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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1036	Press / Mis.
Dated 5-5- 1879.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

5th May 1879, No. 1036.

Rampa Country.

Read the following papers:—

No. 82. *From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chodavaram, 14th April* 1879, *No.* 18.

Now that I have read the Government Orders of 1848 and 1865 on the subject of Rampa, I am still of opinion that the Government should permanently resume this tract.

2. The present Mansubdar was allowed to take the management of his estate, but it seems to have been with grave misgivings as to the result: had he been prudent he might have succeeded in making his influence felt in a manner productive of good to himself and his people. Instead of this, he has succeeded in inspiring his people with hatred towards him; he cannot visit his country; and it would seem that this country only occupies his attention, so far as he can find out the means of raising money in it.

3. Even if Government are unwilling to resume the country permanently, I trust they will consent to take it under their management at least during his lifetime.

4. The Mansubdar entered into an agreement with his Muttadars not to charge more than a certain amount of revenue on each mutta. A sum of 40 rupees was to be paid by the mutta of Bondapilly, and now for one village only of this mutta, the village of Chodavaram, a sum of 40 rupees is demanded and paid. This will serve to show how the Mansubdar has kept to his agreement in this respect. I wrote to ask the Mansubdar how much he demanded for this new tree tax on each mutta. He replied that he had intended to impose a tax if the Abkári renters imposed any in his estate, but that he did not intend now to impose any. So that this new tax is admittedly intended to throw hindrances in the way of the Government renters, and is certainly to all intents and purposes an Abkári Tax, which he is bound no longer to levy. He has no intention of demanding it now, doubtless, but there is no reason to believe that the intention will not revive, if Government place the people by force under his sway again.

5. I have heard that the Mansubdar levies a tax on all the tamarind going from his estate to Gokavaram market, saying it is a tax on the tamarind trees from which the fruit has been taken; and I have also heard that he charges duty on the merchandise taken by the Brinjarries through his land: this latter would be a Sayer duty, which he is bound no longer to charge.

6. I would advise strongly that the toddy contract be abolished: and that the people be allowed to draw toddy for their own consumption.

7. If the Mansubdar is to continue to manage his estate, he must understand that it is nothing but land revenue that he is to collect; it is to be fixed at the beginning of the year, and on no account is the amount to be raised during the year, or a new tax added, however connected it may be with land revenue.

8. I would for the first year require him to fix the assessment on each mutta according to the rates he formerly agreed to (*vide* letter to Board, No. 73, dated 22nd June 1848, and Extract Minutes Consultation, 20th October 1848). He should not be allowed to raise the rents on any mutta, even at the end of the year, or the end of a lease, or on a change of Muttadars, except with the sanction of the Collector.

9. I do not think the rates I have mentioned above are too low: I am told that both population and cultivation have decreased since the accession of the present Mansubdar, so that we need not raise these rates yet. They will rise, if peace and quiet allows the cultivation to extend.

10. The same principles should guide the Collector, if Government determine to resume the land.

11. The Mansubdar should settle with no one but the Muttadars (of course except in those cases where he is also Muttadar himself): the Muttadar with each village as a whole: the apportionment of the land of a village among the different ryots being left entirely to the villagers themselves. The Muttadars should be restrained from raising the rents of the villages, as the Mansubdar would be: these were not fixed at the time the Mansubdar's rates were fixed, but I do not think this need present any difficulty.

12. If the Government decide to cancel the toddy contract, they will have to pay some compensation I suppose. The amount payable by the sub-renters to the renter is Rupees 1,200: of this, viz., Rupees 560, part has been paid by the sub-renters: I would recommend that this amount be deducted from the amount of the contract, even for this present fasli, and refunded in the proper proportions. I cannot help thinking that the exorbitant demands of the sub-renters have had a great deal to do with causing the disturbance: they say now to me that they had not settled yet for any amount to be paid by the Muttadars, as the toddy-drawing season had not arrived.

13. The fact is they did not dare to say what they asked, and instead of telling me the amount they wanted to get from each mutta, they wrote me a petition saying they would continue the same rates as last year; but they did not know what these last rates were, at least they said so. I told them that was absurd: they had allowed a part of the toddy-drawing season to pass without coming to a settlement with the Muttadars, during which time no toddy had been drawn, so the sub-renters could hardly charge for that time. One Muttadar was here, and I sent him and the sub-renter off to settle among themselves: the Muttadar offered one-fourth of last year's rent: the sub-renter reluctantly agreed to this: I pointed out to the renter that it was simply a question whether he should take what the Muttadar was willing to give or nothing, but beyond this, I took no part in the settlement of the amount.

14. If the Muttadar has paid this amount, this should be refunded to him, not to the sub-renter.

15. I think it will be best to make the necessary refunds to the sub-renter; though I must say they do not deserve it.

16. There is one point that must be borne in mind if the ryots are allowed to draw toddy for their own consumption. If the toddy-drinking population increases and the toddy trees increase in number, the villagers may hereafter be quite willing to pay an increased rent; if the Mansubdar proposed a higher rate on this account and the villagers objected to it, I would not allow any enhancement on account of toddy trees: but if the villagers made no objection to it, there would be no reason for my interference. The enhancement of the rent would apparently be due to increased prosperity: but if the estate is to continue to belong to the Mansubdar, he would by this

be really reaping a benefit which Government had intended exclusively for the ryots: but I do not see how this could be avoided.

17. The present arrack contractor only sells arrack here: he does not make it: there need be no alteration about this, beyond that the present system should be enforced. He should have no right to draw toddy for making arrack, without the consent of the villagers.

18. I would urge Government to get the Notification published, as soon as possible, about the Acts in force in this estate, and the persons who are to have jurisdiction.

19. I may also mention that considerable discontent appears to have been caused by Sowcars charging enormous interest and putting the Courts in motion to sell up all the property of the debtor for what was originally but a very small debt. This is a difficult matter to deal with, unless some limit can be put on the interest chargeable. I can scarcely recommend this: such cases of exaction will decrease in proportion as peace and prosperity increase, and I am afraid we must leave time to remedy this.

20. We shall want more Police stations: besides those at Chodavaram and Kota, some others at Kondada, Bodalur or Kakoor.

21. I think the main strength should be at Chodavaram, but the numbers at the other places should be sufficient to defend themselves.

22. There is no doubt that the whole country is most unhealthy: but we must in future overlook this to a great extent at all risks. It must in future be visited every year by the Collector or one of his Covenanted Assistants, and every station visited yearly by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.

23. I have shown the above to Colonel Robertson; he tells me that it will be impossible to establish any more Police stations on account of the fever; that it will be impossible to get any men to serve here, who will not be very soon unfit for duty from illness. I cannot think it would be quite impossible: it would be difficult certainly, and Government must be prepared to fill up the vacancies caused by fever: but I think a good deal of the difficulty might be overcome by having an Assistant Superintendent of Police continually here: but there must be no break in his residence here; if one is obliged to go away, another must be ready to come up at once.

No. 83. *From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chodavaram, 4th April 1879, No. 15.*

I have the honor to inform you that I have come to the conclusion that it will be necessary for some time to have a strong force of Police here. The question is where they should be stationed. I do not think they are wanted as a military force half so much as a means of obtaining reliable information. I have for several years been urging the necessity of the Police carrying out the beat system efficiently. I want the Constables who go on beat trained to use their eyes and ears, and to report as much as they can remember to the station-house officer. The latter should see them at once on their return from beat, and extract from them all the information he can. I know it is difficult to get men at once able to perform this duty properly, but I believe the men are capable of being trained to it, and difficulty of carrying out a system perfectly at once should form no objection to its being attempted if there is a possibility of eventually succeeding. In such a place as this, the chief duty of the Police should be to get information about what is going on, and about the general feelings and opinions of the people. But at the same time we must not omit to remember the possibility of the Police having to defend themselves, and therefore some military training is necessary.

2. There are now two Police stations in Rampa, one at Chodavaram near Rampa village, the other at Kota; there was one formerly at Kondada, but that was abolished some years ago.

3. I would then increase the number of stations with the view of shortening the beats, and thus rendering it more easy for the beat Constables to spend sufficient time in each village. There is no necessity for each beat to be visited every day, the beats should not be so long that the Constables would be too tired to talk when they arrive at the villages.

4. For this purpose, I would retain the two existing stations at Chodavaram and Kota, re-establishing that at Kondada or remove it to Valamoor, and establish two more, one perhaps at Kakoor, and the other about Paliem or Gungaram: but the places cannot be fixed definitely yet. The Police intended to keep order, I should think, would be better collected in one place, Chodavaram, than distributed through all the stations. The Inspector should live in Chodavaram, not as now in Gokaram.

5. This will be the best plan I think with regard to the Police. With regard to the land revenue, I have already said that I think Government should take the direct management of it, either by absolutely resuming it from the Mansubdar, and paying him a pension, or by managing it on his behalf and giving him the surplus revenue.

6. As to the Abkári revenue, I think it will be best for Government to take that also under its own management: the toddy sub-renters have had a good deal to do with bringing about the present state of things by unreasonable demands, and now they will not lend a helping hand to settle matters, but speak entirely as if they were the aggrieved parties, and seem to expect that Government will enable them to realise their demands. I have not asked them, but I am sure they would be unwilling to give up the lease, even though they will not reduce their demands, and consequently get nothing because the people prefer to go without toddy rather than pay this amount.

7. The arrack contractor only sells arrack, and very little of that: no arrack is distilled here. He could be permitted to continue to sell it: but I would abolish the toddy contract in Rampa, and would let the people draw it for themselves to drink.

8. But while I would abolish it in name, I think without doing any harm to the people I might add on something to the land revenue on account of the trees, and thus not reduce taxation too much at once. I would, however, only charge each mutta or village a lump sum for everything. I cannot see that the toddy contractors have, up to the present time, any claim on Government for any loss, nor do I think they can conscientiously claim anything from them, if their lease was cancelled: for they, although in a less degree than the Mansubdar, have assisted by unreasonable demands in causing all this trouble.

No. 84. *Minute by the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, dated 29th April 1879.*

There is now abundant *primâ facie* evidence that the MANSUBDAR has broken every condition of his tenure. In the settlement made with him in 1848, on his coming of age, after reciting that his late father acquired and held the estate—viz., six *Mukhása* villages in the plains and the Rampá Hill country—on Kávalgár or Police tenure (so common in many parts of the Presidency), he bound himself not only to fulfil similar duties, but to abide by the terms of the new agreement then entered into with the subordinate Muttádars under the auspices of the Collector, viz., that no more than 1,000 rupees shall hereafter be paid or exacted from them in respect of the Hill country; and that no sums whatever should be levied beyond the said shist "under the pretence of Nazaránas, Russums, presents for marriages, &c., Durbar charges, Sibbendi charges, or fines" whatsoever. Then follows the penalty to which he admits that he will

become liable in breach of either covenant; viz., "Should I levy more shist than the 1,000 rupees or make irregular collections, or, secondly, become unable to prevent disturbances in the taluk, the Sarkár may, for the first offence, resume two of my Mukhása villages; for the second offence, two more of the said villages; while for the third offence, the Sarkár may resume my whole taluk, and I will then receive for my subsistence such allowance as the Sarkár may determine."

2. Whether, on further inquiry, the full penalty shall be rigorously exacted, remains for consideration; but there is quite sufficient before the Government to justify them in at once, pending such ultimate decision, directing that the Mansubdar shall be prohibited from entering the Rampá country, from sending any of his agents there, and from making directly or indirectly any demand of revenue from that quarter. These prohibitions the Collector should notify in the most public manner possible.

3. In regard to the MUTTADARS, it is clear from the papers of 1848 that they too hold on service tenure of the same nature as the Mansubdar, *i.e.*, Kávalgári or watch and ward; for any breach of which they are "amenable to the orders of the Sarkár." The Government have heard nothing up to this time, nor does the Collector give any instances now, of any improper exactions by these people from their ryots, the Kóyis and other indigenous tribes, so that the significance of his present suggestion that every Muttádar shall settle with each village of his muttá as a whole and shall not raise the rent of any village, is not apparent. It is the ordinary case of an Inamdar and his tenants, where the former is entitled to the Government share of the crop or its money value. As to the decrees obtained by usurers, alluded to in paragraph 19 of the Collector's letter, dated 14th April, he should explain further; it being obvious that the Courts cannot attach an interest in land which is held on service tenure under the Government. The Collector (paragraph 18) suggests that Rampá being in the list of Scheduled Districts (Act XIV of 1874) a notification should be published as soon as possible as to what Acts are in force and what authorities are to administer them. He will shortly receive an order of Government on this subject, but until the notification issues, he should be informed that everything goes on as usual in the Rampá country in these respects.

4. In regard to the Toddy trees—fermented palm juice is the *food* of these hillmen for many months of the year. The same is the case in the neighbouring hill tract of Vizagapatam and Ganjam; *there* we have declared that no license is required for drawing it and taking it home, where the liquor is intended for *bonâ fide* domestic consumption and not for sale; but in Rampá—as we made no such exception when selling the Toddy farm—the renter and those whom he licenses are the only persons who can manufacture (as well as, of course, vend) the palm juice. So quickly does the juice ferment and so become in the eye of the law a "manufactured" article, that practically nobody can tap his own tree without a license from the renter. He on the other hand must make his own terms with tree owners for the supply of juice—every tree in Rampá having an owner (there being no Government waste with trees for his use, free of payment, as is generally the case in most parts of the Presidency):—but this does not put the parties on equal terms. As every Kóyi has his tree and can climb it and manipulate it himself, and must and will have the liquor at any price,—the renter does not trouble himself to purchase the juice, make toddy of it, and distribute it to shops; but contents himself with exacting the hardest terms possible from the people, before allowing them to climb their trees.

As the circumstances are similar, I would extend the Vizagapatam and Ganjam concession to the people of Rampá, making compensation to the present Toddy renter; the *sale* of toddy would still be exclusively his, but for the reasons I have stated above his income is not derived in that way; probably very little of it. Let it be remembered that the discontents in this wild country are mainly attributable, as all the local officers have urgently represented, to the recent innovations in this matter.

5. The Collector should be asked, finally, what he means by this sentence (paragraph 17): "He (the Arrack Contractor) should have no right to draw toddy

for making arrack, without the consent of the villagers." I should hope not, indeed, as long as private property is respected. How is it possible that such a proceeding has been deemed a "right!" In those districts where arrack is distilled from toddy, and not from grain or cane juice, the Toddy renter's agreement is framed accordingly, *i.e.*, a clause is inserted that the Collector may allot a certain number of trees on *Government waste* to the Arrack renter, without any claim for compensation being advanced by the Toddy renter; but where the trees belong to A.B.—although A.B. cannot tap them without a license from the Toddy renter, certainly nobody else can tap them without making terms with *him*.

(Signed) DAVID F. CARMICHAEL.

P.S.—It has been pointed out to me, since writing the above, that in Godavari and some other districts, the Toddy renters' lease does not run as usual "exclusive privilege to manufacture and vend," but "exclusive privilege to vend." I shall be glad to know from the Board of Revenue, what difference the omission was designed by them (the lessors) to mark. I gather from the volume of their Circular Orders that it was inserted in view solely to leave the Arrack renter free to manufacture toddy into arrack; not to preclude the Toddy renter from prosecuting all other people who manufactured toddy without his license; and that this intention is clearly indicated by the practice of the districts concerned—otherwise, what would be the value of such Toddy farms?

D. F. C.

5th May 1879.

No. 85. ORDER THEREON, 5th May 1879, No. 1036.

His Grace the Governor in Council observes that there is now abundant *primâ facie* evidence that the MANSUBDAR has broken every condition of his tenure. In the settlement made with him in 1848, on his coming of age, after reciting that his late father acquired and held the estate—viz., six *Mukhasa* villages in the plains and the Rampá Hill country—on Kavalgar or Police tenure (so common in many parts of the Presidency), he bound himself not only to fulfil similar duties, but to abide by the terms of the new agreement then entered into with the subordinate Muttadars under the auspices of the Collector, viz., that no more than 1,000 rupees shall hereafter be paid or exacted from them in respect of the Hill country; and that no sums whatever should be levied beyond the said shist "under the pretence of Nazaranas, Russums, presents for marriages, &c., Durbar charges, Sibbendi charges, or fines" whatsoever. Then follows the penalty to which he admits that he will become liable in breach of either covenant; viz., "Should I levy more shist than the 1,000 rupees or make irregular collections, or, secondly, become unable to prevent disturbances in the taluk, the Sarkar may, for the first offence, resume two of my Mukhasa villages: for the second offence, two more of the said villages; while for the third offence, the Sarkar may resume my whole taluk, and I will then receive for my subsistence such allowance as the Sarkar may determine."

2. Whether, on further inquiry, the full penalty shall be rigorously exacted, remains for consideration; but there is quite sufficient before the Government to justify them in at once, pending such ultimate decision, directing that the Mansubdar shall be prohibited from entering the Rampá country proper (excluding, *i.e.*, the six Mukhasa villages in the plains) from sending any of his agents there, and from making directly or indirectly any demand of revenue from that quarter. These prohibitions the Collector will notify in the most public manner possible.

3. In regard to the MUTTADARS, it is clear from the papers of 1848 that they too hold on service tenure of the same nature as the Mansubdar, *i.e.*, Kávalgári or watch and ward; for any breach of which they are "amenable to the orders of the Sarkar." The Government have heard nothing up to this time, nor does the Collector give any instances now, of any improper exactions by these people from their ryots, the Kóyis and other indigenous tribes; so that the significance of his present suggestion that every Muttadar shall settle with each village of his mutta as a whole and shall not raise the rent of any village, is not apparent. It is the ordinary case of an Inamdar and his tenants where the former is entitled to the Government share of the crop or its money value. As to the decrees obtained by usurers, alluded to in paragraph 19 of the Collector's letter, dated 14th April, he should explain further; it being obvious that the Courts cannot attach an interest in land which is held on service tenure under the Government. The Collector (paragraph 18) suggests that Rampá being in the list of Scheduled Districts (Act XIV of 1874) a notification should be published as soon as possible as to what Acts are in force and what authorities are to administer them. He will shortly receive an order of Government on this subject, but until the notification issues, he will be informed that everything should go on as usual in the Rampá country in these respects.

4. With reference to Mr. Foster's proposals regarding the Abkári Farm, His Grace in Council desires to have before him at an early date the opinion of the Board of Revenue on the effect of the omission from the Toddy lease in the Godavari District of the exclusive privilege of *manufacturing* toddy. The engagements executed in this district (as well as in the Kistna District and in Malabar and South Canara) under the current lease refers only to the right of *vending* toddy, but in the correspondence which has passed since this outbreak commenced, the Government can find no allusion to any *shops* opened by the renter or sub-renters, but only to exactions from the people or attempts at exactions before permission is given to climb their own trees. The Collector has stated the sum which the renter hoped to get from the sub-renters, but has not explained the mode in which the sub-rents have been managed. If the view is right that only the exclusive privilege of sale of toddy was conveyed by the lease, it may prove that the Toddy renter has been acting throughout in an illegal manner, which would render forfeiture of his lease permissible if not obligatory.

5. The Board will further explain fully their reasons for rejecting the Collector's recommendations that the exemption of toddy for domestic consumption from the Abkári lease should be extended to Rampá. It should be stated in what circumstances this tract was included in the Rajahmundry Taluk farm, and whether the advertisement specified it on the last and two previous occasions of leasing the taluk. The inclusion of Rampá, a scheduled tract, within the adjoining Rajahmundry Taluk, for the purposes of the Abkári revenue, appears to have been made without due consideration, the differing circumstances being borne in mind.

Vide correspondence summarized in Board's Proceedings, 26th March 1879, No. 799.

6. The Collector should explain, with reference to paragraph 17 of his letter dated 14th April, what he means by saying that the Arrack renters "should have no right to draw toddy for making arrack without the consent of the villagers." So long as private property is recognised, it does not appear how it is possible that such a proceeding should be deemed a "right." The terms of his engagement permit the renter "to make arrangements with private owners of trees for the supply of toddy," but nothing more: and the Toddy renter's agreement contains a similar proviso in the interest of the Arrack contractor.

7. Reference is made by Mr. Foster to alleged exactions by the Mansubdar of the nature of *Sayer* duties. Further and full particulars must be furnished. All claims to any receipts of the nature of Sayer and Abkári revenue were entirely commuted in 1865; and it is presumed that the commutation amount, less the deduction on account of Police, has been regularly disbursed to the Mansubdar.

8. In regard to the Police administration of the Rampá country the District Magistrate should discuss the whole question with the local officers of the force, and lay before Government such proposals as he may ultimately consider most suitable on the subject.

9. The correspondence reviewed in Extract from Minutes of Consultation, 20th October 1848, No. 1149, Revenue Department, will be printed as an appendix to this order for ready reference.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Wright.

9.

From R. D. PARKER, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 4th November 1839, No. 497.

With reference to the endorsement of Government on the petition noted in the margin from Rambhoopaty Davoo, Mansubdar of Rampa in the Rajahmundry District, I am to request that you will submit for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Government No. 663 of 1839.

4th in Consultation 24th October 1839.

2. The petitioner prays that the Collector may be directed to assume charge of his estate during his minority and protect his interests from invasion by certain individuals, who he represents take advantage of his youth to create disturbances and deprive him of his rights.

3. The Rampa country it appears is an extensive tract of hill and jungle bordering on the Hyderabad Territory, which has been held by its proprietor exempt from any tribute to Government and seemingly under merely a nominal subjection to the Company's Government until, in the year 1813, the father of the present Mansubdar executed an agreement acknowledging allegiance to this Government and an obligation to apprehend and forward to the Magistrate all criminal offenders and enemies of the Company. This agreement was entered into by him on the occasion of certain villages in the low country being restored to his possession.

4. The late Zemindar died in 1835, and the present incumbent is a minor of about thirteen years of age. The Collector states that his representation of the opposition offered to his authority is perfectly correct, and that he cannot maintain himself in his country, which it is absolutely necessary for the peace of the district should be taken under the charge of Government, and he recommends that it may be permanently resumed, an allowance being granted to the Zemindar for his subsistence.

5. Under the circumstances stated, the Board have no doubt of its being expedient that the Collector should take the management of the country, but during the minority of the Zemindar they do not think that it can legally or equitably be permanently resumed. They would recommend in preference that sanction be granted for taking it under the charge of the Court of Wards for the present. At the expiration of his minority if its restoration to the Zemindar would seem likely to lead to dangerous results as regards the peace of the district, an arrangement for its total resumption may be brought under consideration, as the Zemindar will then be competent to give his consent to such a measure.

6. It will be observed that including the villages in the low country the yearly clear income of the estate is estimated by the Collector at about 10,000 rupees. The establishment required for its management, of which he submits a list, involves a charge of Rupees 457 per mensem or Rupees 5,484, and the allowance proposed for the Zemindar amounts to 200 rupees per mensem or 2,400 rupees per annum, making a total charge of 7,884 rupees per annum, which being deducted from the estimated revenue, there will remain a surplus of 2,116 rupees per annum.

7. In conclusion the Board beg to repeat their suggestion that the Collector may be authorized to take charge of the estate for the Court of Wards.

No. 33. *27th January* 1840.

From the Collector of Rajahmundry, 3rd in Consultation 16th January 1840, No. 1.

The Board observe that Government withheld their sanction from the proposed measure of taking the Rampa country under the charge of the Court of Wards, not merely on account of an objection to the expense of the establishment, but also from doubts as to the expediency and propriety of the step, and with a view to clear up these doubts they required further information "respecting the cause and nature of the opposition which appears to be evinced towards the minor, and also in advertence to the statement of his being the son of a concubine, whether there may not be another claimant coming forward with a better title." On these points the letter above recorded is wholly silent, and without further orders it does not appear to have been intended by Government that the Collector should consider himself at liberty to assume charge of the country for the Court of Wards.

23rd November in Consultation 12th December 1839.

2. In the confidence, however, that Mr. Smith has not taken the decisive step, without being fully assured that the evils apprehended by the Government are not likely to arise therefrom, but, on the contrary, that it is calculated and necessary to preserve the tranquilty of of that quarter of the district, the Board resolve to recommend to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to whom the present communication will be submitted, that the arrangement

may not be disturbed pending the receipt of further information. Mr. Smith will, without delay, reply to the questions put by Government and quoted in the preceding paragraph.

3. His Lordship in Council will observe the explanation afforded in paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter in regard to the large amount of the charge for establishment as compared with the revenues of the estate, and on reference to the particulars of the establishment exhibited in

In Consultation 24th October 1839.

Statement No. 4, forwarded with the Collector's letter under date the 4th October last, it will be seen that the principal item is for peons, a large number of whom would necessarily be required from the nature of the country and the obligation to protect the adjoining low country involved in the tenure of the Rampa Estate.

(Signed) R. D. PARKER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 156.

As recommended by the Board of Revenue the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will not disturb the arrangement reported in the above letter, but he considers it of importance that all the information obtainable respecting the Rampa Estate should be submitted as early as practicable.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th February 1840.

(Signed) H. F. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary.

From Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart., Commissioner in charge, to DHARAVADAH VENKANAH, Peishcar in charge of Kottapalli Taluk, dated Cocanada, 3rd November 1843, No. 160.

As a large sum of money advanced for the salaries, &c., of the Sibbendi of Rampa Taluk is still due to the Circar, and the hill people thereof have not only withheld the payment of the Kattubadi due from them but raised disturbances in a great measure, I have suspended the allowance payable to the minor of the said taluk. You are therefore directed not to enter the said allowance in the Baraward from the present month of November.

From C. J. BIRD, Esq., Acting Collector of Rajahmundry, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 16th May 1845, No. 67.

The petition of the Rampa family, which I have now the honor to return, embraces two

Board's No. 1311 of 1844, paragraph 1.

principal requests, the one for restoration to their hereditary estate or otherwise at least a continuation of the allowance of 50 rupees made to them on the resumption of the estate under the Court of Wards, but since stopped by Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. I proceed to notice these points separately.

2. Upon receipt of the enclosed petition herewith returned, I addressed a communication to the petitioners desiring them to let me know whether they had reason to believe that the influential men in Rampa would quietly permit them to return to their place and assume the functions of Zemindar, and if so to name to me such parties in order that I might obtain their written consent. In answer, the petitioners declared that for the most part they believed no opposition would be made to the Zemindari being made over to them, provided the Government showed a disposition to give them effectual assistance in recovering their rights. From questioning the petitioner's Vakil, however, I found that the impression I have received from other quarters was well-founded that if the petitioners are to be reinstated in the Rampa country, it must be done by an armed force—a course which I apprehend not to be in anyway expedient.

3. I do not perceive that it has anywhere been explained to the Board, what gave occasion (according to current belief the correctness of which is not doubted) to the expulsion of the

Paragraph 2.

petitioners by the people of Rampa. Mr. Smith, in his letter of 22nd December 1840, alludes to the subject and speaks of the real origin of the feeling existing against the petitioner being of a "serious private nature" and "most difficult to be overcome" but does not enter into particulars. The truth I am given to understand is as follows:—The minor Stree Madhooverty Rambhoopaty Davoo being illegitimate has never been acknowledged by the chiefs as their Zemindar. His elder sister Stree Juggiah (whose name has of late always appeared in the petitions of this party) was the rightful heir to the late Zemindar, and acknowledged as such by the chiefs at his death. On her succession, they solicited her to marry, but she declined to do so and expressed her intention to copy the example of a former female Zemindar of Rampa, who, had governed the country and continued all her life in celibacy. The chiefs might have agreed to this, but they afterwards discovered or supposed that they discovered Stree Juggiah's conduct to be incorrect, and in consequence threw off their allegiance to her authority. Stree Juggiah is

still unmarried, and I am told about thirty-five years of age. It is not likely that the Rampa Chiefs will ever now be reconciled to her, and the late Zemindar having left no other legitimate issue, the next in succession would be the first petitioner, but the chiefs do not consider that he has sufficient capacity to preside over the country and are never likely to submit peaceably to his elevation to the Zemindari especially as he has always been connected with the party of his half-sister.

4. Under these circumstances, although the period named in Mr. Smith's letter of 4th

Paragraph 5.

October 1839 as the termination of Rambhoopaty Davoo's minority has already expired, I think, as I have before said, it would not be expedient nor does it appear at all incumbent on Government to have recourse to force of arms for the restoration of the petitioners.

5. I come now to the second part of the subject, the allowance formerly made to the petitioners but now discontinued. The recommendation of the allowance was made by Mr. Smith in his letters* of 4th October 1839 and 26th January 1842† and acquiesced in by Government in their Minutes of Consultation of 5th April communicated in the Board's Proceedings referred to in the endorsement under notice. This was however upon the supposition that the collections from Rampa would amount always to at least 5,000 rupees.‡ I am sorry to say however that that anticipation has not been realized. The Statement (I)§ shows the *collections* in each of the last three years from every separate source of revenue, and Statement (II)‖ the amount of the demand for the present fasli with the collections up to the latest accounts. Statement (III)¶ exhibits the

* Paragraph 7.
† Paragraph 6.

‡ *Vide* paragraph 5.

§ (I).

Items.	Fasli 1251, A. D. 1841-42.	Fasli 1252, A. D. 1842-43.	Fasli 1253, A. D. 1843-44.
1	2	3	4
	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.
1. Land Revenue Collection	2,527 2 4	2,377 13 3	1,805 15 11
2. Sayer	979 0 2	543 13 2	357 6 3
3. Abkàri	12 4 0	5 0 0	12 4 0
4. Recovery of the Tuccavy repairs, &c.	29 15 1	124 10 3	112 3 5
Total ..	2,848 5 7	3,051 4 8	2,287 13 7

‖ (II).

Items.	Demand for Fasli 1254, A. D. 1844-45.	Collection.	Balance.
1	2	3	4
	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.
1. Land Revenue under rent	1,930 0 0	1,730 1 0	199 15 0
2. Sayer	1,102 13 9	800 13 1	302 0 8
Total ..	3,032 13 9	2,530 14 1	501 15 8

¶ (III).

Items.	Charges for Fasli 1249, A.D. 1839-40	Charges for Fasli 1250, A.D. 1840-41	Charges for Fasli 1251, A.D. 1841-42	Charges for Fasli 1252, A.D. 1842-43	Charges for Fasli 1253, A.D. 1843-44	Charges up to the end of Fasli 1254, A.D. 1844-45
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.
1. Salaries of the Establishment ..	2,503 8 0	5,328 5 8	3,930 15 7	1,337 15 9	1,794 11 4	1,410 5 6
2. Minor's Allowance	..	582 4 2	382 0 0	718 0 0	300 0 0	..
3. Maintenance to the late Manager's widow	..	243 5 4	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	200 0 0
	..	135 0 0	105 2 1	304 13 11	140 0 0	51 9 2
4. Tuccavy and repairs	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
5. Extra charges	..					
Total ..	2,503 8 0	6,388 15 2	4,658 1 8	2,600 13 8	2,474 11 4	1,661 14 8

charges, inclusive of the payments on account of the allowance now in question, and Statement (IV)* the details of the balance up to the present writing due from Rampa to Government.

6. With such accounts as these before him it was that Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., took occasion, when the Rampa people had been more than usually troublesome, to issue the order, of which copy and translation is herewith enclosed, discontinuing thenceforward the allowance of the refugees.

7. If my opinion about this order is asked, I must say I think it was severe, because I doubt the influence of the persons affected to promote or prevent the incursions of their country people, and the allowance certainly was not originally made with any understanding that it should continue either as long as the collections from Rampa could meet the charges or as long as the hill tribes remained quiet. It remains for the Board to issue such orders as they may see fit upon the subject.

From T. PYCROFT, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Collector of Rajahmundry, dated 12th June 1845.

In Consultation 12th June.

I am in the receipt of Mr. Bird's letter of the 16th ultimo reporting upon the petition, No. 1311 of 1844, addressed to the Board by the Zemindar of Rampa and his sister.

In Consultation 24th October 1839.

2. On reference to the former correspondence on this subject, the Board perceive that Mr. Smith, in his letter of 4th October 1839, expressed himself strongly in favor of the immediate resumption of the Rampa Estate, but that the Board in their letter to Government, 4th November of the same year, gave it as their opinion that it would not be legal or equitable to resume it permanently during the minority of the proprietor, and suggested that if its restoration to him on his attaining his majority would be likely to be attended with results dangerous to the peace of the district, an arrangement for its total resumption might at that time be brought under consideration as the Zemindar would then be competent to give his consent to such a measure.

3. Rambhoopaty Davoo, the minor and the first petitioner in the petition reported on by Mr. Bird, was stated by Mr. Smith to be at the date of his letter or in October 1839 above thirteen years of age. His minority must therefore have now terminated, and it is sufficiently evident from the letter of the late Acting Collector that neither he nor his half-sister (second petitioner), the only members as it would seem of the late Zemindar's family, have any influence or control over the Rampa Chiefs, or could be placed in possession of the estate except by an armed force.

4. Under these circumstances I am desired to call upon you for your opinion as to the propriety of resuming this Zemindari on account of Government, and to request that should such a measure appear to you to be expedient, you will be pleased to state what arrangements you would propose to adopt for the future management of the estate, and the amount of the allowance which should be made to the petitioners on its resumption.

From T PRENDERGAST, Esq., Collector of Rajahmundry, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 22nd June 1848.

With reference to your two letters, dated the 12th June and 18th December† 1845, wherein I am required to state my opinion whether the Rampa Estate should be made over to the Talukdar in consequence of his having attained his majority, or whether it should be resumed by Government as proposed by Mr. Collector Smith and the late Acting Collector Mr. C. J. Bird, I have the honor to report that the unsettled state

† The original petition, No. 772 of 1845, received with the letter of the 18th December 1845, is herewith returned.

* (IV).

Faslis.	Total Collection.	Total Charges as per Statement No. 3.	Balance due to the Circar.
1	2	3	4
	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.
1. 1249 (A. D. 1839-40)	290 8 2	2,503 8 0	..
2. 1250 (A. D. 1840-41)	2,379 10 3	6,388 15 2	..
3. 1251 (A. D. 1841-42)	2,848 5 7	4,658 1 8	..
4. 1252 (A. D. 1842-43)	3 051 4 8	2,600 13 8	..
5. 1253 (A. D. 1843-44)	2,287 13 7	2,474 11 4	..
6. Up to the end of April of Fasli 1254 (A.D. 1844-45).	2,680 6 10	1,661 14 8	..
Total ..	13,538 1 1	20,288 0 6	6,749 15 5

of the hill country prevented me for many months together from making any attempt to determine the question proposed to me. The capture and prosecution of the various petty chiefs who had led gangs into the Company's territory to plunder the neighbouring villages occupied my unceasing attention, and the country has slowly returned to a state of tranquility.

2. I found that it was of no avail to attempt to effect a settlement of the Rampa affairs so long as the Sirdars who attacked and slaughtered the Police force in 1840 remained in undisturbed possession of the spoils they had taken from their late master, and from the neighbouring villages of the Circar territory. Vaulamoor Ram Reddy and Moosooroomilly Purrimy Reddy, two of the well-affected chiefs, at length succeeded in apprehending Paulepoo Peddy Reddy, a very bold Sirdar who led the attack on the Police with Curnum Juggun Dora. The former died in jail, and the latter has been transported for life. Bundapillay Tammun Dora and his son Pundoo Dora have fled the country. They were also leaders in the fray above mentioned, and upon my predecessor's suggestion the offer of a reward of Rupees 500 was sanctioned for the apprehension of the former who was then considered the Sirdar. He escaped into Goodum, but returned in 1845 with his son when they met two men who had been sent out in quest of them, killed one of them on the spot, and wounded the other. I then obtained leave to offer Rupees 250 more for the apprehension of Tammun Dora, and Rupees 250 for his son. Since then they have not ventured to come into this district. Guddada Mulla Bhoopaty and Chedoogoory Sunnyassy Reddy have also fled fearing lest they should be called to account for their offences.

3. The remaining Muttadars have all now appeared before me, and they report their country to be in a state of perfect tranquility. They appear to be in unity with one another, and they all consent to acknowledge Rambhoopaty Deo as their master. They have entered into an agreement to pay him an annual shist of Rupees 1,000. The latter engages on his part to control the Hill Chiefs and to prevent predatory incursions from being made into the low country. These were formerly of constant occurrence along the whole border of the hill country, but the capture of Boggoola Venkata Ram Reddy, the Chief of Juddunghy, in November 1845, followed up as it was by the seizure of the Rampa Chiefs above mentioned, put an effectual stop to them. Not one has occurred since that time in Rampa. Rambhoopaty Deo also agrees to forfeit two of his villages in the plains to the Circar if he be found incapable of preventing his people from plundering in the Circar territory, to forfeit two more if the same thing should occur twice, and the whole of his taluk if it should happen thrice. In the latter event he will receive an allowance for his subsistence from Government. He also proposes to discharge by instalments the balance due to the Circar on account of the establishment hitherto maintained for the management of his estate. Copies* and translations of these two agreements are enclosed herewith together with a statement† exhibiting the demand, collection and balance since Rampa came under Circar management, the cost of the establishment, &c.

* Marked A.

† Marked B.

4. The balance now due to the Circar amounts to Rupees 1,797-15-6. The shist of the six villages in the low country is Rupees 1,985 for this fasli. I propose to retain those six villages till the balance be paid and to make over to the Zemindar the charge of the hill country. In the latter there is but little land revenue for it is a wild tract of hill and jungle, but Sayer russums are collected upon the tamarinds and other articles brought down to the low country to the amount of about Rupees 1,800 per annum. Nothing is levied upon the produce of the low lands when carried into Rampa. If the Board think proper to deny the Zemindar the privilege of collecting these Sayer russums he will derive but little benefit from being reinstated in his taluk. They have been levied it appears from time immemorial upon the Lumbadies, &c., who came from Bustar and other parts of the Hyderabad country into the Company's territories. They are also collected by the Sirdars in Goodum and indeed in every part of the hill country through which any traffic passes.

5. The tenure upon which the Talukdar Rambhoopaty Dèo holds his country appears in the agreement executed on the 7th November 1813, copy of which was forwarded to the Board in Mr. Collector Smith's letter of the 4th October 1839. As in the neighbouring taluks of Juddunghy and Totapilly the chiefs were bound to succour their master (formerly the Zemindar of Peddapoor and now the Madras Government) by bringing down from the hills a certain number of armed men whenever required. I think that the Rampa Talukdar ought to be laid under a similar obligation, and I request leave formally to intimate the same to him. The advantage of insisting on this acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the Company will be found in troublous times. In the year 1845 there were disturbances throughout the whole of the hill country from the Godavari northwards. I had occasion to call for military aid in Juddunghy, and I sent a requisition to the Totapilly Mansubdar to attend with his complement of 600 men. I discovered by his evasion of my orders that he was warmly interested in the cause of his refractory neighbour, and I adopted measures whereby that discovery became the means of capturing the Juddunghy Mansubdar. This occurred at a critical period when Golgonda and Goodum were in a state of insurrection, and the rebels might easily have been induced to succour Boggoola Venkata Ram Reddi.

6. If Rambhoopaty Deo be required to furnish a contingent, each of the Muttadars will of course be held responsible for his personal attendance with a certain levy, in proportion to the extent and population of his estate. If he shall refuse thus to acknowledge the authority of his master the latter may immediately have recourse to that of the Government as a means of detecting the sinister intentions of the hill tribes, and of checking them when discovered. I would strongly recommend this proposition to the consideration of the Government.

7. The present tranquility of Rampa is owing solely to the examples recently made of the refractory chiefs. Those who have fled have been living amongst the people of Goodum during the late insurrection, but they were unable to gather a party strong enough to oppose the Muttadars Vaulamoor Ram Reddi and Moosooroomilly Purruny Reddi. The future security of Rambhoopaty Deo will depend upon his maintaining friendship with these two chiefs, and upon the vigour with which he meets the first attempts of the refugees to re-establish themselves. It seems impossible to provide against their return except by exhorting the Zemindar to use the greatest caution and vigilance with regard to any emissaries whom they may send to prepare their way for them.

8. Rambhoopaty Deo is not a man who is likely to obtain any immediate ascendancy over the chiefs; but if his conduct be prudent and respectable the hill people will pay him obedience as their ruler, and his authority will gradually be matured.

9. With regard to the pension of Rupees 20 per mensem granted to the widow of the manager of Rampa who was slain by the chiefs above mentioned, I beg to be informed whether it is to be considered as a permanent charge on the estate. If so Rambhoopaty Deo, the Talukdar, will be called upon to give security for the due payment thereof in advance for the future.

Vide Government sanction of the 28th August received with Board's Proceedings of the 7th September 1840.

10. It will be remarked that I have scarcely entered into any consideration of the proposal that Rampa should be resumed and annexed. The country is now in profound peace, Rambhoopaty Deo is the rightful owner of the estate, and I know not of any cause why he should not be placed in possession.

A.

To

T. PRENDERGAST, Esq.,
Collector in the District of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

An agreement entered into by Stree Rajah Madhooverty Rambhoopaty Davoo, Mansubdar of Rumpah taluk.

Having addressed an'arzi to the Board of Revenue stating that as I have now attained my majority, if my taluk which was held under Circar attachment during my minority be made over to me, I will discharge by instalments the balance due to the Circar on account of charges for the establishment, &c., you in consequence issued me an Enaitnama that the taluk will be made over to me and that I and the hill people should attend at your Huzur to arrange measures for the proper management of affairs with the hill people, accordingly I now attend with some of the hill people named Moosoormilly Paremereddy, Valagapully Commereddy, and Vamoolacondah Commereddy, the brother-in-law of Valamoor Ramereddy, and engage to observe the following conditions:—

The balance due to the Circar up to the end of June 1847 on account of the salaries of the establishment and other charges attending the attachment of the said taluk is Rupees 4,371-15-4, which amount I promise to discharge by instalments, as below noted, if the taluk be made over to me:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In Fasli 1257	1,500	0	0
Do. 1258	1,500	0	0
Do. 1259	1,371	15	4
Total ..	4,371	15	4

2. I will tender the security of Pachepoolooso Gungiah of Kotapalli or some other substantial person for the liquidation of the balance by the instalments above quoted. If I should be unable to produce that security, or if upon production of it the persons who stand security fail to discharge the amount by the instalments agreed and should their property prove insufficient to discharge the whole balance, I propose to keep under Circar's attachment my six villages in the plains, viz., Veeralunkapilly, Pentapilly, &c., until the balance remaining due to the Circar shall have been discharged and to take them back after the discharge of that balance.

3. The villages of the Hill Muttas attached to the said taluk bore the shist of Rupees 9,270 during the lifetime of the late Rambhoopaty Davoo, but the hill people refused to pay

even the shist of 2,000 rupees which was fixed during the Circar's attachment and commenced disturbances in the hill country. They paid only 1,000 rupees in Fasli 1251, and refused to pay even that sum subsequently, that is from Fasli 1252 to 1256. Consequently I and Valagapilly Commereddy Moosooroomilly Paremereddy, &c., in consideration of the present circumstances of the said muttas fixed a shist of 1,000 rupees upon them, according to the accompanying statement, which also bears the signatures of the three hill people now in attendance in proof of their consent to the shist fixed upon their muttas respectively. I hereby agree to cause the attendance of the holders of the other muttas for the purpose of affixing their signatures to the said shist Zabitah, with the exception of Cota Sakabhoopaty, Bundapilly Tummana Dorah, Gaddadamulloo Bhoopaty and Chidoogoory Sunnasereddy who have absconded. Should the holders of the muttas who are to attend plead the heaviness of their shist it is agreed that I and they shall choose arbitrators, and I will submit myself to receive from them such amount of shist as may be determined by the arbitrators. I hereby agree not to levy a greater shist than may be determined by the arbitrators on such muttas, nor a greater shist than is specified in the said shist Zabitah on the other muttas.

4. I also agree not to levy any more money than the shist under the pretence of Nazaranas Russums, presents for marriages, &c., Durbar and Sibbendi charges, and fines for the irregular acts in the caste.

5. I also agree to adopt measures to prevent the people within the hills of my said taluk, or those who may come from other places, from coming into the villages of the plain in parties either secretly or openly for the purpose of committing offences and to apprehend and deliver to the Circar the offenders who may resort to our taluk for shelter, that I will conduct myself according to the stipulations of the agreement presented by my father the late Rambhoopaty Davoo to the Magistrate of Rajahmundry under date the 7th November 1813, and that I will afford justice to the people in my taluk.

6. I will never send notice to the holders of the hill muttas of my taluk except in extreme urgent cases to bring their people armed with weapons for service.

7. I will adopt measures to instruct the holders of the muttas in question to prevent offenders from entering into their muttas through their respective limits.

8. In my petition to the Board I solicited the assistance of the Magistrate, but as my ancestors acquired and held the estate on condition of their preventing malefactors from coming down into the plains, I hereby bind myself to follow the same course.

9. Should the holders of the hill muttas make any resistance or disturbance, I will immediately suppress it, and report the result to the Circar from time to time.

10. I will levy as heretofore the revenue shist and Abkári of the six plain villages named Errumpollum, Veeralunkapilly, Pentapilly, Bheempally, Nellepoody, and Ravelunka; also the Hill Sayer duty upon tamarind, &c., coming from the hill country, on which that duty has heretofore been levied as Russum.

11. Should I levy more shist than is stated in the third paragraph, or make undue collections under pretence of Nazarana, &c., as set forth in fourth paragraph, or become unable to prevent disturbances in the taluk as required in paragraphs 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, the Circar upon obtaining proof of any of these defects on my part may employ a sufficient number of servants for the discharge of the Police duties; resume for their salaries two of my villages called Ravelunka and Bheempally for the first offence.

12. Should I be guilty of a similar irregularity a second time, the Circar may resume my two other villages called Errunkapally and Pentapilly which were formerly obtained from the Proprietor of Corconda Purgana.

13. Should it be proved that I have committed a like irregularity a third time, the Circar may resume my whole estate, and I will then bind myself to receive for maintenance such allowance as the Circar may determine.

Dated at Dracharam the 22nd July 1847.

(Signed) RAJAH STREE RAMBHOOPATY DAVOO.

Witnesses—

(Signed) GOVINDARAUZ JOGIAH, AND CALAPATAPOO SEETARAMIAH, of Cocanada.

I, Stree Juggay Ama, the elder sister of the said Stree Rambhoopaty Davoo, agree and declare that the taluk in question may be made over to him under the said conditions, and that we both will live in friendship on his conducting the affairs thereof accordingly.

(Signed) RAJAH STREE JUGGAY AMA.
(„) T. PRENDERGAST,
Collector and Magistrate.

22nd July 1847.

STATEMENT showing the Kist fixed to be paid by the Holders of the Muttas of Rampa Taluk from Fasli 1257, on consideration of their present condition by Stree Rajah Rambhoopaty Davoo Mansubdar of Rampa Taluk, and the hill people Valagalapilly Commereddy, Moosoormilly Paremereddy, and Vamoolaconda Commereddy.

No.	Names of the Muttas.	Names of the Holders of the Muttas.	Amount of Annual Kist.
			RS.
1	Bundapilly Samut ..	Tummen Dora has absconded, a reward of Rupees 750 has been offered for him and of Rupees 250 for his son as rebels	40
2	Burmpilly Mutta ..	Beerapully Tummen Dora's son Pundoo Dora	40
3	Moosoormilly Mutta ..	Moosoormilly Paremereddy	40
4	Valagalapilly do. ..	Valagalapilly Commereddy	20
5	Chopaconda do. ..	Chopaconda Tummereddy	20
6	Gedada do. ..	Murla Rajareddy	40
7	Boloogonda do. ..	Boloogonda Rajareddy	40
8	Tandepilly do. ..	Catoola Rameredddy	25
9	Vamoolaconda do. ..	Vamoolaconda Rajareddy	40
10	Nadoonoor do. ..	Nadoonoor Narapareddy	40
11	Chedoogoor do. ..	Chedoogoor Rameredddy	20
12	Coondada do. ..	Coondada Veerareddy	20
13	Mauradoomilly do. ..	Mauradoomilly Baupereddy	40
14	Vadoocoor do. ..	Catoola Rameredddy	40
15	Valamoor do. ..	Valamoor Rameredddy	25
16	Pamoolaroo do. ..	Pamoolaty Tummereddy	40
17	Bodooloor do. ..	Bodooloory Rameredddy	25
18	Cacoor do. ..	Cacoory Chinnareddy	30
19	Chavala do. ..	Chavala Lutchereddy	
20	Cota do. ..	Late Cota Stree Veerabhoopaty Davoo's son Chinna Bhoopaty Davoo being minor his brother Saka Bhoopaty Davoo	200
21	Pundraprole do. ..	Pundraprole Bhoopaty Davoo	100
22	Dorachintapalem Mutta	Dorachintapalem Stree Jogee Bhoopaty Davoo	50
23	Mohanapoorum do.	Late Moohanapoorapoo Bhoopaty Davoo's brother Saka Bhoopaty Davoo	25
		Total ..	1,000

We, the hill people now in attendance named Valagalapilly Commereddy, Moosoormilly Paremereddy, and Vamoolaconda Commereddy, in all three, do hereby agree ourselves and on behalf of the other Muttadars who are not in attendance, that the above kist shall be annually paid for all the muttas excepting for Rampa Mutta to be held by Stree Rambhoopaty Davoo and Toonoor Mutta which is altogether in decay.

Should it be necessary to apprehend disturbers of the peace, we hereby agree that, by order of Stree Rambhoopaty Davoo, we will attend along with the people residing in the mutta and that we will adopt measures to prevent disturbances.

We will also adopt measures to prevent disturbers from proceeding through our villages; should persons, who have committed offences in the villages of the Circar or any rebels, hide themselves within our respective territories we will immediately apprehend and deliver them to Stree Rambhoopaty Davoo.

Should we fail to fulfil the engagements in question, we will submit ourselves to the orders of the Circar.

I, Stree Rambhoopaty Davoo, agree to the conditions above stated. Should the holders of the other muttas when they attend object to the kist, I will settle it through mediators.

Dated at Dracharam, 22nd July 1847.

(Marked) VALAGALAPILLY COMMEREDDY,
(„) VAMOOLACONDA COMMEREDDY,
(Signed) MOOSOORMILLY PAREMEREDDY,
(„) RAJAH STREE RAMBHOOPATY DAVOO.

17

Persons who attended at Rajahmundry on 15th December 1847, and subscribed their names:—

Agreed to the full kist—

(Marked) Mohanapoorapoo Sakabhoopaty Davoo.
(„) Murla Raja reddy of Gedada Mutta.

Agreed at reduced kist—

(Signed) Pundraprole Bhoopaty Davoo—agreed to the kist of Rupees 50.
(Marked) Dorachintalapallem Sunhadry Bhoopaty Davoo for Jogee Bhoopaty Davoo—agreed for the kist of Rupees 40.

Witnesses.

(Signed) Ragavarapoo Tummana Curnam of Iyaparauz Kottapalle, and
(„) Goorjapoo Vencatarauz of Singayvooram.

Persons who attended on the 8th January 1848:—

Agreed to the full kist—

(Marked) Boloogonda Rajareddy Berempilly Pundoo Dora son of Tummen Dora.

Witnesses.

(Signed) Poolepaka Sashterloo and Munchelrauz Pada Paupiah of Vamooloor.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Sub-Collector in charge.

Persons who attended on 9th May 1848 and agreed to the full kist above entered:—

(Marked) 1. Valamoor Rameredddy of Valamoor Mutta.
(„) 2. Coondada Veerareddy of Coondada „
(„) 3. Mauradoopilly Bauporeddy of Mauradoopilly Mutta.
(„) 4. Pamoolaty Tummereddy of Pamoolaroo „
(„) 5. Bodooloor Rameredddy of Bodooloor „
(„) 6. Vamoolaconda Rajareddy of Vamoolaconda „
(„) 7. Nadoonoor Narapareddy of Nadoonoor „
(„) 8. Chedoogoor Rameredddy of Chedoogoor „
(„) 9. Chavala Lutchereddy of Chavala „
(„) 10. Catoola Rameredddy of Tandepilly „
(„) 11. Catoola Rameredddy of Vadoocoor „
(„) 12. Mauradoomilly Baupereddy, Vakil to Chopacondah Tummereddy, Minor of Chepaconda Mutta.
(„) 13. Mauradoomilly Baupereddy, Vakil to Cancoory Chennareddy (absent sick) of Cancoor Mutta.
(„) 14. Sooncara Lutchmerauz, Vakil to Cota Saka Bhoopaty Davoo of Kota.

Do. agreed to the annual kist of Rupees 260 to Rambhoopaty Davoo inclusive of the amount of 60 rupees reduced by Pundraprole Bhoopaty Davoo and Dora Chintalapalam Sunhadry Bhoopaty Davoo.

(Signed) T. PRENDERGAST,
Collector.

10th May 1848.

STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance and Charges of Rampa Taluk since it came under Circar management.

Fasli.	Land Revenue. Demand.	Land Revenue. Collection.	Land Revenue. Balance.	Collection of other Sources. Sayer Russums.	Collection of other Sources. Abkari.	Charges. Salaries, Sadarward and Extra Charges.	Charges. Maintenance to the Minor.	Charges. Pension to the Widow of the late Manager.	Charges. Tuccavy and Repairs.	Total Charges.
1	2	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12	13
	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.	C. Rs. A. P.
1 1249	690 6 1	274 14 3	415 7 10	90 12 11	14 4 0	2,503 8 0	..	..	..	2,503 8 0
2 1250	2,195 2 4	1,945 12 8	249 6 8	643 7 5	8 8 0	6,423 6 8	682 4 2	243 6 4	135 0 0	6,388 15 2
3 1251	4,278 12 0	3,195 14 7	1,082 13 5	279 0 2	12 4 0	3,930 15 7	382 0 0	240 0 0	105 2 1	4,658 1 8
4 1252	4,252 0 0	1,745 12 3	2,506 3 9	643 13 2	5 0 0	1,337 15 9	718 0 0	210 0 0	304 13 11	2,600 13 8
5 1253	2,104 3 0	1,657 12 0	446 7 0	371 6 11	9 4 0	1,794 11 4	300 0 0	240 0 0	140 0 0	2,474 11 4
6 1254	1,946 0 0	1,901 8 0	44 8 0	1,013 15 7	10 12 0	2,287 13 7	..	240 0 0	85 9 2	2,015 14 8
7 1255	1,968 0 0	1,773 13 6	194 2 6	1,108 4 6	25 0 0	1,674 3 3	..	240 0 0	105 0 8	2,099 3 11
8 1256	1,993 8 0	1,836 13 3	156 10 9	1,256 12 0	38 11 1	1,544 9 6	..	240 0 0	220 0 0	2,004 9 6
9 1257	1,985 0 0	1,985 0 0	....	1,871 0 0	49 5 4	1,151 11 8	..	200 0 0	..	1,351 11 8
Total ..	21,412 15 5	16,317 4 6	5,095 10 11	7,077 8 7	171 0 6	21,065 6 3	1,982 4 2	1,853 6 4	1,175 9 10	26,097 9 7
Add the Collections of Columns 6, 6 and 7 ..	7,982 5 7					Amount of Collections as per Column 8 ..				24,299 10 1
Total ..	29,395 6 0					Balance due to the Circar up to the end of May 1848 ..				1,797 15 6

N.B.—The above Statement includes the demand of Hill Muttas for Faslis 1251 and 1252 at an annual sum of Rupees 2,000, the collection of which was made in Fasli 1251 only.

COCANADA,
22nd June 1848.

(Signed) T. PRENDERGAST,
Collector.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 445.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th August 1848.

Read letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry, 22nd June 1848, furnishing information with respect to the Rampa Estate, and suggesting the arrangement which should be adopted in the event of its being made over to Rambhoopaty Deo.

In Consultation, 24th August 1848.

(Here enter No. 73.)

The Rampa country is an extensive tract of hill and jungle, stretching from the Kottapalle Taluk, or about thirty miles north of Rajahmundry, to the borders of the Golconda Zemindari in the Vizagapatam District, and on its western frontier resting upon the Nizam's territories. In the year 1813 it was, with some Mocassa villages in the plains, conferred by the Government, free of peishoush, upon the late Zemindar, Rajah Rampa Rambhoopaty, on condition of his maintaining order and preventing incursions into the low country. Rambhoopaty Row died on the 12th March 1835, leaving a daughter Stree Juggiah, and an illegitimate son, Stree Madhoovuty Rambhoopaty Deo, a minor of thirteen years of age. The former of these was the rightful heir to the Zemindari and was acknowledged as such by the chiefs at her father's death. Some time after that event, however, the Muttadars finding or suspecting her conduct to be incorrect, expelled her and her half-brother from the country, to which they have never returned, having from that time to the present been living under British protection. On the 3rd January 1840, the taluk, in consequence of its disturbed state, was taken by the Collector under management of the Court of Wards, until the minority of Rambhoopaty Deo should terminate, when it was to be left for decision whether he should be placed in charge of the Zemindari or whether it should be permanently assumed by Government. A monthly allowance of 50 rupees was assigned for the support of the minor and his sister, but was subsequently discontinued under orders of the Commission for the Northern Circars on the 3rd November 1843. The minority of Rambhoopaty Deo expired some time since, but the Collector would appear to have been prevented from submitting any measure for the disposal of the Zemindari in consequence of the unsettled state of the hill country. The more turbulent of the hill chieftains have however now been apprehended, or driven out of the district, and the Rampa territory appears to have been free from disturbance since 1845. The Collector has therefore referred for instructions as to the final course to be pursued regarding that Zemindari.

From Collector 4th, in Consultation 24th October 1839. Paragraph 1.

From Acting Collector 16th May, in Consultation 12th June 1845.

From Collector 3rd, in Consultation 16th January 1840.

Enclosure in a letter from Rajahmundry, dated 16th May, in Consultation 12th June 1845.

2. Mr. Prendergast represents that the Chiefs or Muttadars of Rampa have appeared before him and have entered into an engagement, a copy of which he has submitted. By this the Muttadars recognise the authority of Rambhoopaty Deo, agree to pay him in certain defined shares an annual kist of 1,000 rupees and to attend with their followers at his requisition for the maintenance of the public tranquillity. His half-sister, Stree Juggay Ama, has also executed an agreement, consenting to the surrender of the taluk to her brother. On his part Rambhoopaty Deo has bound himself not to exact from the chiefs payments in excess of the kist agreed upon, and to preserve peace and good order in his Zemindari, and in default of these conditions being observed, has agreed to forfeit, in the first instance, his villages in the low country, and eventually his whole estate, receiving in the latter case such allowance for his support as Government may be pleased to award him. He has further contracted to repay, by instalments, the balance due to the Circar on account of the establishment hitherto maintained for the management of his Zemindari. This balance, according to the Account (B) furnished by the Collector to the end of May last, amounted to Rupees 1,797-15-6. The kist of the six villages in the plains is Rupees 1,985, and Mr. Prendergast proposes that these villages be retained until the balance be paid or for the current fasli, and the charge of the Hill tract only be made over. The Collector further submits for consideration whether Rambhoopaty Deo should be allowed to continue the levy of sayer russums on tamarinds and other articles brought through his country to the plains. He likewise strongly recommends that the Zemindar be required, when called upon by the Magistrate for the suppression of disturbances in the hills and along the frontier line, to attend with his contingent, to which his subordinate chiefs should furnish their respective quotas.

3. It appears to the Board that tracts, such as that under consideration—wild and unproductive—and which from the character of the country and climate must be difficult of management by the officers of Government, are always best confided to the administration of their

native chiefs. They are therefore disposed to support the Collector's proposal for the transfer of the Zemindari to Rambhoopaty Deo. At the same time they deem it right to point out that that individual was expelled the country at the age of thirteen, upwards of nine years since, and has never revisited it; that at the time of his expulsion it was stated by the Collector (4th October 1839) that "the opposition to him was so complete that he had not even a party in the country to support him;" that more than five years later the Acting Collector (16th May 1845), gave it his opinion that "the Rampa Chiefs would never be reconciled to his sister, nor ever submit peaceably to his own elevation to the Zemindari," and that it is admitted by the officer now in charge of the district that "the present tranquillity of the country is owing solely to the examples recently made of the refractory chiefs," and that "Rambhoopaty Row is not a man who is likely to acquire any immediate ascendancy" over the Muttadars. The issue of the experiment cannot therefore be regarded as free from uncertainty. Under all the circumstances, however, as the more turbulent chiefs have been apprehended or expelled the country, and those who remain, especially the most influential among them, Vaulamoor Ramreddy and Moosoormilly Paremereddy, seem well affected to Rambhoopaty Row, and disposed to afford him their support, the Board are of opinion that the trial should be made.

4. In the event of the reinstatement of Rambhoopaty Row in his Zemindari being determined on, it seems very desirable that he should be placed in the most favorable circumstances for doing justice to his position. The Board would therefore recommend that the villages in the low country be made over to him simultaneously with the hill portion of his estate, and that the amount due by him to Government (Rupees 1,797-15-6) be recovered in three equal annual instalments in the current and two succeeding Faslis 1259 (1849-50)—1260 (1850-51), the villages being liable to reattachment on failure of the stipulated payments. They would not advise any interference with the sayer rums sums which have hitherto been collected in Rampa and which form a considerable proportion of its revenue. These duties are stated to have been levied from time immemorial upon the Lumbadies, &c., who traverse it; "they are also collected by the Sirdars in Goodem and indeed in every part of the hill country through which any traffic passes." The Government, Extract Minutes of Consultation, 25th October 1845, have sanctioned their continuance in the Hill Zemindaries of Vizagapatam, and, indeed their collection, though prohibited, would be difficult of prevention in such tracts of country under the management of the native proprietors. The Board concur with the Collector in thinking it desirable that Ram bhoopaty Deo should enter into engagements for his own attendance and that of his subordinate chiefs on the summons of the Magistrate; but they think that this condition should be required rather as an acknowledgment of the feudal superiority of the Government than with a view to its being acted upon unless in circumstances of peculiar emergency.

Receipts for the last four Faslies, *i.e.*, since tranquillity has been restored:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1254	..	1,013	15	7
1255	..	1,108	4	5
1256	..	1,255	12	0
1257	..	1,871	0	0
Total	..	5,249	0	0
Average	..	1,312	0	0

5. With these modifications the Board approve the arrangement suggested by the Collector, and recommend that they may be carried out, and the Rampa Zemindari be made over to Rambhoopaty Deo accordingly; the transfer to take effect from the commencement of the present fasli.

6. Mr. Prendergast has further referred for instructions whether the pension of 20 rupees per mensem granted to the widow of the manager of the estate, who was murdered in 1840, and which was made payable from the revenue of the Zemindari, should be made a permanent charge upon that property or be borne by Government. Both from a regard to the recipient herself and in view to remove all causes for interference with the Zemindar, it appears to the Board desirable that the Government should take the payment of this small pension upon themselves.

Ordered that copy of the foregoing extract from the Board's Proceedings be submitted to Government.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 521.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th October 1848.

Read letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry reporting the capture of three of the Sirdars who were foremost in expelling Mahdoomerty Rambhoopaty Deo from the Rampa Estate.

19th September, in Consultation 12th October 1848.

(Here enter No. 94.)

Resolved that the letter above recorded be submitted for the orders of Government, with reference to the Proceedings of the Board, dated the 24th August last.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1149.

Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 20th October 1848.

On a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the Rampa Zemindari, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council agrees with the Board of Revenue that it is advisable to adopt the arrangement proposed by the Collector of Rajahmundry with the modifications suggested by the Board in the 4th paragraph of their Proceedings. The Governor in Council therefore authorizes the Rampa Estate being made over to Rambhoopaty Deo together with the villages in the low country, the latter to be liable to resumption on his failure to discharge the amount of Rupees 1,797-15-6 due to Government, and which he stipulates to pay in three annual instalments. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the Zemindar should not be obstructed in the collection of the customary sayer russums, and thinks he may be required to enter into engagements for his own attendance and that of his subordinate chiefs on the summons of the Magistrate. He fully however agrees with the Board of Revenue that this consideration should be regarded rather as an acknowledgment of the feudal superiority of the Government than with a view to its "being acted upon unless in circumstances of peculiar emergency," and he would add even then with great caution and circumspection.

2. The Magistrate of Rajahmundry has already on his records the views of the Honorable the Court of Directors on the administration of public affairs in rude and uncivilized districts and on the unsuitableness to their inhabitants of the forms of judicial process. The directions contained in the despatches referred to are applicable to the Rampa country, and the Governor in Council desires the strict attention of the Magistrate to them.

3. For the reasons given by the Board in the 6th paragraph of their Proceedings, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council authorizes the Collector of Rajahmundry to continue to the widow of the Manager murdered in 1840 the pension of Rupees 20 per mensem granted to her by the orders of Government, under date the 28th August 1840.

Exd. J. Wright and T. O'Connor.

Cobl. of 1870 Vedne.

JUDICIAL.

To

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

&c., &c., &c.

Ltr. dtd. 20.

Encl.

Encl. Encl.

G.O., 6th July 1870, No. 1043.

READ.

Mad. 63—65.

Received, 6th July—Orders passed on letters from the District Magistrate, Collector, Chingleput, proposing to abolish the Office of Head Constable of the Hobli of Conjeeveram, and to make over the duties and emoluments of that office to the Police Inspector of the Station.

Mad. Revenue Proceedings, 6th July 1870, No. 1043.

Read letter from the District Magistrate, Collector, Chingleput, dated 18th June 1870, No. 1179, forwarding a petition from the Police Inspector of Conjeeveram, praying that the office of Head Constable of the Hobli of Conjeeveram may be abolished, and that the duties and emoluments of that office may be made over to him.

Read also the following report from the Collector:—

"The Conjeeveram Hobli consists of 18 villages, and contains a population of 18,000 souls. The Head Constable is stationed at the Police Station in the Town of Conjeeveram, and has under him 1 Naik and 10 Peons. The Police Inspector is stationed at the Police Station in the Town of Conjeeveram, and has under him 1 Head Constable and 10 Peons. The Police Inspector is the Magistrate's Assistant in the Police Station, and the Head Constable is the Inspector's Assistant. The Head Constable is also the Revenue Assistant to the Tahsildar, and is employed in the Tahsildar's Office

his influence felt, was a mere
productive of Good to himself
and his people. Instead of this,
he has succeeded in inspiring his
people with hatred towards him:
he cannot visit his country, and
it would seem that this Country
only occupies his attention, so far
as he can find out the means of
raising money in it.

3 Even if Government are
unwilling to resume the Country
permanently, I trust they will
consent to take it under their
management at least during his life
time.

4 The Nuncubdar entered
into an agreement with his Mutta-
dars not to charge more than
a certain amount of revenue
a sum of 40 Rs was to be paid by the Muttah
on each Muttah of Bondapilly.

and more for over Village 25 Rs
this Muttah, the Village of Chedar-
ram a sum of 40 Rs is demanded
and paid. This will serve to
shew how the Nuncubdar has
kept to his agreement in this
respect. I wrote to ask the
Nuncubdar how much he demanded
for this new tax, on each
Muttah. He replied that he had
intended to impose a tax of the
abbary renters imposed on
in his Estate, but that he did
not intend now to impose any.
So that this new tax is admitted
intended to throw hindrances
in the way of the Government
renters, and is certainly to all
intents and purposes an Abbary
tax, which he is bound no longer
to

to levy. He has no intention of demanding it now, doubtless, but there is no reason to believe that the intention will not revive, if Government place the people by force under his sway again.

I have heard that the Minnubdar levied a tax on all the tamarind going from his Estate to Gokarnam Market, saying it is a tax on the tamarind trees from which the fruit has been taken: and I have also heard that he charges duty on the merchandize taken by the Bunjarries through his land: this latter would be a larger duty, which he is

is bound no longer to charge.

If a Memorial advise strongly that the toddy Contract be abolished: and that the people be allowed to draw toddy for their own consumption.

If that Minnubdar is to continue to manage his Estate he must undertake that it is nothing but land revenue that he is to collect it is to be fixed at the beginning of the year, and on no account is the amount to be raised during the year, or a new tax selected, however convenient it may be with land revenue.

I

8. I would for the first year require him to fix the assessment on each Muttah according to the rates he formerly agreed to (vide letter to Board No 3 dated June 22nd 1848 and Extract Minutes Consultation October 20th 1848). He should not be allowed to raise the rents on any Muttah, even at the end of the year, or the end of a lease, or on a change of Muttahdars, except with the sanction of the Collector.

9. I do not think the rates I have mentioned above are too

too low: I am told that both population and cultivation have increased since the decision of the first Commissioner but as I said before we need not raise these rates yet. They will serve if needed and just allow the cultivation to extend.

10. The same principles should guide the Collector, if Government determine to resume the land. The Inamdar should settle with no one but the Muttahdars (of course except in those cases where he is also Muttahdar himself): the Muttahdar

Muttahdar with each village
as a whole: the apportionment
of the land of a village among
the different ryots being left
entirely to the villagers them-
selves. The Muttahdars should
be restrained from raising the
rents of the villages, as the Inamdars
would be: these were not
fixed at the time the Inamdars'
rates were fixed, but I do not think
this need present any difficulty.

12. If the Government decide to
cancel the toddy contract, they will
have to pay some compensation
I suppose. The amount payable by
the Subrenters to the Renter is Rs.
1200. Of this, Rs. 560 first has
been paid by the Subrenters.
I would recommend that
this amount be deducted from the
amount

amount of the contract, even for this present
Fasli, and refunded in the proper proportions
I cannot help thinking that the exorbitant
demands of the Subrenters have had a
great deal to do with causing the disturbance:
they say now to me that they had not
settled yet for any amount to be paid by the
Muttahdars, as the toddy drawing season
had not arrived.

13. The fact is they did not dare to say
what they asked and instead of telling me
the amount they wanted to get from each
Muttah, they wrote me a petition saying
they wanted continue the same rates as last
year, but they did not know what these
last rates were, at least they said so. I told
them that was absurd: they had allowed
as part of the toddy drawing season to

pass without coming to a settlement with the Muttahdars, during which time no toddy had been drawn, so the Subrenters could hardly change for that time. One Muttahdar was here and I sent him and the Subrenter off to settle among themselves: the Muttahdar offered one fourth of last year's rent: the Subrenter reluctantly agreed to this: I pointed out to the renter that it was simply a question whether he should take what the Muttahdar was willing to give or nothing, but beyond this, I took no part in the settlement of the amount.

14. If the Muttahdar has paid this amount, this should be refunded to him, and not to the Subrenter.

15. I think it will be best to make the necessary refunds to the Subrenter: though

I must say they do not deserve it.

16. There is one point that must be borne in mind if the ryots are allowed to draw toddy for their own consumption. If the toddy drinking population increases and the toddy trees increase in number, the Villagers may hereafter be quite willing to pay an increased rent; if the Munsubdar proposed a higher rate on this account and the villagers objected to it, I would not allow any enhancement on account of toddy trees but if the villagers made no objection to it, there would be no reason for my interference. The enhancement of the rent would apparently be due to increased prosperity: but if the Estate is to continue to belong to the

the Munsoubdar he would by this be really reaping a benefit which Government had intended exclusively for the ryots: but I do not see how this could be avoided.

17. The present arrack contractor only sells arrack here; he does not make it: there need be no alteration about this, beyond that the present system should be enforced. He should have no right to draw toddy for making arrack, without the consent of the villagers.

18. I would urge Government to get the notification published as soon as possible, about the Acts in force in this estate, and the persons who are to have jurisdiction.

19. I may also mention that considerable

considerable discontent appears to have been caused by Sowcars charging enormous interest and putting the Courts in motion to sell up all the property of the debtor for what was originally but a very small debt. This is a difficult matter to deal with, unless some limit can be put on the interest chargeable: I can scarcely recommend this; such cases of exaction will decrease in proportion as peace and prosperity increase, and I am afraid we must leave time to remedy this evil.

20. If Government shall grant more Police Stations: besides those at Chodavaram and Kota, some others at Rondada, Bodaluru or Kakum

21. I think the main strength should be at Chodavaram, but the numbers at the

the other places should be sufficient
to defend themselves

22. There is no doubt that the whole country is most unhealthy: but we must in future overlook this to a great extent at all risks. It must in future be visited every year by the Collector or one of his Covenanted Assistants and every Station visited yearly by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police

I have shown the above to Colonel Robertson, he tells me that it will be impossible to establish any more Police Stations on account of the fever: that it will be impoisible to get any men to serve here, who will not be very soon unfit for duty from

from illness. I cannot think it would be quite impossible: it would be difficult certainly and Government must be prepared to fill up the vacancies caused by fevers: but I think a good deal of the difficulty might be overcome by having an Assistant Superintendent of Police continually here: but there must be no break in his residence here. if one is obliged to go away, another must be ready to come up at once.

(signed) W. S. Foster
Collector.

Despatched from Cocanada
on the 18th April 1879.

Chas. E. Plunkett
Deputy Collector

Compd Hllw.

N 75

Godavari District GP
Magistrate's & Collector's office
Rajahmundry
4th April 1879.

From,

W. S. Foster Esquire
Collector and Magistrate
Godavari District

To,

C. G. Master Esquire
Actg Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have come to the conclusion that it will be necessary for some time to have a strong force of Police here. The question is where they should be stationed. I do not think they are wanted as a military force half so much as a means of obtaining reliable information. I have for several years been urging the necessity of the Police carrying out the beat system effectually. I want the Constables who go on beat trained to use their eyes and ears, and to report as much as they can remember to the Station House officer. The latter should see them at once on their return from

from beat, and extract from them all the information he can. I know it is difficult to get men at once able to perform this duty properly, but I believe the men are capable of being trained to it, and difficulty of carrying out a system perfectly at once should form no objection to its being attempted if there is a possibility of eventually succeeding. In such a place as this, the chief duty of the Police should be to get information about what is going on, and about the general feelings and opinions of the people. But at the same time we must not omit to remember the possibility of the Police having to defend themselves, and therefore some military training is necessary.

2. There are now two Police stations in Rumpah: one at Chodavaram, near Rumpah village; the other at Kota; there was one formerly at Gudada, but that was abolished some years ago.

3. I would then increase the number of stations with the view of shortening the beats, and thus rendering it more easy for the beat Constables to spend sufficient time in each village. There is no necessity for each beat to be visited every day, the beats should not be so long that the Constables would be too tired to talk when they arrive at the villages.

4. For this purpose, I would retain the two existing stations at Chodavaram and Kota, re-establishing that at Gudada & remove it to Valamar, and establish two more, one perhaps at Kakur, and the other about Polium or Gunjaram: but the places cannot be fixed definitely yet. The Police intended to keep order, I should think, would be better collected in one place, Chodaram, than distributed through all the stations. The Inspector should live in Chodaram, not as now in Kotaram.

5. This will be the best plan I think with regard to the Police. With regard to the Land Revenue, I have already said that I think Government should take the direct management of it, either by absolutely resuming it from the Munsubdar, and paying him a pension, or by managing it on his behalf and giving him the surplus revenue.

6. As to the Abkary Revenue, I think it will be best for Government to take that also under its own management. The Toddy Gubrenters have had a good deal to do with bringing about the present state of things by unreasonable demands, and now they will not lend a helping hand to settle matters, but speak entirely

entirely as if they were the aggrieved parties,
and seem to expect that Government will
enable them to realize their demands. I have
not asked them, but I am sure they would be
unwilling to give up the lease, even though
they will not reduce their demands, and conse-
quently get nothing because the people prefer
to go without toddy rather than pay this amount.

7. The arrack Contractor only sells arrack, and
very little of that: no arrack is distilled here.
He could be permitted to continue to sell it: but I would
abolish the Toddy Contract in Rumpah, and
would let the people draw it for themselves
to drink.

8. But while I would abolish it in name, I
think without doing any harm to the people
I might add on something to the land revenue
on account of the trees, and thus not reduce
taxation too much at once. I would, however,
only charge each muttah or village a lump sum
for everything. I cannot see that the Toddy
Contractors have, up to the present time, any
claim on Government for any loss, nor do I
think they can conscientiously claim anything
from them, if their lease was cancelled. for
they, although in a less degree than the Munsubdar

have assisted by unreasonable demands in
causing all this trouble.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) W.S. Foster
Collector & Magistrate

Despatched from
Cocanada 7th April 1878

W Stokes
Assist Collr
for Collector

Received 1879 Despatch
From, Rumpah Country
The Collector & Magistrate
Godavari Dist
To, Proc. Sl. No. 1179 Dt. 10.36
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George

Dated 4th April
Rcd. 16.
Encls. none
No. 75.

SO 10.36/79

1070

Submitting further proposals for the management of the Rumpah Country

83

"levy more than two kaus be
1000 Rs or make irregular
Collections, or, 20%, become unable to
prevent disturbances in the taluka —
the Sarkar may for the first offence,
resume two of my Mukhásu villages:
for the second offence, two more of the
said villages; while for the third offence,
the Sarkar may resume my whole taluka,
and I will have received for my subsistence
such allowance as the Sarkar may determine"

2. Whether or further inquiry, the full
penalty shall be righteously enacted,
remains for consideration; but there is
quite sufficient before Govt to justify
them in arrest, pending such ultimate
decision; directing that the Mamlatdar
shall be prohibited from entering the Ramósi
country, from sending any of his agents there,
and from making directly or indirectly
any demand of revenue from that quarter.
These instructions the Collector should notify
in the most public manner possible

3. In regard to the Mamlatdars, it is
clear from the papers of 1848 that they too
hold on service tenure of the same nature
as the Mamlatdar, i.e. Kárkúns or
Watch & Ward; for any breach of which
they are amenable to the orders of the Sarkar.
We have heard nothing up to this time nor
does the Collector give us any instances known, of
any improper exactions by these people

from their Ryots, the Khoyis & other
indigenous tribes, so that the disaffection
of his present dependents that levying Mamlatdars
shall settle into each village of his mutká as
a whole & shall not raise the rent of any village —
is not apparent. It is the ordinary case of an
Inamdar & his tenants. As to the decrees
obtained by Inamdars, alluded to in para
19 of Prescott's letter, he shd explain further;
it being obvious that the Courts cannot attach
any interest in land wh is held on service tenure.
under the Govt. Prescott (para 18) suggests that
Ramósi being in the list of Scheduled Districts
(Act XIV /74) a notification shd be published as
soon as possible as to what Acts are in force
and what authorities are to administer them —
he will shortly receive an Order of Govt on this
subject, but until the notification issues, he shd
be informed that everything goes on as usual
in the Ramósi country in these respects.

4. In regard to the Toddy trees — fermented palm
juice is the food of these hill men for many months of the
year. The same is the case in the neighbouring hill tract of
Vingorla & Sawantwari; here we have declared that no license
is required for drawing it or taking it home, where the liquor
is intended for bonâ fide domestic consumption & not for re-
sale: but in Ramósi — as we made no such exceptions —
when selling the Toddy farms, the Renters & those who the
licenses are the only persons who can manufacture (as
well as, of course, vend) the palm juice. So quickly does the
juice ferment and so become in the eye of the law a manu-
factured article, that practically nobody can tap his own trees
without a license from the Renters. He or the other hands
must make his own terms with these owners for the subsistence of juices

Jaffe
Jaffe

every tree in Rampûr having an owner (there being no Govt waste with trees for his use, free of payment, as is generally the case in most parts of the Pr[ovinces]) :— but this does not put the parties on equal terms. As every Rayat has his tree & can climb it & manipulate it himself, and must & will have the liquor at any price — the Renter does not trouble himself to purchase the juice, make toddy of it, & distribute it to shops; but contents himself with exacting the hardest terms possible from the people, before allowing them to climb their trees:

As the circumstances are similar, I would extend the Virgy & Sanjam concessions to the people of Rampûr, making compensation to the present Toddy Renter: the sale of toddy would still be exclusively his, but for the reasons I have stated above his income is not derived in that way; probably very little of it. Let the [illegible] be asked, finally, whether memory of his sentence (Para 17) "He (the Arrack Contractor) shall have no right to draw toddy for making arrack, without the consent of the villagers". Will this hope exist, indeed, as long as the right of forcing to prosecutions is known is it possible that such a proceeding has been deemed a 'right'! The stone dies hard to where arrack is distilled from toddy, and not from grain or cane juice, the Toddy Renter's agreement is framed accordingly, i.e. a clause is inserted that the Collr may allot a certain number of trees on Govt waste to the Arrack Renter, without any claim for compensation being advanced by the Toddy Renter; but where the trees belong to A.B., — although A.B. cannot refuse them without a claim from the Toddy Renter; certainly nobody else can take them without making terms with him.

Dated 2nd/57. David F. Cameron Collr

P.S. If the Govt should not think fit to grant this exclusive privilege to the Arrack Contractor, it is manifest that the Toddy Renter's agreement will require modification; as the Arrack Contractor will be entitled to manufacture arrack from toddy without his consent; and that will materially affect the Toddy Renter's interests. Should the Govt however grant the

Judicial Department.

No. 1139

From The Collector and Magistrate, Godavari district - dy 14th April 187[illegible]

Submitting certain proposals regarding the disposal of the Rumpah Estate.

FOR ORDERS.

[illegible] Chim for the arrangements
[illegible] Lease to Capt
[illegible] Chimney Corner &c
[illegible] Lachlan & the Chimney
[illegible] consequently his claim
[illegible] & persons the Obligation
[illegible] of his Tenure -

His demands on the
Inhabitants arise
[illegible] the Lease settled in
1768. on a direct
violation of the agreement
on the part of the Lessee
the Gov.t sanctioned
the Introduction & him
[illegible] the Management
[illegible] the Kinrara Country
and Col.o Grant
[illegible] Instructions Conveying
that the Management
[illegible] the Estate notified
[illegible] that the Inhabitants
[illegible] peaceably

[illegible] attempting to Levy
[illegible] Rents or
[illegible] Inhabitants - or
[illegible] Kinrara Estate
His own difficulties
[illegible] act his claims
[illegible] the villages in the
[illegible] claims of Mr. Gaster
[illegible] is Inhabitants
[illegible] Letter on return
[illegible] Kinrara proper. Occa
[illegible] removed proper the
[illegible] cried. - Mr. also
appearing adviseably for
Mr. Gaster letters that
the Inhabitants is also
[illegible] Letter of Grace of
the Inhabitants. His 2 & 3
is such an Attempt
from part of Inhabitants
first is with the latter

Judicial Department.

No. 1070.

FOR ORDERS.

Jagir in Jhal. dispt. Succession
& appl. as to pens. &c. on the Jodhy
Res. —

The distinction between Pensions
& Agency Grants to Natives originally
Jagir & many is not accurate —
Has been in force some years —
A proposal to abolish it has been
suggested by the Board —
I am not prepared to
Jagir question is raised
it is alleged that a good cause

and then to abolish the
Jodhy pens making however
some addition to the lump
of pensions.

Judicial Dept.

Read the Letter from the Resident at Jeypore, & the Petition from the Jagheerdar of Kheree, which accompanied it, praying that the Jagheer may be restored to him, or that he may be granted a Pension.

The Jagheer was resumed by the British Government, in consequence of the Jagheerdar having been concerned in the Mutiny, and having joined the Rebels. He was also declared incapable of succeeding to his Jagheer, or to any Property, which he might have had at the time of the Mutiny.

The Jagheer was resumed by the Government of India, and not by the Government of Bombay; and I think the Petitioner should be referred to the Government of India.

28.6.70

39
70
C 2 3/4

Sch that Dr. Gilpin
Justice Peace. He
claims for the Seizure

I do not —
I see no date to the Return signed by
Genl. it will go if Do not I the
Order prohibiting Issuing Indemnity
Consumption — and I see no —
Evidence that we are now liable —
Even trouble on that point — for
it is only the Separation of the Liquors
of Godby contents. which Makes it the
interest of the latter to Enforce the Laws
I do not think it necessary even
in the view the Commissioners take —

Return Enclosed
J.H. 28.6.79

89
79
C 2-3/4

I do Godby enters into engagement with
Undertaking with Evidence to be Liable
&c — Provide conveniences Steps Direc-
tions &c to Godby —
This Person he does not engage to-
but merely Leases the Premises for
Vending —
But the Godby enters engagement is for
"Vending Toddy" because the words
"Manufacturing and" are to be struck out
of Godbery. vide ~~Note~~ 86. subsection 4. Page
116 - Standing Orders - and it is the
Monopoly of Vending only which is given

Judicial Department.

No. 1070.

From The Collector & Magistrate of Godavari

Dy. 4th April 1879 R. 15

FOR ORDERS.

I have the proposed increase to Police Stations referred to in para 1-b of the Forest letter Dy. 4th April but the 15 has been anticipated by the one issued on 8th April No. 795;

2. With reference to the suggestion to take over the management of the Abkari Revenue with or without compensation to the Renter and then to abolish the Godavy rent making however some addition to the lump assessment

Min - If the Director has been instructed by Sending intimation with Memorandum he has been keeping an unauthorized tax - And it is that read the Govt. Secy itself which has argued the people - These facts appear to me necessary before any action on the Govy. Secy letter

Sd 3/4

M.G.O. 7 Apr: does not like to see the Govt proposal for the permanent Reduction of the Lump sum Country. I don't think the time has yet arrived for discussing the question but suggests to the Govt. that they should discuss the question with the D.G. & D.G. of the Revenue Board & Govt. should then be prepared with their definite proposals

Sd G.

As regards the

assessment to be charged on each mootah under Land Revenue, it is noted that the detailed report required by G.O. 1st April 1871 No. 736 Jud. Dept. has not yet been received.

3. The old correspondence relating to Rumpah seems to indicate with reference to the Abkari question that little or no revenue from this source was raised by the Mimendars until shortly before its resumption by Government, except from the six villages which have been all along in his own possession.

The Statement of the Demand Collection Balance and Charges of the Rumpah Taluk while under Circar Management during the nine years from Fasli 1249 (1839-40) to 1257 (1847-48) inclusive shows

Abkari question. the [illegible] villages in the plains [illegible] Wild. mixed up in the [illegible] the Eyguds to Hill Villages which it quite clear that [illegible] has no claim whatever & Govt. absolutely prohibiting [illegible] from making any demands [illegible] case of the Collectorship [illegible] As regards the question of Abkari in the Hill villages (the Immemdar's entire claim still or plain produce has been commuted) it is a question of Police & Temperance. Think that the Govt. should not [illegible] direction or control [illegible] discretion [illegible] (G.O. 1 Apr. 74. Sect.) the rejection [illegible] Collr. suspends or punctually [illegible]

Enclosure to Mr. Brandis' Fasli letter dated 22nd June 1848 recorded in Board's Proc. of 26 August 1848 No. 1465.

Fasli. Govt. [illegible] Rumpa [illegible] it is [illegible]

that the Rayah's Taluk Toddy farm in Chodavaram Rumpa Hill country. &

Enclosure A to Mr. Brandigee's letter above quoted.

* Note. This is quoted at length in the Hon'ble W. Huddleston's "precis" of 1865 page 3.

Whether the Abkaris specified if in the last & previous occasions placing the Taluk Ne Toddy farm has only operated in the last occasion.

Govt. should direct the Collr. to ascertain & report whether the Toddy renter is demanding & receiving the "Chiguru panam" in the sole demand or in addn. to any other demand of Toddy manufacture or sale. Govt. are inclined to sanction the Collr. proposal that the Rumpa Abkari lease is

that during that period Rs. 171-0-0 were collected under Abkari, i.e., an average sum of Rs. 19 per annum.

5. In the agreement entered into by the Mimendar in July 1867, he writes (para. *10), "I will "levy as heretofore the "Revenue cist and Abkari "of the six plain villages "named Errumpollum, "Vurlumkapilly, Pentapilly, "Bheempally, Nellipoody, "and Ravelunka; also "the Bill Sayer duty upon "tamarind &c coming "from the Hill Country "on which that duty "has heretofore been "levied as possession."

It will be observed that no allusion is made to any Abkari

Revenue

Revenue derived from the Hill Mootahs.

6. The agreement executed by the "Hill people" at various times between July 1849 and May 1848, was for a fixed Annual Cist at a certain sum for each mootah amounting in the aggregate to Rs 1,000, and no allusion is made to Abkari in this Karaarnama.

7. When the Collector reported on the Rebels after the disturbances of 1862, he mentioned that the Munsubdars receipts from Abkari derived from the disaffected villages above named amounted to Rs 199 per annum. No other Abkari receipts are alluded to.

Referring to the Collector's letter on the subject of the Hill Mootahs, dated 15th July 1864 No 178 in Board's Proc. 13th August 1864 No 5196.

From Mr Graves 15th Septr 1862 No 184, para 23, (Govt 1st Decr 1862 No 1940 Judl Dept)

	Rs
Eruru pollem	70
Vedurukapilli	22
Nellepudi	16
Pentapilli	22
Bhimpulli	32
Kavilinta	37
	199

(Vide page 4 of the Rebellion proceedings)

By 23rd Decr 1863 No 419 para 5 (Govt 13th April 1864 No 628 R.D.)

8. Referring to Abkari Collections in the following years, the Acting Collector of Godavari states that the only allusion in the records to the subject is that given by Mr Purvis and quoted above, i.e. there is nothing to show Abkari Revenue other than for the six plain villages.

9. When it was settled that the Munsubdari should be compensated for the Sayer and Abkari Collections, Mr Fraser reported that the average annual collection under Abkari from Fasli 1268 (1858-59) to Fasli 1272 (1862-63) amounted to Rs 412-11-1. He added "this information has been procured from the

"the Remembdar from
"the accounts in his
"possession - I cannot
"say whether these accounts
"are correct or not." The Collector
then refers to Mr Pren-
-dergast's accounts of 1848,
as being the only reliable
ones as to former revenue,
but thought that as
during the last ten
years trade had im-
-proved; and the Rumpah
Country become more
accessible and better
known, "the Collections
"under the two heads
"of Abkarry and Layer
"have doubtless increased."

10. The following abstract shews the Revenue supposed to have been derived from Layer and Abkari between

between $\frac{1249}{1839-40}$ and $\frac{1273}{1863-64}$.

65

Periods	Layer	Abkari	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9 years from 1249 = 1257 under the Collector's management ---	7,077	171	7,248
Average per annum	786	19	805
10 years from 1258 - 1267 (Remembdar's accounts) ---	16,124	4,126	20,250
Average per annum	1612	412	2024
5 years from 1268 - 1272 Remembdar's Accounts ---	9,192	2,063	11,256
Average per annum	1838	413	2,251
1 year, 1273. Remembdar's Accounts	1,700	* 560	? 2,310

* Note - As evidencing the inaccuracy of all these figures, it is noted that in Petition No 2315 of 1861 the Remembdar estimated the cost of 1273 as follows.

	Rs
"Abkari Cost for the villages of Rumpah	400
"—— do. paid by the farmers of my "open villages, viz: Yerampalem, Pentapilly, Yeerlumkapully, Nellipudy, Ravilakka & Bheempalli	245
"Total	645

+ put up with G.O. 227 Feb 1/65 No 382 RD.

From

11. From the Collector's further report it appears that while the Nunaubdar had rented out the Abkari of the six villages already alluded to for Rs. 233 per annum for different periods, he had farmed the Sayer and Abkari of the Rumpah Country for a term of 5 years (1274 - 1278 / 1864-65 - 1868-69) at Rs. 2000 a year - Of Rs 233 be the sum really derived from the six villages it leaves a very small sum to be credited to the Bill Mootahs as Abkari Revenue, for the average receipts according to the Nunaubdar for the 16 years for which he furnished accounts amounted to Rs. 422 per annum. Little dependence can be

* 18 Oct. 1864 Rs. 256 in Board's Proc. 16 Nov. 1864 No. 7418 (G.O. 22 July 1865 No. 382 R.D.)

* See the Statements Enclosed in the Nunaubdar's petition 2095 of 1864.

G.O. 25 March 1879 No. 661. Jud. Dept.

† Note. This is not much above the average receipts from Sayer alone for the 5 years ending 1272 and less than the actuals under Sayer for 1268 & 1269.

be placed on accounts probably cooked for the purpose of increasing the expected compensation, and on the whole it seems probable that the payments of the hill people amounted to a trifle only, if that, on this account.

12. From Mr. Johnson's report dated 18 March 79 No. 22, it appears that until the Toddy & Arrack farms were separated in 1285 no attempt had ever been made by the renter to levy any revenue from toddy - Then only did he try to impose the tax on the toddy-bearing shoot (Chigium-pannu) - In 1876 this was complained of and the Collector

Endorsed

endorsed one such com-
plaint that he would
recommend Rumpah
for inclusion among
the tracts in which
the manufacture of fer-
mented liquor for home
Consumption should be
permitted. This however
was never carried out
vide Board's Proceedings
recorded in G.O. 1st April
1879 No. 736.

13. The renter in the
last triennial lease
got 80 or 100 Rs from
each of the 23 or 25
mootahs per annum.
This year he asks more
100 or 150 per cent in
excess of last years rent.
This is a serious dif-
ference from the trifle
which was paid prior

to the resumption of
Lager and it be kept by
the Government, and
it may be considered
a valid ground of com-
plaint from these hill
people who speak as
if the promises made
them in 1848 had been
broken.

14. This is so far as
Government are concerned.
The Munsubdar's at-
tempted exaction adds
to the burden and increases
the disaffection.

15. It is submitted
that the reasonable
course is to cancel
the Abkari lease as
regards Rumpah prope,
and to allow home
manufacture of liquor
for domestic Consumption.

It

It is unfortunate that this measure should be, as it were, forced on Government, but the people have petitioned and got no redress. Neither Collector nor Board fully understood the question - At all events a promise of such a measure would have the greatest effect in pacifying the country.

[illegible]

In State papers I think it may be told that he will not be allowed to levy or receive any thing from Rumpa (the 5 villages in plain excepted) beyond the agreement as in 1848 arrangement. That as he has attempted to levy additional amounts not warranted by that arrangement he is prohibited from receiving any authority exercising any authority or right or levying any thing from the Rumpa Mountains.

That subject to ultimate decision as to his responsibility he has incurred by such unauthorized action causing

the present disturbance above
the agreed arrangement
be paid him by Govt.

That it be notified in Rumpa that the Tribute is limited to as fixed in 1848 -

and will be received by Govt. and the Mountaineers will not by any tax or cess or by exercise any authority -

As regards Govt. claims the matter is not open for order - & cannot be until we know whether the objection of the people

is to the legal Govt. demand
or to extortionate demands
of the agents -

but in the present as part of the matter I am of opinion that no modification of the general law can be conceded or right to be -

We are expecting an extremely objectionable
tax - proclaiming & imposing the unfortunate
tax of the tree for
documents &c. - letting it
if it is both an intolerable
& unintelligible - and
altho' there may be reasons
for adjusting rates of
tax according to varying
circumstances & different
districts - it will have
to in consequence -

conn conduct of
ner Jew pleaders &
mmance yielding the
in appl —

egrace the Judicial
letter Stg Mr Nelson
Wrongt S. 69 &c.

FOR ORDERS.

160

Judicial Department. 73

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following letter from
the Collector & Magistrate, Godavari Dist.
dy 4th & 14th April 1879, Nos 15 & 18.
Minute by the Hon. D. F. Carmichael dy 29 April 1879.
Order thereon, 5 May 79 No 1036

His Grace the
Governor in Council observes
that there is now abundant
prima facie evidence that
the Munsabdar has
broken every condition of
his tenure. In the
settlement made with him
in 1848, on his coming of
age, after reciting that
his late father acquired
and held the Estate -
viz. six Muttahs villages
in the plains and the
Ramp-

Pumpa Hill Country or
Karalgar or Police terms
(so common in many parts
of the Presidency) he
bound himself not only
to fulfil similar duties,
but to abide by the terms
of the new agreement then
entered into with the sub-
ordinate Muttadars under
the auspices of the Collector,
viz. that no more than
1000 Rs shall hereafter be
paid or exacted from them
in respect of the Hill
Country; and that no
cess whatever should be
levied beyond the said
sheet "under the pretences"
of Nazaranas, Rifesums,
presents for Marriages &c.

Durbar

Durbar charges, Sebbendi
charges, or fines" whatsoever.
Then follows the penalty to
which he admits that he
will become liable in
breach of either covenant,
viz. "Should I levy more
"than the 1000 Rs
"or make irregular collections,
"or 2dly become unable to
"prevent disturbances in
"the talluk - the Sirkar
"may, for the first offence,
"resume two of my Mukhta
"villages: for the second offence
"two more of the said villages,
"while for the third offence,
"the Sarkar may resume my
"whole talluk, and I will
"then receive for my subsist-
"ence such allowance as the
"Sarkar may determine".

2.

2. Whether in further inquiry, the full finality shall be rigorously exacted, remains for consideration; but there is quite sufficient before the Government to justify them at once, pending such ultimate decision, directing that the Mamlatdar shall be prohibited from entering the Rampa Country (or perhaps from sending any of his agents there, and from making directly or indirectly any demand of revenue from that quarter. These prohibitions the Collector will notify in the most public manner possible.

Pachadis, i.e. (the Six Kudelasa villages in the plains)

3. In regard to the Muttadars, it is clear from the

16

the papers of 1848 that they too hold on service tenure of the same nature as the Mamlatdar, i.e. Kavalgiri or watch and ward; for any breach of which they are 'amenable to the orders of the Sarkar'. The Govt have heard nothing up to this time, nor does the Collector give any instances now, of any improper exactions by these people from their Ryots, the Koyis and other indigenous tribes; so that the significance of his present suggestion that every Muttadar shall settle with each village of his mutta as a whole and shall not raise the rent of any village is not apparent. It is

the

the ordinary case of an Inamdar and his tenants where the former is entitled to the Government share of the crop or its money value: As to the decrees obtained by Mewers, alluded to in para 19 of the Collectors letter of 14th April, he should explain further; it being obvious that the Courts cannot attach an interest in land which is held on service tenure under the Government. The Collector (para 18) suggests that Rumpa being in the list of scheduled Districts (Act XIV of 1874) a notification should be published as soon as possible as to what Acts are in force and what

authorities are to administer them. We will shortly receive an Order of Government on this subject, but until the Notification issues, he will be informed that every thing goes on as usual in the Rumpa Country in these respects.

4. With reference to Mr Foster's proposals about the Abkari Farm, His Grace in Council desires to have before him at an early date the opinion of the Board of Revenue on the effect of the exemption from the Toddy laws of the privilege of manufacturing toddy. The engagements executed in the Godavari District (as well as in

the S. Pr. in
in Kistna, Malabar and
South Canara) under the
current lease refers only
to the right of vending
toddy; but in the cor-
-respondence which has
passed since this out-
-break commenced the
Government can find
no allusion to any steps
opened by the renter or
sub-renters but only to
exactions from the people
or attempts at exactions
before permission is given
to climb their own trees.
The Collector has stated
the sum which the Renter
hoped to get from the
sub-renters, but has
not explained the
mode in which the

sub-

1867

sub rents have been manage

If the ~~Government are~~
~~view is right if seen that only the~~
~~right conferred by the~~
~~Collectors permission of sale of Toddy~~
has conveyed by the lease — it may prove that the
Toddy renter has been
acting throughout in an
illegal manner which
would render forfeiture
of his ~~Lease~~ License permissible
if not obligatory.

5. The Board will
further explain fully their
reasons for rejecting the
Collector's recommendations
that the exemption of
Toddy for domestic con-
-sumption from the Akbari
lease should be extended
to Rumps. It should
be stated in what circum
-stances this tract was
included in the Rajahmundry
farm

Vide correspondence
summarized in Bd's
Proceedings 26 March
1879, No 799.

Valuable

farm, and whether the advertisement specified at over the "last" and two previous occasions of liaising the Talick. ~~has therefore not~~ ~~if so it appears~~ strictly within the Legislature Talick for the purposes of the Abkaree Revenue - Officers should be made aware that [illegible] the cultivators having trees in their

6. The Collector should explain with reference to para 17. of his letter of 14 April what he means by saying that the Arrack Renters "should have no right to "draw toddy for making "arrack without the consent "of the villagers" - so long as ~~the rights of~~ private property is duly recognized, it does not appear possible that such a proceeding should be deemed a "right". The terms of his engagement permit the Renter "to make "arrangements with private owners "owners of trees for the supply "of toddy", but nothing more: and the Toddy Renter's agreement contains a similar proviso in the interests of the Arrack Contractor -

7. Reference is made by Mr. Foster to alleged exactions by the Mussaulmen of the nature of sayir duties - Further & full particulars ~~required~~ should be furnished - All

8. In regard to the Police administration of the Pampa Country the District Magistrate should discuss the whole question with the Deputy Inspector General and the Inspector General, and it will be [illegible] Revenue duty to lay before Govt. such

Claims for receipts of the nature of sayir will be carefully considered when Govt. is informed in 1865. It is presumed that the Commr. & Board of Revenue & Board of Police will consult together & the immediate

such proposals as he may ultimately consider most suitable on the subject.

9. The correspondence received in Extract Minutes of Consultation 20 October 1848, No 1149, Revenue Dept: will be printed as an appendix to this order for ready reference

qlll

Sir Rw. Dept.
" Board of Revenue Desp 5/5/75
6 Govt & Cons. Proceedings
Sec Govt. Desp 5/5/75.

605-Lto
256-Ls Mem to
Sheet Book
Mem

Govt. of {1879} Madras.

To The Secretary to Govt.

Dated 6th

Recd. } June 1879. No. 1036.

82-85

7-15

Remarks: 3 Orders
lapped on letters from Secy
to Govt. Judicial submitting
proposals for the manage-
ment of the Rampah
country [illegible]
[illegible]

V.S. 24

24. 2. 11.

24/2/82 Bell

10-3-27

1879 34 11

1-2-14 P.I.

1-1-93

2379/24 L.