th February, 1895 on petition from Gobilam dora, Ex Muttadar of Gudam Kottawidhi (herewith returned) I have the honor to report that the petitioner was the Muttadar of Gudam Kottawidhi till last year when he was deposed under orders of Government in Government order no 910 Judicial dated 2nd May 1893 and deported to the blains as he was gravely suspected of misconduct in the late Santa Bhupati Fiture of 1891.

2 The case against him was, as observed by Mr. Willock in para 7 of his letter no: 353 dated 10th March 1893 recorded in Government order quoted above, a clear one.

3 It appears that the futuridars halted

in Gudern for three days and that when they went away, the petitioner sent his pony to the Rajah; but what he did was ^{connection?} that he sent a report to Chintapalli 12 miles off on the 16th June 1891 stating that the gang had been there and had gone towards Babes while according to his own story, he ran away into the jungle on the gang entering his village on the night of the 14th June and remained there till the following evening. He made out that the rebels looted some food and ill-used some villagers to compel them to show where it was and then went away towards Lakavaram. When examined by Mr. Laffan the then agent, he made two contradictory statements first by telling him that he had sent his man Kareem Sahib to find out what direction the fituridars had gone in, but the latter denied that he was so sent or had made any enquiries and on another occasion, by declaring that he did not know whether the fituridars had come to Gudern at all or not and that

that he wrote the report through fear
4. The Godavari Police had actually arrived at Gudern on the 16th June on which date the petitioner sent his report to Chintapalli; but he never gave them any information. His assertion that he had told them is a deliberate falsehood as was borne out by several of the villagers who said that they gave the Police no information about the visit of the fituridars because the Muttadar always told such things. It cannot be expected that the whole village would be silent when the uproar of a fituri was ringing in their ears unless they were so warned by the head of their village whom in such tracts they obey implicitly.

5. Before Mr. Wilcock, it appears, he admitted that the fituridars might have been in Gudern for three days and might have taken his pony

6. In paras 3 to 12 of his petition under report he speaks of his loyalty to and obtaining rewards from Government

during best disturbances but that will in no way help him to extricate himself from the blame thrown on him in the last future when his extreme weakness and cowardice rather than wilful and deliberate disloyalty were established by facts.

7 The petitioner's assertions in paras 13 to 24 are a mass of falsehood. He tries to throw the blame on the Godavari Police now whereas he admitted his guilt before.

8 He must therefore thank himself for being treated by Government so leniently by putting his son in his place and the Mulla being managed by Government during his minority instead of its resumption all at once, inasmuch as he sustained no material loss.

9 After his release from the District Jail on receipt of sanction of Government conveyed in Government Order No. 728 dated 21st March 1894 he

vide para. 2 of
pp 2-5-93
9/10 Judd.

Agree many
"ifs" - we
can't act in
such a case
on "ifs" R.S.

he has been kept in a shackably for want of good accommodation for him in Varsipatam that town being burnt to the ground last year just at the time I wanted to find a residence for him there.

10. There is therefore no necessity to reopen his case afresh, though personally I, who have known him these eight years past, consider him a harmless, inoffensive and peaceful man and as timid as the usual native of these parts. I should have no objection to his being allowed to reside in his native place without of course giving him back his Mulla, and taking security from him as he suggests. The late Police Superintendent, Mr. Young, I know, would not recommend such a policy; but if a European Assistant Superintendent is always kept at Varsipatam and a proper road is made to Gudem, and the forests worked as they will and ought to be by that road, it is very unlikely

that a Fiture will ever take place again in those hills.

11. It is impossible to be certain of anything in this world but future or not an active agent can now reach Gudum within 22 hours after leaving Visagapatam, if he has 2 or 3 days to place his horses and send his camp out; in former times, this journey would take several days.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant

Appointed to the former
Muttadar

[G.
25.]
100-21-12-94.

From

Mr. Barker
remains
J. Barker
2/1/95

Dated

189

FOR ORDERS.

Note

A history of the Kistia-
Dripet outbreak will
be found under cover
of G.O. of 10 Nov. 92, No. 1109,
Ind.

I think we should adhere
to our former order. I am
that the man was not
an active ally of the Fiture, he was then passive ally,
whereas his duty was to be
their active enemy. I do
not let him live in the
agency tract on any account.
Things are peaceful there
now. Why run any risks?

W.S.

10/4/95

Yes - The order was
passed on positive information
given after full inquiry.
Though the Muttadar
was not a participant in
the work he did not assist

Ind. DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 74 of 8/1/95 from the P.S.
C. No. 1268 of 7/3/95 from the Agent
to the Govt. V. Nagar

The case against Sobilar
Dora the Muttadar of Kottai
vidhi Gudum is clearly set
out in para. 9 of Mr. Wilkes
letter read in G.O. of 2 May
1893, No. 910, Ind. Mr. Wilkes
came to the conclusion
that Sobilar had wilfully
concealed the visit of the
fiture to Gudum from the
Gidavari police, had given
false information to Mr.
Laffan & had done all in
his power to aid the gang
& he recommended that
his mutta should be
resumed.

Govt. agreed that his conduct
was so bad as to justify
resumption of the mutta
but, in view of the difficulty
of managing the tract
direct, it was decided
to deport Sobilar to
Parvatipur & put in his
son as Muttadar.

Some months after (see
G.O. of 10 Jan 1854, No 32, Indl)
Mr. Willock reported that
he had been unable to
get hold of Sobilau as
he had disobeyed his order
to meet him at Chintapalli.
Mr. Willock surmised that
Sobilau's disobedience was
due to his fear of the conse-
quences of his previous
misconduct. One man, it
appears, said that he had
heard that Sobilau was
very ill, but that was
afterwards contradicted.
Sobilau was arrested quietly
by the Asst. Supt. of Police
in Feb. 1854, & was taken
to the Vizag District Jail.
In reporting his arrest
Mr. Willock (see letter in
G.O. of 21 March 1854, No 726,
Indl) suggested that he should
be sent to Narsapattanam
instead of Parvatipur
because he would be more
in touch at the former place
with his wife & son at
Gudem. Mr. W. did not consider
that the maintenance of
this connection between
Sobilau & the hills would
do any harm as his faults
were due rather to cowardice
& weakness than to deliberate

X
the authorities as he might
& should have done. He
should not be allowed to
go back to the agency.

JG
1854

disloyalty. On this the
Govt. remarked that, provided
Sobilau was not allowed
to return to the hills, he
might reside at such
place as the Agent might
from time to time prescribe.
In a letter read in G.O.
of 21 Mar. 1854, No 728, Indl,
Mr. Wolfe Murray reported
that Sobilau was still
in jail & recommended his
release on security, but
added that he did not approve
Mr. Willock's proposal to
let Sobilau live at Narsa-
pattanam & thought Visakhapatnam
or Parvatipur would be
a better place. No reason
was given by Mr. W.M. for
his disapproval of Mr.
Willock's proposals & he
was informed, in reply,
that Sobilau might live
at any place outside
the Agency which the
Agent thought suitable.
G.O. of 14 May 1854, No 1154, Indl,
contains further correspondence
about Sobilau's residence.
~~Enclosed for Mr. Willock's consideration~~
~~advised to Sobilau's residence~~
~~at Narsapattanam~~
It appears that Mr. Wolfe-
Murray altered his mind
& came round to the view
that Sobilau might be
allowed without danger
to live at Narsapattanam.
He reported accordingly
he intended to send to
him there.

It appears that no house
could be found at Narsapattam
& that Sobhian is consequently
detained at Anakápalli at
present.

He

- (1) instances a number of cases where he was rewarded for capturing rebels;
- (2) declares that one of the members of the gang was one Chinigadu who had been captured by him in the Rampa outbreak & who ~~was then~~ ~~from the same~~ had joined the gang with the avowed object of taking revenge on those who had been instrumental to his previous capture;
- (3) declares that, the moment he heard of the Kistnadwipet outbreak, he sent news of it to the local authorities & asked for the assistance of the police;
- (4) Explains that he fled from Gudum because the gang was fast approaching & was ~~arrived~~

(5) says that, on the 16th June, he sent word to the police at Chintapalli that the gang had arrived at Guduru & had passed on; & that he gave similar information to the Gōdāvari police when they reached Guduru on the 16th June; (6) declares that, on the 17th June, he went to see Mr. Laffan at Chintapalli;

- (7) asserts that he afterwards assisted the police to capture the futurists; &
- (8) Explains that he did not obey Mr. Willock's order to meet him at Chintapalli because he was ill.

The petition concludes with a prayer that he may be tried in a Court of Law & if declared innocent, may be permitted to return to Judea or may be granted a lauded estate on the plains.

3. C. N^o 1268.

This contains the Agent's remarks
on the petition.

The Agent does not examine each allegation made by the pet? in detail; ~~for instance~~
~~appeared to be true that~~
~~pet's name was a bad one~~
~~was a very good~~
he is a very good

story previously told by
Mr. Willock & if H.M.s
think it necessary to
have an explicit answer
to each of the pet's allega-
tions, it will be necessary
to refer the petition again
to the Agent.

But it is doubtful if
any definite information
could now be obtained
as to the truth or otherwise
of the petitioner's statements.
It seems to be admitted that
Sobilan was rewarded on
several previous occasions
& that he had been instrumental
towards the capture, ~~capture~~
~~Chinnigadu~~ during the Kampa
rebellion of Chinnigadu,
^{who afterwards became Kistnadepet}
a leader of the gang.

Chinnigadu returned from
transportation ~~about~~ ^{about} a year before
the Kistnadepet riot oc-
curred. It is highly probable
that, as the pet says, Chinnigadu
had openly expressed
his intention of revenging
himself on Sobilan & that
Sobilan was seized with
a panic when he heard
that the gang was approaching
Gudem & fled into the
jungle. Sobilan seems to
have lied & contradicted
himself when questioned
by Mr. Luffau but it is barely
credible that Chinnigadu
could have been so for-
getting to fraternize with
Sobilan ^{from that}
^{arrived}

Sobilan should have been
so confident of Chinnigadu's
good nature as to await
his arrival with the gang.
In fact, Mr. Willock implies
that the futuridars inculped
Sobilan when they were questioned
but this they may have done
in order to get him into
trouble.

The strongest evidence is
that of the party of Godavari
police which reached
Gudem on the 16th June. The
police declare that Sobilan
then informed them that
the gang had not visited
Gudem. Sobilan denies this
& asserts that the police
told this story to cover
their own neglect to follow
up the gang. It is quite
possible that the police
did lie about this but
Mr. Willock believed them
& Sobilan seems to have
prevaricated before Mr.
Luffau when questioned on the
subject. At all events it is curious
that Sobilan should have
denied all knowledge of
the gang to the Godavari
Police when, admittedly,
on that very day (16th June)
he had sent to the Chinta-
palli station a report
that the gang had visited
Gudem.

On the whole, it appears
not improbable that
story told by Sobilan
in the main is true.

he was no active adherent of the rioters as W. Willock supposed.

But, granting this, it does not follow that he should be restored to his mutta. He is described by every one who knows him as indolent & weak, if harmless, & it is pretty clear that, even if not intentionally disloyal, he was not the active ally of the authorities which a muttadar is bound by his Samad to be.

It is submitted that the pet's request to be restored to his mutta should be rejected, but his feelings may be soothed (if H.M.s agree with this view) by telling him that Govt. will accept his statement that he was not intentionally disloyal.

As to his future residence, Mr. Wolfe Murray says he would have no objection to his residing at Gudem so long as Narsapattam remains the headquarters of an Asst. Supt. of Police, but he admits that the permanent Dt. Supt. of Police would oppose such a suggestion & it is certain that Col. Porteous who knew Vijaya well would have opposed it, for aught it dangerous to

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The Kottavidli-Gudem mutta is now being managed by a brother-in-law of Sobilar on behalf of Sobilar's minor son. If Sobilar returns to Gudem he will either become virtual muttadar again or quarrel with the manager. He is hardly likely to accept quietly the management of the estate by another when actually among his own people.

29 Mar. 95.
5/4/95

*Shall be
Gadgaon*

*Office
It is not necessary to
send the file of previous
S.O.s to C.S. in*

*Read again S.O. of 2 May 93, No. 910, he
Read also C. No. 74 of 9/1/95 from the P.
C. No. 1268 of 7/3/95 from Agent W.*

*C.S.
Order of 23rd April 1895, No. 83
wise.
Though the Govt. is willing to accept
Sobhan Dora's statement that
was not an active accomplice
the Krishna Devipet gang, it is
prepared to revise the order
issued, for Sobhan Dora
did not render to the authorities
the assistance which, as
he was bound to furnish.
But? should therefore be
the P. P. D. at C.*

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MAIN G.O., No. _____
189 _____ DATED _____

CURRENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO O. No. _____

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

REMOVED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
ORIGINAL.

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